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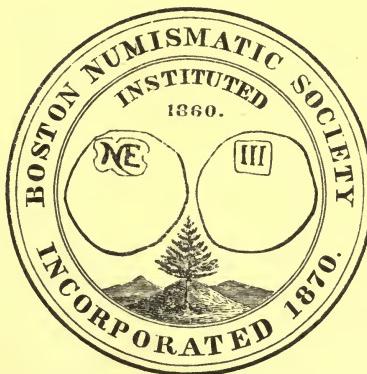
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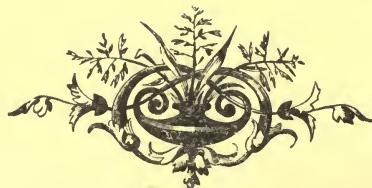


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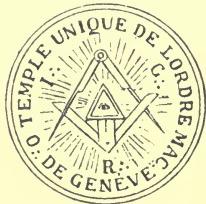
AN UNDESCRIPTED FRANCO-AMERICAN JETON.



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DCCLXXIX.



SWISS.



MEXICAN.



MASONICS.

TO BE DESCRIBED IN JOURNAL HEREAFTER.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXIV.

BOSTON, JULY, 1889.

No. I.

ORIENTAL COINS.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY R. H. C. TUFNELL, M. S. C., F. Z. S.

[Concluded from Vol. xxiii, p. 77.]



N 1640 the East India Company purchased the town and port of Madraspatnam. On the fatal field of Talikota the last vestige of actual power had been wrested by the Mohammedans from the once powerful house of Vijeyanagar, and the representative of the royal race had retired to the fastnesses of the Chendraghiri. Here he sold to the English the ground where now stands Fort St. George, with permission to establish a factory and fort there, at the same time granting them jurisdiction over the natives, an exemption from customs, and the right to coin money, with the proviso that the pattern in use with his dynasty should be followed. This consisted of the figure of a standing god, the reverse of the coin being granulated and convex. It does not appear certain that any coins were struck for some time after this. Twenty years later, however, we find Charles II inheriting, as part of the dower of Catharine of Braganza, the Island of Bombay, and this territory was leased to the East India Company for £10 per annum, a fair proof of the value of land in the East in those days. Several coins were struck in his time, a mint having been established under royal letters patent, and permission granted to coin rupees, pice and budgrooks,¹ which, however, were not to be of the same pattern as the coins in use in England. Regarding these coins Tavernier, whose works were published in Paris in 1676 by Chapuzeau, one of his comrades in his eastern travels, after observing that the English in their fort of Bombay coin silver, copper, and tin, observes that "this money will not pass at Sûrat nor in any part of the Great Moghal's dominions, or in any of the territories

¹ There can, I think, be but little doubt, but that this word owed its origin to the Portuguese "bazarucco," the name of a coin which had been in use by that power

for years in India: more especially, as both were in the same metal, tutenag. Dr. da Cunha refers the origin of the term to *ruk* (small change) and *bazar* (market).

of the Indian kings ; only it passes among the English in their fort and some two or three leagues up in the country and in the villages along the coast." To most of his coins there is no need to allude, as they were neither minted for circulation in this Presidency, nor, as far as I am aware, have any specimens been discovered here. There is, however, one notable exception, which I have figured as 55.¹ This coin, which occurs in two sizes (weighing respectively 25 and 12½ grs.), is thus described by Mr. E. Thomas in a paper in the *Indian Antiquary* for Nov., 1882 : "Obverse, two linked C's (the monogram of Charles II) with two or three dots at the sides. Reverse, the ordinary standing figure of the Indian god (Vishnu?)." It has usually been attributed to the Bombay mint, though for the following reasons I am inclined to think it more probable that it is an issue of Madras, coined during Charles's reign. In the first place the *type* of coin connects it with the design imposed by the Vijeyanagar king on the Madras mint ; secondly, it differs entirely from all the known issues struck at the time in Bombay ; thirdly, it fits in with the Hindu system of the south ; and lastly, it is occasionally met with in this Presidency, while from inquiries I have made from collectors in Bombay, I find that it is rarely if ever found there. At the same time, or shortly after, Madras also minted the "star" pagoda. Here too the same figure was preserved, but on the granulated surface was a five-pointed star (Figure 56), whence came its popular name.

This issue was followed by a series of coins in which the same figure was preserved on the obverse, but surrounded by a scroll, on which the value of the coin was inscribed in Tamil and Telugu, while on the reverse appears the "gopura" or entrance porch of a temple, designed perhaps to keep up its reputation as a "pagoda." A number of stars were placed in the field, with a scroll around, bearing the value in English and Hindustani. A series of these coins were struck, consisting of a double and single pagoda in gold, and a half and quarter in silver, all following the same model (Figure 59) and agreeing with the Hindu system, under which 8 kás went to the fanam and 42 fanams to the pagoda. No fraction of the fanam was, however, struck following the pagoda model, but coins were minted of the value of five, three, two, and one fanam, a specimen of which I figure as 57. Two types of the whole series occur, differing, however, so slightly that it is unnecessary to describe them minutely. Each of these has on the obverse a scroll ending in a buckle with the value of the coin in English, the Hindustani equivalent occupying the centre, while on the reverse the scroll is surmounted by a star, the value of the coin in Telugu being in the centre and the same in Tamil running round.

Local silver coins were also made for issue at some of the Company's factories, the commonest being those of Tellicherry, of which two types occur, each having the initial letter of the mint (T), (Figure 58), and one of the scales so common on the early copper coins both of Bombay and Madras with the letter under the balance and date (1805) in the exergue. The other with the name of the mint town in Persian, the T being placed on the obverse with 99 beside it. I had always looked upon this 99 as being an abbreviated form of the date 1799, but I have recently seen a small gold coin exactly corres-

¹ See plate in number for January, 1889.

ponding to the one here described, but with the date 1801 in the exergue, the "99" still appearing at the top. To the issue struck at Pondicherry I have already alluded. The letter P here takes the place of the T, and the name of the mint town occurs in Persian as in the last. Cannanore also boasted, or is said to have boasted, of a similar issue, though there appears to be some uncertainty about it.

The copper coins of the Company,¹ prior to about 1700, are very rare, especially in the Southern Presidency, and as few of them bear any date, and fewer still any mint town, it is somewhat hard to discover when or where they were struck. Several appear to have been issued by Charles II and a few by James II, a notice of which, well worthy of perusal, appeared from the pen of Mr. E. Thomas in the *Indian Antiquary* for November, 1882. George II also appears to have struck money in Bombay both in copper and in tutenag, which usually bears on the obverse a large crown surmounted by the letters G. R. and with the abbreviation BOMB. (Bombay) in the exergue. On the reverse we usually find the motto *Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae*, or, as on the "Pice Bombaye," the monogram of the Company V.E.I.C. in a divided shield, surmounted by a device like the figure 4, and this, with some few variations, continued on most of the Company's coins up to the time of the introduction of their coat of arms at the commencement of the present century. A good deal of discussion has arisen as to the origin and meaning of this 4, but as a reference to the hand-books of the mercantile tokens of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries proves the same mark to be of very common occurrence on the pieces struck by the tradesmen of those periods, I think there is every reason to regard it as merely a trade mark.

In one series of coins struck in the south during the eighteenth century, we find another form of monogram, if so it may be called, a specimen of which I figure No. 60. On the one side invariably appears the date in large characters between two waving lines, while the other is divided by a horizontal line, from the centre of which the upper portion is again divided by a cross. In each of the upper divisions is a figure like a crescent moon to the right, the lower portion of the shield being occupied by the letter E, and the whole surrounded by an ornamental border. The earliest coin of this series that I have met with was found in the extreme south (Kelikarai) and bears date² 1702, and as I have in my own collection one struck as late as 1801 and several intermediate years, the series must have ranged over a century. About 1730 a new form of triply-divided shield appears, one of the letters E.I.C. (Figure 61) occupying each division, above which is a waving line, surmounted as usual by the 4. On the reverse we still find usually the date, but occasionally this gives place to the cross lines which appear on the early Mysore and other Hindu coins. This form of monogram appears to have remained in fashion till the latter part of the last century, when we find a return to the earliest form, in which the V.E.I.C. appears, as is shown in Figures 62, 63, and 64. On some of these, as for instance 62, the date still retains its place on the reverse, while on others the "scales of justice" (Fig-

¹ A very much needed contribution to numismatic literature is, I believe, now in course of preparation by Mr. E. Thurston of the Central Museum, Madras, in the shape of a complete catalogue of the coins of the East India Company.

² With the limited number of specimens available for comparison, the dates of the commencement and discontinuance of particular series can, of course, only be approximate, and in some instances may not even be that.

ures 63, 65) takes its place with the Persian word *adl* (justice) beneath. About 1790 a change also took place in the style of the Company's coins. The former rough piece, unmilled and shapeless, gave way to the circular European form of coin, that of 1791 (Figure 63) being about the first to boast of an even and milled edge. About the same period the Company's coat of arms appeared for the first time, and with it came innumerable series of coins, the reverses of which (and sometimes obverses as well) were occupied by the value of the piece in the language of the people of the country in which it was intended to pass current, some consequently being impressed with as many as four different types of character, such as Persian, Devanagari, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu and so forth.

To return now to the issues in the more precious metals that found currency beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency. While the Hindu method of pagoda and fanam was in use here, the rest of India had the Mohammedan rupee system, and this consisted of an endless variety of issues from native mints, each gradually but surely depreciating in value, in inverse ratio to the comparative integrity of the ruler of the State at the time. Even the Company's coins varied very considerably, each Presidency having its own particular mint or mints. Those struck in Calcutta (known as the "sikka" rupee) bear on the obverse the name of the then ruling Moghal Emperor Shah Alum and on the reverse in Persian, Struck at Murshidábád in the 19th year of the happy reign; those of Faruckábád (afterwards struck at Sagur) have, in the same language, Struck at Faruckábád in the 45th year of the happy reign.

The appearance of the same "jalús" date on each coin of the same mint would render the assignment of anything approaching the year of mintage of a given coin impossible, except by means of assay, were it not that a difference was made in the style of milling. Thus the old Calcutta rupee from 1793 to 1818 and that of Faruckábád from 1803 to 1809 had an *oblique* milling. Those coined between 1819 and 1832 in the former and between 1819 and 1824 in the latter, had the edge straight-milled like the ordinary coins of to-day, and all subsequent to these a plain and unmilled edge. The Bombay series bears date the 46th year of Shah Alum's reign, as stated in the Persian inscription. The Bombay (?) mint also turned out in 1825 a series of rough coins, consisting of a mohur, rupee, half and quarter rupee bearing the same "jalús" date (46) with the year of the Christian era (except in the mohur) apparently *punched* upon it. On the obverse the upper dot of the letter *shin* of *Shah Alum* takes the form of a crown, while above the final letter *h* are three dots surmounted by a star or flower. The same mint is also credited with a minute and rare coin in gold of the value of one rupee, on which a seven-pointed star appears in the last letter¹ of the word *jalus*. On the introduction of the rupee system into the more southerly Presidency, Arcot, which had, as we have already seen, been the mint town of the Nawábs of the Karnatik, also appeared upon the Company's coins. A complete series of mohur, double rupee, rupee, half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth rupee was struck there and bore as date the 20th year of the reign of Aziz-ud-dhin Alemgir.

¹ The "last" letter of the Persian word *jalus*, is by their method what we should call the *first*.

By Act VII of 1836 the "sikka" and other coins with Persian legends passed away, and the present stamp of rupee, weighing 180 grains, of which 165 grains are pure silver, came into universal use throughout the country. From this point I need hardly say a more sordid, if not less absorbing, interest centres around coin-collecting, but one regarding which I fear I can offer no practical "hints," though were I able to do so, my circle of readers would doubtless be considerably increased.

ALCHEMICAL COINS AND MEDALS.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

I READ with much interest, at the time of their publication in the *Journal*, Mr. Henry Carrington Bolton's articles on the above subject.¹ They induced me to look up some rough notes and memoranda made while investigating the somewhat kindred subject of metallic Amulets and Talismans. I found them only very lately, as they had been mislaid. The following suggestions are the result. Of course I make no pretensions to any special, or in fact any knowledge except in a very general way, of alchemical or transmutation pieces, and only jotted down these notes as incidentally of interest, and have now verified the citations and quoted them a little more fully.

I. To Mr. Bolton's list of pretended Alchemists, add the *soi-disant* "Count" Gaetani, who after being appointed official gold-maker to Frederick I of Prussia, and raised to the rank of General, was at last executed as a swindler at Custrin, in 1708, probably "*pour encourager les autres.*" There is, it appears, a medal, commemorating the execution, and Professor Fieweger read an account thereof before the Berlin Numismatic Society, July 3, 1882. I take this item from *Berliner Münz Blätter*, 32/33, April and May, 1883.

II. The following medal, not mentioned by Mr. Bolton, is described as alchemical by Madai (4544), from whose work I translate.

Obv. Bust of the Emperor Charles VI (III of Sicily). *Leg.* CAROL. III. D. G. SICIL ET. HIER REX.

Rev. A burning phoenix, illumined by the sun. *Leg.* OBLITA EX AVRO. ARGENTEA RESVRGET S.M. 1732. *Triple Thaler* (*i. e.* 3 Scudi). "The phoenix," says Madai, "is the alchemist's *leibvogel*, and when the legend is taken in connection therewith, there remains little doubt that the medal is from the hand of some *schöpferigen feuerkünstler.*"

It seems to me from the inscription that it might be made from silver left after the refining of gold, or with which gold was alloyed.

III. As to the supposed alchemistic coins of Gustavus Adolphus, even the earliest numismatic writers who describe them, doubt their being or even pretending to be of alchemical metal. According to the writers who affirm their alchemical character, they are said to be made of gold presented to the king by a merchant of Lubec when Gustavus Adolphus passed through that city; they are dated 1634 (see them illustrated by Reyher). On the other hand "doubting Thomases" deny that the king ever did pass through Lubec, if I understand Mr. Reyher's crabbed Latin aright, and then show that the whole story is apocryphal and the signs Sulphur Δ and Mercury \circ on the coins, do not, as supposed, have any alchemical meaning, but are simply the ordinary and well known mint-mark of Weismantel of Erfurt, who they say struck these gold coins. They certainly make a very strong case, as they illustrate a *silver thaler of the City of Erfurt*, unquestionably the work of Weismantel, which bears the same mint-mark, and even little silver groschen with the same signs. See Madai, 218; also Reyher, 5-7 *et seq.*, who sums up the whole controversy, and gives an illustration of an Erfurt silver thaler of 1617, also bearing the same signs. It may be

¹ See *Journal*, Vol. XXI, p. 73.

added that Weismantel certainly did strike coins for Sweden, and there are medals of Gustavus Adolphus well known to have been minted at Erfurt. See *Schlegel, Biblia* in N. 14, and the authors named *supra*.¹

IV. The Alchemical Medal of Ferdinand III is described in the *Journal*, Vol. XIII, p. 11, by Mr. G. H. Preble.

V. The Krohnemann *Thalers* are illustrated and described in a more generally accessible work than the one quoted by Mr. Bolton,—*Kohler, "Münz Belustigung"* in Vol. VII, p. 261, the first and second thalers, and in Vol. IX, p. 447, the third. See also description, no illustration, *Madai*, 1053-4-5.

VI. The *Silver Thaler* of Ernest Ludwig of Hesse is thus described by *Madai* (1277).

Obv. ERNEST LVD. D.G. HASS. LANDG. PR HERST Bust. NACH ALT REICHS SCHROT V KORN (according to the old imperial weight and fineness).

Rev. E.L intertwined four times, so as to make a cross crowned. In the centre the Hessian lion holding a crown. Leg. SIC DEO. PLACVIT. IN TRIBULATIONE B.I.B. 1717. (For thus it pleased God in our tribulation.)

Madai says only one hundred thalers were struck, there being only enough metal for that quantity.

VII. *Reyher*, p. 18, and *Historischen Remarques*, Vol. for 1702, p. 129, illustrate a coin or medal of Francis II, of Saxe-Lauenburg, of very remarkable design, and which they consider alchemical. As Mr. Bolton does not mention it, I will endeavor to describe it.

Obv. In outer circle: FRANCISCVS. II. D.G. SAXONIE. ANGARIE WESTPHALIE ET HADELERIE DVX. In inner second circle: PROPITIO DEO SECVRVS AGO. (By God's favor I act with safety.) Within the field, encircled by a third inner circle of a rope-like figure, a triangle, round which, in two lines, each word in an ornamental oblong, RVTA VIRESCT ('The rue² shall flourish) DEO, SIBI ET PROXIMO (For God, thyself and thy neighbor); also, SIMPLICITER ET RECTAM TVVM (By thy honesty and righteousness); under the triangle, in three semi-circles, POSVI TIBI PVNCTVM. ET REDVCAM TE (I have set a bound for thee, and will bring thee back.) On the three sides of the triangle, MIRABILIS DEVS. EST IN OPERIBVS SVIS (God is wonderful in His works); within the triangle is a wheel, on the hub of which, SAPIENTIA DIVINAE M'ANVS (A gift of the divine wisdom); between the spokes, TANDEM (at last); in the centre of the wheel ☽ the sun's symbol. (I question the last; it looks to me like the hub of the wheel, but of course I have only seen the illustration.)

Rev. In outer circle: GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS BONÆ VOLVNTATIS. (Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, to men of good will); in the more inward circle, TRIA SVNT MIRABILIA. DEVS ET HOMO. MATER ET VIRGO. TRINV ET VNVS (There are three wonderful things, God and Man, a Virgin and a Mother, three and one); within this a twisted circle enclosing a triangle containing two angels' hands, upholding an erected sword; underneath, in the triangle, IRA PLACATA (the wrath appeased): over the apex, IEHOVA. around it, VERBVM CARO FACTVM EST (The Word is made flesh); to the left, S. SPIRITVS MESSIAS and to the right, SPIRANTIBVS ZEPHYRIS (The Holy Spirit: Messiah: gently breathing zephyrs); below the triangle, the signs ☉ Δ ☽ (i.e., salt, sulphur and mercury); beneath these, HOMO (Man).
+

As above remarked this medal is engraved by *Reyher*, p. 18, and also in *Historischen Remarques*, 1702, p. 129. There is a variety described in the latter work, at p. 179, with three characters as mint-marks ☉ ☽ ☽. The writer says, the centre sign may mean Antimony, or *Salis Alcali*, the last *Calcis* (lime or chalk), but he can make nothing of the first character, of which I give as close a representation as type will supply. It may, he says, mean the tables of the law, the conventional representation of which it somewhat resembles; and the centre and last characters the world, and the chalice of the New Testament. This last variety is also described by *Schlegel*, p. 364, who however doubts its being alchemical.

VIII. Of course there are many other medals supposed to commemorate transmutations or the doctrines of the adepts, but I understand that the valuable articles to

¹ Other mint-masters used chemical symbols for mint-marks: e.g. there are coins of Anselm Francis, Bishop of Mayence, with mint-mark D ☽ (*Madai*, 402.)

² The rue is the national emblem.

which I referred at the commencement of these disjointed remarks, only intended to deal with coins or medals actually being or pretending to be composed of chemically-made metal. As you know, I am of opinion that investigation will prove most of the so-called transmutation medals to be talismans or amulets, made by the mediaeval quacks to cure various diseases, or by pretended astrologers to divert dangers of various kinds. I may have something to say hereafter as to these, and meanwhile may perhaps without obtrusiveness refer to a little paper read by me on that subject, and found in the Transactions of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society for 1886.

I have verified all the quotations made in the foregoing. All the works referred to, except Schlegel and the Münz Blatter which are in my own library, can be found in the library of our Society, viz.:

Madai. Vollständiges Thaler Cabinet, by David Samuel Madai. Konigsberg, 1765-7.

Reyher. Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex Chymico Metallo, etc. Kiel, 1692.

Historischen Remarques. Der Historischen Remarques über die Neuesten Sachen in Europa. Hamburg, v. d. 1702, etc.

Schlegel, M. Christian. Biblia in Nummis. Jena, 1703.

Berliner Münz Blatter; A. Weyl, Berlin.

I may add that of course all the *Thalers* quoted from Madai, etc., can be found in Schultess-Rechberg, but I have not been able to consult his work conveniently.

NEW YORK, June, 1889.

DAVID L. WALTER.

AN UNDESCRIPTED FRANCO-AMERICAN JETON.

IN December last, Mr. Frossard sold the collection of Mr. Gerald E. Hart at auction, in which there was a Medal, apparently bearing a close relation to the series of Franco-American Jetons, well known to our readers by the valuable and interesting articles from the pen of Mr. George M. Parsons, which have appeared with phototype illustrations in the *Journal*.¹ This Medal, No. 1613a, Mr. Frossard describes as follows:—

COLONIAL DISTURBANCES. Indian armed with bow and arrow stepping from the back of an alligator at sea-shore, and advancing toward a female figure, seated on sea-horse, and holding a sceptre and small temple, SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPONERE FLVCTVS; in exergue, SVB EXITVM ANNI MDCCCLV. Rev. Engagement between French and English frigates; Mercury at the sea-shore listens to the cannonade, SALVS IN FLVCTIBVS; in exergue, STATVS RERVM. Silver, very fine, entirely unknown to all authorities on Dutch and French Medals. 22.

The piece attracted the attention of several of our collectors, and brought Thirty dollars. We understand that Mr. Daniel Parish, the President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, is now its owner. By his kindness we give an illustration of the jeton, on the plate in this number, and one of the editors wrote to Mr. Parsons a note concerning it, requesting his opinion. He had no opportunity to examine the medal itself with any care, and his remarks are based almost entirely on the engraving, a proof of which was sent him, which gives a good general idea, but does not show certain minute details; a study of the piece itself would probably have determined some questions still unsettled, to which Mr. Parsons alludes. His letter was not written for publication, but it is so interesting, and the explanations offered so satisfactory, that we trust he will pardon us for giving to the readers of the *Journal* a portion of it.

I TAKE it for granted that the medal shown in the engraving refers to the relations which existed between the French and the English North American Colonies. The Indian and alligator represent the French possessions, which extended from the St. Lawrence on the North, the home of the friendly Indian, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, the home of the alligator. I have given that interpretation to the two symbols as joined on the French Colonial Jeton of 1651. It is quite probable the design of the medal was taken from the Jeton. The female figure, with crown and

¹ See *Journal*, Vol. XIX, pp. 1, 25.

sceptre, is Britannia seated upon a sea-horse, a type of her assumed sovereignty over the seas. There is no appearance of the horn of the unicorn, which is always prominent; I therefore conclude that the animal is a sea-horse. Besides, if one of the supporters of the English crown had been used in this connection, it would have been the lion and not the unicorn.

At the time of the issue of this medal the Governments of France and England were at peace, but between their colonies there was bitter hostility. The French aimed to possess the whole country, and had so firmly established themselves by means of settlements and military posts from one end to the other of their possessions, that they seriously threatened the safety of the comparatively small line of English possessions on the Atlantic coast. Several attempts were made to put an end to the encroachments in the west. In 1754 Washington was sent out by the Governor of Virginia to erect forts at points which his observation, on the occasion of a tour in 1753, led him to conclude it was necessary to occupy; but he found the French had built Fort Duquesne on the present site of Pittsburgh, and he was forced to retire after a severe engagement. In 1755 a force of regulars from the standing army of England, accompanied by provincial troops, under the command of Gen. Braddock, took the field for the purpose of making another attempt against that fort. The expedition was a failure. The General was killed and his army was forced to retire after heavy losses. Thus there was *SALUS IN FLUCTIBUS*, Security at sea, but the Indian was ready to adjust his arrow to the bow. Such was *STATUS RERUM SUB EXITUM ANNI 1755*. "The condition of affairs at the close of the year 1755." The unfortunate issue of the expedition under Braddock forced the British Government to declare war against France. But that was not done until 1756.

With this explanation, we can see the force of the legend of the obverse of the medal, *SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPONERE FLUCTUS*. This legend of course expressed the dominant sentiment of the medal. It is a quotation from the Aeneid, Lib. I, 135. Neptune had been rebuking the winds for their invasion of his dominion and had begun to threaten them with punishment, but abruptly breaking off with "*Quos Ego*," he uttered the phrase as quoted. "Praestat" when used impersonally means "It is better." The sentiment therefore is "It is better to compose the disturbed waters," and translating the metaphor for the present purpose, we have the significant declaration, "It is better to allay existing strife." There is an invocation for peace, a protest against the more general hostilities which were likely to follow the events of the previous summer.

As to the device on the reverse, I see no evidence of an engagement between the two vessels. A sea-fight would be inconsistent with the legend "Salus in fluctibus" and with the general tenor of the medal, and is opposed to the fact that there was peace between France and England. I cannot understand the meaning of Mercury, who stands with his back to the sea and holds his caduceus behind him. If he is listening to anything that is done at sea, he would hear better if he stood facing the waters. Perhaps he is in fear of a coming strife which it would be beyond the power of Neptune to allay, a fear, which as the Patron of Commerce, he may well entertain.

The temple in the hand of Britannia is not an uncommon device. I have a Papal Scudo of Alexander VIII, 1691, executed by Hameranus. The reverse commemorates the organization of a force directed against the heretics, *LEGIONE AD BELLUM SACRUM INSTRUCTA*. The device is that of a female figure which occupies the field. She wears a tiara, her left hand supports a military standard, and on her right hand there rests a church of classical style of architecture. The meaning of the tiara and of the standard is evident, as is the meaning of the crown and sceptre. It is probable that the church and temple are only additional symbols of power.

Without knowledge of what the medal was intended to express, I think the interpretation which I have given of it is reasonable as far as it goes, but as you will see there are shortcomings and difficulties. The latter may possibly be removed by a more minute and exact representation of the medal, which might enable us to determine the nationality of the vessels seen on the reverse.

EXHIBITION OF THE STORER COLLECTION OF MEDICAL MEDALS.

At the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Newport, Rhode Island, during the closing week in June, Dr. H. R. Storer was enabled to display in the rooms of the Newport Historical Society, his splendid collection of "Medicals," scientifically arranged and labelled. It was visited by hundreds of physicians from all parts of the country, and he was the recipient of countless expressions of gratitude for having afforded them such an unexpected pleasure. One very prominent physician, who is familiar with all that has been done in this especial direction in our own country and abroad, was most complimentary, pronouncing it by far the most perfect collection of its kind in the world. He thought it should belong to some public institution. It filled to overflowing six large show cases, four of which were of unusual size.

We are behind the times in America, in the proper appreciation of Numismatic collections. Special students gather together superb cabinets of coins or medals in some branch of the science to which their tastes or study have directed their labors; they occasionally publish a monograph on them, which is accepted as authority, and constantly referred to,—though the expense of acquiring the collection too often forbids them to complete the task, from which they cannot hope any return,—and then the pieces are dispersed. This is sheer waste of skilled labor of a kind of which the world possesses too little. Take the collection of medals gathered by Mr. Marvin, which formed the basis of his work on the Medals of the Masonic Fraternity; when it went to the auction room, we are informed by good authority, it brought little more than half what it cost that gentleman to bring it together, and quite a large proportion of the gross receipts were expended for the catalogue and commissions. The cabinet of Mr. Hart, recently dispersed, was full of rare Hebrew coins, and those of Roman rulers relating to Judea; these should have been kept together. These instances are but examples of the usual fate of such collections. The cabinet of Mr. Parmelee abounds in rare and valuable Colonials bearing on American history. It includes, as is doubtless known to many of our readers, nearly everything known to American collectors which relates to America. What will be its fate? It is not hard to foretell. Government ought to acquire it, and place it in the Smithsonian Institute. If an English collector had such a cabinet of British pieces, with a like proportion of the early and rare issues which the British Museum did not own, he would not be allowed a moment's peace till he had placed it beyond danger of being scattered, in that magnificent Treasure House in London, already so rich in its numismatic department.

It is easy to see why such collections do not restore their cost to the original owner:—other coin seekers have not yet learned the value, nor the difficulties in the gathering of such a cabinet. But when the pieces are scattered it is like a seed-sowing; each purchaser seeks to add to his own harvest. Here and there a student may be found who appreciates these facts, or a shrewd coin-dealer who recognizes his opportunity. The first too often lacks the means to secure the treasure; and it is the interest of the latter to buy as quietly and as cheaply as he can, knowing that in time he is sure to place the pieces at his own price. *Experientia docet.* Would that our Government with its enormous "surplus" might heed the lesson.

The Dominion of Canada has shown its wisdom no less than its liberality by acquiring the cabinet of a well known Canadian collector. One of the Provincial Grand Lodges of England has within a year or two purchased the largest cabinet yet gathered there of Masonics. So should it be here. Dr. Storer should be called upon to place his collection in the hands of our Government; Mr. Warner's curious collection of Communion tokens, unique of its kind, should go thither also. Mr. Parmelee should not be permitted to dispose of his collection to any one but the same buyer, whose liberality should be proportionate to the pains with which it has been gathered: and so with other collections in special lines. Then we should have the nucleus of a

National Cabinet in Numismatics, that by and by would be a credit to the country. Placed as we have suggested in the "Smithsonian," it would encourage special study; it would create a numismatic literature, and if such a thing is possible, by putting before our designers the best works of the ancients and of the most artistic medallists of Europe of later days, in time it might even elevate the character of our national coinage, hopeless as that seems to be.

J. C.

THE GREEN COLLECTION IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND THE DIES OF THE DIPLOMATIC MEDAL.

By the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Boston, it appears that the "Green Collection of Frankliniana" has lately received some notable additions. We give below an extract from the Report, describing these. The attention of the Trustees was called to these Medals, etc., by a letter from Mr. W. S. Appleton, in January, 1888, in which he suggested its purchase, and said that the collection came from the family of Dupré, the artist of many of our National Medals. It consisted of some of his original drawings, models, dies, and essays, relating to work done on Medals for the United States, and more especially in reference to the medals of Franklin. The Trustees lost no time in securing the collection, and it can now be seen at the Library. Aside from the value of the original portrait of Franklin, (previously unknown,) there is a special interest attaching to the DIES of the so-called "DIPLOMATIC MEDAL," which has several times been mentioned in the *Journal*. In Vol. XVII : p. 29, it is said by Mr. Snowden, that "the dies are certainly lost;" that it is supposed they were sent from France to America, and lost in transit. He also says that the first two dies made by Dupré, broke in hardening or testing. If the perfect dies were lost in transit, then the dies mentioned below, of which the reverse is we understand in good condition, were one of the earlier sets. We are glad on many accounts that these dies are now safely deposited in the Boston Library. The first information of the existence of this Medal, after it had passed into the shadow of forgetfulness, came from members of the Boston Numismatic Society; the *Journal* was the first to show its origin and history, and though the facts which it presented were quietly ignored by Mr. Snowden, and even the statements of our members as to impressions in their possession from the original dies were at first discredited by that gentleman,¹ yet the acquisition of these dies by the City of Boston settles beyond future controversy all that we stated at the time. The collection contains:—

Two white metal proofs, obverse of a Franklin medal by Dupré. Bust of Franklin facing the left. Legend, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATUS BOSTON XVII JAN. MDCCVI. Diameter, 2 centimetres. With these proofs is the steel die from which they were struck. One of these proofs is enclosed in a small black frame, and with it is a proof of the reverse of an oval medal, bearing the arms of the Franklins, having for a crest a temple, with a rod drawing lightning from a cloud; legend on the shield, *In simplici salus*, and another below, *Dieu et la Liberté*; a palm-branch on the left of the shield, an olive-branch on the right. Size: height, 3 centimetres; width, 2.3 centimetres.

The Franklin medals, with differing reverses. These are described in J. F. Loubat's "Medallic History of the United States," pp. 93 and 95, and figured in plates 15 and 16. These measure 4.5 centimetres in diameter.

Bronze medallion portrait in profile of Franklin, facing the right; height, 7.5 centimetres. This bust shows the shirt-frill and five buttons on the coat. It is fastened upon an oval piece of fine marble, enclosed in a gilt-bronze frame, 12.3 centimetres high, 10 centimetres wide. Above the bust is a gilt crown, with seven stars on the band, and sprigs, one each, of oak and olive. Below the bust is a gilt scroll, bearing the word "Franklin." This profile portrait resembles no one of the Franklin

¹ See Editorial, Vol. XVII, p. 24.

portraits in the collection belonging to the Public Library, but it has a marked resemblance to the medallion portrait in "bisque" described below.

Bisque medallion portrait of Franklin. The portrait faces the right; height, 5.3 centimetres; it shows the shirt-frill and four buttons on the coat. It has a close resemblance, although reduced in size, to the bronze medallion portrait described above. The medallion is round, with a diameter of 9 centimetres. It is gilded on the edge, and has two gilt bands on the raised border. On the back, apparently put on before baking, is a mark . . . [of which a cut is given in the Report].¹

The original design in pencil by Aug. Dupré, for what is generally known as the Franklin Medal. Obverse. Bust of Franklin facing the left. Legend, BENJ. FRANKLIN, MINIS. PLEN. DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE. MDCCCLXXXIII. Reverse. Winged flying figure, with a rod surmounted by a Phrygian cap in his right hand, pointing with left to a temple in right background, on which a rod is drawing lightning from a cloud, his right foot spurning a broken crown and sceptre. Legend, *Je vole à l'immortalité*. The size of the design is 9 centimetres. Stamped in blue ink below, A. Dupré, fecit. Dupré's Franklin medal appears in two forms, in which the obverse is the same, but the reverse differs. These differences have been noted in describing the copies in this collection. The above design for the reverse was modified somewhat before the die was cut. On the medal the figure is represented as standing, instead of flying; for the legend, *Je vole*, etc., was substituted the Latin verse by Turgot, *Eripuit*, etc.

Proofs in white metal of the obverse and reverse of the medal given to Washington, in commemoration of the evacuation of Boston, the gold original of which by Du Vivier is in possession of the Public Library. The legend of the obverse proof differs from that on the gold medal in having U's instead of V's; for instance, DUCI for DVCI, etc. These proofs are enclosed in a black frame. Above them is a proof struck in thin white metal, bearing a head of Washington facing the left, with the legend, GEORGIUS WASHINGTON. Its diameter is 4 centimetres.

A copy in bronze of the medal by Dupré, struck in commemoration of General Morgan's victory at Cowpens. Described by Loubat, in his "Medallic History of the United States," page 40, and figured in page 8. With this are the raised steel dies for both the obverse and reverse. There is also in wax on a plate of slate an enlarged copy of the reverse, with a diameter of 12 centimetres.

The dies for the obverse and reverse of the Diplomatic medal, with the legend, *To Peace and Commerce*. This is described by Loubat on page 115, and figured in plate 19. The die for the obverse is damaged, the edge bearing the part "*To P*" of the legend being broken off. With these is the raised die with the figures of America and Mercury, for the obverse. There is also a round medallion in plaster with these same figures and in intaglio. Its diameter is 28 centimetres.

A copy in bronze of the medal voted to Gen. Nathaniel Greene for the victory of Eutaw Springs, described by Loubat on page 50, and figured in plate 11.

A bronze medal struck in commemoration of the surrender of the British armies at Saratoga and Yorktown, with legend, LIBERTAS AMERICANA. This medal is fully described by Loubat on page 86, and figured in plate 14. With this medal are copies of the obverse and reverse in plaster, the figures and legends gilded, enclosed in gilt-bronze frames.

¹ This mark, which seems not to have been recognized by the writer of these descriptions, is the well known mark of the Sevres porcelain. It is the royal cipher of two L's interlaced, (one retrograde,) below which is a letter which we take to be J and, if so, it shows the date of the portrait to be 1762, the year in which Franklin received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh, and also that in which he returned to America, after having been abroad five years. The Sevres porcelain is dated by letters, A signifying 1753, (Vincennes,) B 1754, etc.; this was continued till the alphabet was exhausted, when the dates were indicated by doubling the letter, AA representing 1779. "These letters are not always placed within the cipher, but occasionally outside

The date letters are sometimes capitals and sometimes small." *Chaffers, Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain*, p. 466. It is possible that what we have taken for a J may be an artist's mark, but the authorities, (Jacquemart, Catalogue Musée Ceramiques, Chaffers, Marryat, Bohn, Prime, and others consulted) give none resembling it; the nearest is of the following century, when a double G was used by Georget, a figure and portrait painter, but much too late to be the artist of this portrait. The most accessible work to those interested in looking further into this matter, is probably "Prime's Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations," where (pp. 472 and 473) the Sevres marks are illustrated and explained.

A copy in bronze of the medal voted to Com. John Paul Jones. Described by Loubat on page 97, and figured in plate 17.

With this is a bronze medallion portrait of Com. Jones. The bust faces the right; height, 7.5 centimetres. The diameter of the medallion is 9 centimetres. On the back is scratched, "Dupré f." It need not be said that this collection, as such, as well as in many particular articles of it, is unique, and of great historical and artistic value. Also, what is scarcely of less interest in Boston, the original of the pencil sketch of Dupré's Franklin, and a bronze medallion portrait, apparently unknown to medalists. These, with the other medals, dies, essays, etc., above described, lay the foundation of a collection of American medals which cannot be equalled.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIII, p. 87.]

27. As preceding, save that both circles are beaded, and the chair shows one of its front legs. The crucial ornaments are more elaborate. 29.

Issued by DeSaulniers of Montreal.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 277, No. 1690, fig.

28. This has been said to be like the preceding, save that the maple leaves were omitted. The cross and ornamental border are like those of No. 18, and it has in addition an inner circle. Brass.

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th), 26-28 Dec., 1888, No. 1592.

Very recently issued, since the publication of the work of Le Roux.

29. *Obverse.* The two-towered church. Inscription: EGLISE DE ST^E ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Reverse. Within a floreated and scalloped circle, Ste. Anne standing, with the youthful Virgin in her arms. Inscription: BONNE ST^E ANNE — PRIEZ POUR NOUS. Edges beaded. 21. Struck at Paris.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers at Ste. Anne, as were also the four following.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 277, No. 1691, fig.

30. As above, save that the church is directly facing. Oval. 13 x 18.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 277, No. 1692, fig.

31. As preceding, but smaller. The right tower is the larger and taller, although not so shown in Le Roux's figure. Oval. 10 x 13.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 278, No. 1693, fig.

This is in my collection through the kindness of Mr. McLachlan.

32. *Obverse.* Ste. Anne and her child as in the reverse of last, but only half length. Inscription the same.

Reverse. SOUVENIR | DE | ST^E ANNE | DE | BEAUPRE Oval. 18 x 20.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 278, No. 1694, fig.

33. As preceding, but smaller. Oval. 12 x 16.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 278, No. 1695, fig.

34. *Obverse.* Ste. Anne upon a chair, to right, with the youthful Virgin, erect, before her. Beneath, a cherub. Inscription: ST^E ANNE ET MARIE | ST^E ANNE DE BEAUPRE. McLachlan has S^E.

Reverse. Two flaming hearts, encircled by thorns, the one to the right pierced by a sword. Above, a crown. Inscription: COEURS DE JESUS ET DE MARIE. Oval. 12 x 15. Struck at Paris for Desmerais.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 10, CCXII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 54; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 273, No. 1678, fig.

35. As preceding, but smaller. Oval. 10 x 12. Struck at Paris for Desmerais.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 11, CCXIII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 54; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 273, No. 1679.

The following ten additional medals of Ste. Anne de Beaupré were unknown to Le Roux, and they are as yet unpublished. I owe the opportunity of thus presenting them, to the great courtesy of Mr. McLachlan, who has permitted me thus to anticipate the appearance of "Part II" of his general work, which will contain the description of somewhat near one hundred Canadian coins and medals that are as yet wholly unknown to numismatists.

36. *Obverse.* As No. 19. Exergue: the monogram of Maria.

Reverse. Same as in No. 19. Oval. Brass, silvered 19 x 25.

37. *Obverse.* As above, without the monogram in exergue.

Reverse. As above, but with the monogram, instead of ornament in exergue. Brass. Oval. 19 x 25.

Issued by Cadieux and Derome.

38. *Obverse.* As No. 24, but the letters are slightly smaller and the crosses in the field are in different relative positions with regard to the church.

Reverse. Same as No. 24. Nickel. 19.

The only known specimen of this variety is in the collection of Mr. McLachlan, who found it on a sample card of religious medals at DeSaulniers Freres'.

39. *Obverse.* Same as No. 33.

Reverse. As No. 33, but the globe on which Ste. Anne stands is without the letters SR and the fleur-de-lis at the top is not so much covered by the head. Brass. 21.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

40. *Obverse.* As. No. 30. SOUVENIR DE N(otre) D(ame) DE BEAUPRE.

Reverse. As that of No. 39. Brass. 21.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

41. *Obverse.* Same as No. 30.

Reverse. As No. 30. ARCHCONFRERIE DE ST^E ANNE DE BEAUPRE. The field within the letters filled with small ornaments. Brass. 21.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th), 26-28 Dec., 1888, No. 1610.

42. *Obverse.* As No. 31, but the cross on the spire of the church extends to the top of E in ANNE.

Reverse. Same as No. 30. Oval. Brass. 13 x 18.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

43. Similar to No. 32, but smaller. Oval. Silver. 7 x 8.

Issued in the United States.

44. Similar to No. 34, but smaller. Oval. Brass. 10 x 13.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

45. *Obverse.* The two-towered church. The field dotted with stars. EGLISE DE ST^E ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Reverse. Ste. Anne standing, with the youthful Virgin in her arms. The field dotted with ornaments. Inscription: BONNE ST^E ANNE PRIEZ POUR NOUS. Oval. 16 x 20.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

The Ste. Anne de Beaupré medals¹ seem to exist in white metal, copper, brass, gilt, tin, and some of them in silver. Their variety is partly due to the rapid wearing out of the dies, owing to the immense number of invalids who yearly make the pilgrimage to Beaupré. Several of these dies were disposed of at the Woodward Forty-ninth Sale, July 11-12, 1882, Nos. 794 and 798.

There are three others described by Le Roux as from the same source, Beaupré, which Mr. McLachlan writes me should not be classed as Canadian, since they were struck from "stock dies," available for any parish of Saint Anna, wherever existing in the world. The criticism is a just one, and while mentioning the medals because given by Le Roux, it will be seen that I do not admit them numerically to the list.

¹ As this paper goes to press, I learn from Mr. McLachlan that an additional Beaupré medal has just been issued, the details of which are however as yet unknown to him.

The case is the same with still other medals of St. Anna, of which several, with the same devices, and in different languages, are in my own collection.

Obverse. As reverse of No. 23. The youthful Virgin stands at left of St. Anna, seated.

Reverse. As that of No. 38. Oval. 19 x 25.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 273, No. 1680, fig.

Obverse. Within circle, open above, St. Anna seated in high-backed chair. The youthful Virgin at her right reads to her from a book. Above, a gothic arch. In remainder of field, small crosses. Inscription: S. ANNA MATER MARIAE VIRGINIS GENITRICIS DEI. O(ra). P(ro). N(obis).

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, a child, with guardian angel. Small crosses as on obverse. Margin elaborately ornamented. 21.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 274, No. 1681, fig.

Obverse. Ste. Anne seated, reads to the youthful Virgin, at left. Above, an irradiated monogram, between palm branches. Inscription: S^{TR} ANNE — ET MARIE | PRIEZ — POUR NOUS Exergue: S^{TR} (Souvenir) DE PELERINAGE

Reverse. A saint, erect. Inscription: SAINT JOACHIN — PRIEZ POUR NOUS Margin scalloped. 21.

Issued by Desmerais.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 274, No. 1682, fig.

The French shrine of Lourdes has its direct representatives upon this side of the Atlantic. Not only in the United States but in Canada are there communities issuing a medal commemorative of the miraculous apparition of the Blessed Virgin, and of the cures effected upon those who, using the water of the spring, invoke her intercessory aid.

46. *Notre Dame De Lourdes (Montreal).*

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th Sale), 26–28 Dec., 1888, No. 1611.

Whether or no there exists besides the above medico-ecclesiastical medals another one, struck during or in memory of cholera, and bearing an inscription to this effect, is a point upon which I am still in doubt.

At the sale of the Burleigh Collection, 15–16 Jan., 1885, there was catalogued in a lot (No. 554) with several Nova Scotia coins, a "cholera token." This escaped my notice at the time, or I should have obtained it. Subsequently I endeavored to trace its purchaser, but without avail. Upon writing to the cataloguer, Mr. H. P. Smith, he has assured me, under date of 22 Feb., 1886, that he could not have been mistaken, and that it was an "issue of some Catholic church in Nova Scotia, brass, oval, with loop, — the Virgin and infant Jesus. In exergue, 'Cholera Token'." Were it not for the alleged inscription in the exergue, about which Mr. Smith seems positive, I should have supposed that he must have been mistaken, and that the medal was one of the two "Marie-pieces" to which I shall shortly call attention.

If the medal does exist as above described, it has not yet been put upon recognized numismatic record, and must be very rare. Upon mentioning my doubts to Mr. McLachlan, he has written me as follows: "I remember hearing something about a Nova Scotia cholera token, but did not see that particular catalogue. It is probably like some other Canadian rarities that I have attempted to trace. Most of them proved to be errors, accidental or intentional, of the cataloguers. I long since banished the thought of this piece from my mind as a myth."

Subsequently to the occurrence mentioned above, confusion was rendered worse confounded by the following medal being offered, with the statement that it was struck for the parish of St. Roch, Quebec, when the cholera was introduced into this country through that city, in 1832, and that it was very rare, if not indeed unique.

Obverse. The saint kneeling, with a dog by his side. Inscription: ST ROCH | PRIEZ POUR NOUS.

Reverse. *ST ROCH | PRESERVEZ | NOUS | DU CHOLERA. Brass. Oval. 15.

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th Sale), 26–28 Dec., 1888, No. 1567.

The piece, however is not Canadian, and it was struck not for Quebec especially, but for Paris, and though it may be comparatively rare, it is very far from being

unique. It is one of two of St. Roch that have been described by Pfeiffer and Ruland.¹

There does, however, appear to exist a Canadian "cholera medal," the true character of which seems not to have been appreciated by either McLachlan or Le Roux, and which escaped my own notice until preparing the present paper for the press. In my enumeration of the medals illustrative of Sanitation, under the head of Cholera,² I have stated that certain of the "Marie-pieces," collectively generally known as "the miraculous medal," were struck during the excitement of the two years preceding the appearance of the cholera of 1832, and while it had already reached the eastern borders of Europe. Their inscriptions are in various languages, but all to the same effect, and they were employed for the purpose of sustaining the courage and faith of their wearers, and for securing the prayers of the devout for intercessory aid towards warding off the approaching epidemic. Pfeiffer and Ruland, the greatest living authorities regarding the numismatics of pestilence, have no hesitation in including this series among medical medals, and they describe quite a number of them.³

There seem to be two varieties of the Canadian piece referred to. McLachlan's positive statement about the source of the medals would seem to put their authenticity as Canadian cholera pieces beyond question. They were unknown to Pfeiffer and Ruland. Though one of them is dated 1830, and it was not until 1832 that the cholera reached America through Quebec, the case is the same as with the similarly dated pieces of Paris, which are now unquestioned, although the pestilence did not reach that city until the same year.

47. *Obverse.* The Blessed Virgin standing upon the globe, her head irradiated. Inscription: O MARIE CONCUE SANS PECHÉ PRIEZ POUR NOUS | QUI AVONS RECOURS A VOUS Exergue: 1830.

Reverse. M surmounted by a cross (the monogram of Maria). Beneath, a heart pierced by a sword. Around, twelve stars. Exergue: GROTHE Oval. 20 x 25.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 9, CCII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 51; H. R. Storer, *The Sanitarian*, April, 1889, p. 335.

McLachlan states that "Grothe, whose name appears on this medal, had at that time an extensive silversmith's establishment (in Montreal). The dies are said to have been engraved by Beaume. We may therefore class it as the earliest medal of purely Canadian workmanship."

It will be noticed that McLachlan speaks of "a heart" upon the reverse. Generally both of the sacred hearts, of Jesus and Mary, are represented, beneath the monogram. I have many instances of this in my collection.

48. *Obverse.* The Blessed Virgin, erect, with halo, her hands irradiated. Inscription: MARIE CONCUE SANS — PECHÉ PRIEZ POUR NOUS

Reverse. The monogram as in preceding, above the two sacred hearts. Around, twelve stars. Exergue: GROTHE. Oval. 10 x 12.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 634, fig.; H. R. Storer, *loc. cit.*, p. 335.

It will be perceived that in addition to the two hearts, Le Roux's specimen has no date, and the usual description is curtailed by one-half. Its size is very much smaller than that described by McLachlan.

Mr. McLachlan writes me that he is quite certain that this last, the smaller of the Grothe medals, does not exist. I insert it therefore wholly upon the authority of Dr. Le Roux, who, it would seem, could hardly have ventured to describe and figure it, unless prepared to give good reason.

F. The Private Tokens of Physicians, Pharmacists, Dentists and Empirics.

First among these are to be described the three pieces of Dr. Le Roux of Montreal, to which allusion has already been made.

49. *Obverse.* Within branches of laurel and palm, united by ribbon, an armorial shield, surmounted by a beaver to left. Upon upper right quarter of shield, the

¹ Pestilentia in nummis, 1882, p. 159, Nos. 453-4; Die deutschen Pestamulete, *Deutsches Archiv für Geschichte der Medicin*, 1882, p. 492, Nos. 8-9.

² *The Sanitarian*, April, 1889, pp. 339, 343.

³ *Loc. cit.*, pp. 491-2.

Geneva cross; upon upper left, three bees; upon lower right, an ancient lamp; upon lower left, the caduceus of Mercury. Legend: LABOR IMPROBVS OMNIA VINCIT.

Dr. Le Roux thus explains the above emblems: "The gold cross is the emblem of my creed,—on gules, because red is the noblest color. The three bees on azure mean obstinate work. The antiquarian lamp is the collectors' sign, and Mercury's rod and the wreath on gules are a copy of the decoration I was awarded by Laval University."¹

Reverse. ACHETEZ LE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE \$0.50 | L'ATLAS NUMISMATIQUE | DU CANADA | \$1.50 ET \$2.00 — | ET LE VADE MECUM | DU | COLLECTEUR | \$1.00. | PAR | JOS^E LE ROUX M.D. | MONTREAL. | CANADA. Copper, brass. 16. The dies were cut by G. W. Dawson of Montreal.

In his description Le Roux introduces commas that do not appear in his figure, and in the French version states the size as 10.

McLachlan, New Canadian Coins. *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, April, 1886, p. 69, No. 1, fig.; Le Roux, *Le Collectionneur*, Montreal, I, No. 2, June, 1886, p. 23, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 184, No. 975, fig.

One hundred and forty-two were struck in copper, and thirty in brass, when the reverse die was accidentally destroyed, on Jan. 7, 1886.

50. *Obverse.* The same.

Reverse. BUY THE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE \$0.50. | NUMISMATIC ATLAS | FOR CANADA | \$1.50 AND \$2.00 | AND COLLECTOR'S | VADE MECUM \$1.00 | BY | JOS^E LE ROUX M.D. | MONTREAL. | CANADA. Copper, brass. 16. By G. W. Dawson.

In Le Roux's description commas are given as in the last.

McLachlan, *loc. cit.*, p. 69, No. 3, fig.; Le Roux, *Le Collectionneur*, p. 24, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 185, No. 976, fig.

Fifty-six were struck in copper and twenty in brass, when the reverse die was accidentally destroyed on Jan. 23, 1886.

51. *Obverse.* The same as reverse of No. 49.

Reverse. The same as reverse of No. 50. Copper, brass, lead. 16. By G. W. Dawson.

In Le Roux's description commas are inserted, as above.

McLachlan, *loc. cit.*, p. 69, No. 1, fig.; Le Roux, *Le Collectionneur*, p. 23, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 184, No. 974, fig.

One hundred and fifty-eight were struck in copper, sixty-two in brass and thirty in lead on Dec. 12, 1885. Shortly after, both dies were destroyed.

It will be perceived that Dr. Le Roux, to the tastes of the collector and antiquarian, has added a knowledge of the art of making his publications known, to the end doubtless of disposing of his duplicate specimens without loss and most probably to advantage also.

Lesslie and Sons, Druggists, of Toronto.

"The firm (though dealing also in books) was for many years in the drug business."² Nothing upon their tokens declares this fact, but it perhaps warrants me in including them with those of pharmacists. The motto, "Prudence and Probity," was an excellent one.

52. *Obverse.* Justice, erect and to left, with sword in right hand, and scales in the other. Inscription: LESSLIE & SONS | YORK KINGSTON & DUNDAS.

Reverse. A plough to left, the handles connected by a single bar; the lower one opposite the last A in CANADA. Below, HALF PENNY; above, TOKEN. Legend: PROSPERITY TO CANADA | LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR. (The resemblance in this legend of the words Canada and Candeur, in pronunciation, will be noted.) Copper. 17. 27 mm.

Weyl, Fonrobert Cat. (*Nord-Amerika*), No. 141; Sandham, *loc. cit.*, p. 23, No. 18; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 34, CCXXI; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

¹ McLachlan (Canadian Numismatics, p. 146, No. CLXXX), states that a serpent-entwined rod, which presumably would be that of Aesculapius (the "schlangenstab" of the Germans), is represented in the lower right quarter of the coat of arms of Laval University. I am, however, informed by Dr. Arthur Vallée of Mont-

real, Secretary of the Medical Department of Laval, that it is his impression that this is not the case, although the serpent-rod in question constitutes the seal of the Medical Faculty of the University.

² McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35.

McLachlan states that this variety, and by implication the four following, must have been struck previous to 1834, for in that year Toronto resumed its early name, for which York had for some time been substituted. Weyl recognizes one variety only of this token.

53. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save that the lower end of the plough is below the last A in CANADA. Both edges beaded. Copper. 27 mm.

Neumann speaks of a subvariety of this, his No. 21,972, with obverse beaded and reverse lined. Le Roux, in his description, has a dot after TOKEN.

Neumann, No. 21,972; McLachlan, *Amer. Journal of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56; Le Roux, Le Medaillier, etc., p. 123, No. 699, fig.

This is in my collection.

54. *Obverse.* Similar to those preceding, save that there is a comma after YORK.

Reverse. As the preceding, excepting that there are two bars connecting the handles of the plough. In this variety, the clevis points below the first P in PROSPERITY. Copper. 17. 27 mm.

Weyl describes this as having the rim milled and with the edge of reverse lined, whence he considers it the same as Neumann's No. 21,972, already referred to, though this author does not mention the distinctive comma after YORK.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 142; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXIII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

55. *Obverse.* As last.

Reverse. Also, but with clevis above the first P in PROSPERITY. The grass behind the plough long and distinct. Copper. 17. 27 mm.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXIV; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

56. *Obverse.* As the two last.

Reverse. As the very last, but grass behind the plough shorter and less distinct. Copper. 17. 27 mm. Extremely rare.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXV; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

Le Roux gives still another variety, the handles connected by a single bar, while the lower one is above the last A in CANADA (*Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, No. 78, fig. 7). I do not however venture to number it, for Mr. McLachlan writes me emphatically that he is certain "it does not exist." I have already referred to the apparent carelessness of the engraver who made Le Roux's figures, and to the errors to which this must almost inevitably give occasion.

57. *Obverse.* Device as on the halfpenny tokens, save that the figure of Justice is more distinctly facing, her eyes are bandaged, and the scales are held much lower. Inscription: LESSLIE & SONS TORONTO & DUNDASS (*sic*). Exergue: . 1822.

Reverse. A two-barred plough to left. Below it, 2^d CURRENCY Above, TOKEN. Inscription: PROSPERITY TO CANADA. | LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR Edges beaded. Copper. 26. 40 mm.

In Le Roux's figure the dots in exergue of obverse are omitted.

Sandham, *loc. cit.*, p. 23, No. 17; Neumann, No. 21,974; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 143; *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1846, p. 61, No. 58; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXVI; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 57; Le Roux, *Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, p. 7, No. 77, fig.; *Ibid.*, Le Medaillier, etc., p. 123, No. 698, fig.; Woodward, sixty-seventh (Levick) sale, May, 1884, fig.

McLachlan points out that though the date upon the obverse is that of the year in which the firm of Lesslie & Sons was established, this piece could not have been struck before 1834, since it was then that the name of Toronto, also upon the obverse, was first reapplied to the town. All of the Lesslie tokens were probably struck in Birmingham, but the error upon this in the spelling of DUNDAS would prove that it was by a different die cutter from the others.

This is in my collection. It is one of the Canadian very great rarities, and always commands a high price. From five to seven dollars is the usual cost, and at the Levick sale it brought fourteen. Its scarcity is accounted for by the member of the firm still living near Toronto, in a twofold way. It was the only coin of its denomination issued in Canada, and was always looked upon with great disfavor for circulating purposes. In consequence, a portion of the issue was destroyed as old copper, and a great many more were employed by millers of the time as "washers," the metal being comparatively soft, and answering better for the purpose than anything else at hand.

The Lesslie halfpenny issues were perhaps the very earliest of American druggists' tokens. The halfpenny varieties were struck previously to 1834, and though the rare Haviland, Stevenson & Co's token of Charleston, S. C., which is in my collection, bears both upon the obverse and reverse "ESTABLISHED 1825," there is no reason to suppose it was struck until long after that date. The very rare token of Benj. F. Fotterall of Vicksburg, with H., S., & Co.'s reverse, also in my collection, was doubtless even later still. There are two specimens known of a token of H. Cook of Boston, with the same reverse. They are said to have been struck without the order or knowledge of Mr. Cook, and are perhaps the rarest of Boston tokens. There is also a very scarce mule of a medal of President Lincoln, "The Rail Splitter of the West," with the same reverse. This of course is of recent date. R. L. Baker's silver soda token, of Charleston, S. C., which I own, was issued in 1837. Weyl, in the Fonrobert Catalogue (No. 141), states that the Lesslie tokens were struck "about 1815," but he was evidently in error.

[To be continued.]

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIII. p. 92.]

DCCLXXXI. Obverse, On the field the inscription in three lines, COMMUNE DE PARIS surrounded by a circular border. Legend, outside the border, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE OU LA MORT [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or death] and below, completing the circle, FEDERES DE 1871. [Confederated 1871.] A circle surrounds the legend, outside of which is a circular border of conventional leaves. Reverse, An ornamental border enclosing the inscription in eight lines, LE G.: O.: LE R.: | E.: LE R.: M.: | SONT REPRESENTES PAR PLUS DE | 100,000 F.: M.: | APRES UNE | DEMONSTRATION GRANDIOSE | ILS VONT PLANTER LEUR BANNIERE | SUR LES REMPARTS [The Grand Orient, The Scottish Rite, and the Modern Rite, represented by more than a hundred thousand Free Masons, after an immense demonstration, plant their banner upon the ramparts.] The first and last words in the third line are in smaller capitals than the others. Over the inscription are two compasses crossed, and beneath it the level. Legend, outside the inscription, GR^{DE} MANIFESTATION DE LA FRANC-MACONNERIE above, and (separated from the foregoing by clasped hands,) LE 30 AVRIL 1871 below, completing the legend. [Grand manifestation of Freemasonry, April 30, 1871]: a circle surrounds this legend, outside of which is another legend: LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE The first word is preceded by clasped hands, and followed by a small Liberty cap; the last word is preceded by a star of five points and followed by a level. At the bottom, completing the circle, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Type metal¹ or lead, and cast; gilt. Size 36.

¹ This is another of the Masonic Medals struck by the Order at the time of the reign of the Commune, and alludes to the same demonstration as that commemorated by CCXLVIII. Just what was gained by these

peculiar demonstrations I have not been able to discover. The "three rites" mentioned on the medal just referred to are explained by this. The proper accents appear on the medal.

DCCLXXXII. Obverse, Bust of Liberty with legend, from obverse die of CL. Reverse, Below two crossed compasses, an inscription in seven lines, LA DEMOCRATIE UNIVERSELLE | LES MAÇONS.: | DE TOUS LES RITES | SONT DANS LE DEUILLE PLUS GRAND | DE VOIR LES CRIMES | D'UNE GUERRE AUSSI CRUELLE | QU'INJUSTE. [The universal democracy, Masons of all rites, behold with the greatest grief the crimes of a war as cruel as it is unjust.] At the bottom is a small level. Ornamental border. Tin; gilt. Size 32. Struck in 1871 by the Masons of Paris during the war with Germany.

DCCLXXXIII. Obverse, Similar to obverse of DCXXIII. A bee, its head towards the top of the planchet. Legend, □ BONAPARTE above, and . FONDEE EN 5852 . below. [The Lodge Bonaparte, founded, etc.] Reverse, Similar to reverse of DCXXIII. The square and compasses entwined by a wreath of acacia or laurel, crossed at the bottom, and enclosing the letter G. Legend, JETON DE PRESENCE and three five-pointed stars at the bottom, the centre one being the larger.¹ Bronze. Octagonal. Size 18.

DCCLXXXIV. Obverse, As obverse of CCXXVII, but the rosettes have five leaves. Reverse, As the same medal, but the date is 1860. Gilt. Decagonal. Size, between opposite sides, 15.²

DCCLXXXV. Obverse, A bee-hive on a low platform, shrubs on either side and eight bees flying above; over its top are two right hands joined, and at the top a triangle on which is the word UNION; rays from the triangle falling behind the devices nearly cover the field. Legend, L.: LA RUCHE LIBRE OR.: DE PARIS [Lodge of the Free Hive, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, An open wreath of two branches of acacia, which are crossed at the bottom, where they are surmounted by the square and compasses. Legend, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, etc.] The field is blank for engraving the member's name. It is usually found with loop and ring for suspension. Copper-gilt, and probably other metals. Size as engraved, 20 nearly.³

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

A COIN PEDIGREE.

IN the recent sale of the Egmont Bieber collection, in London, the auctioneers, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, give the following remarkable pedigree of the famous Petition Crown by Simon. This beautiful specimen of the rare masterpiece of the greatest of English artists is in the finest possible condition, and has the reputation of being the finest of the few examples known. In the description of this piece in the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, it is said to have been presented by Charles II to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and afterwards given by his son to the Earl of Oxford; at his sale in 1742 it was bought for £20 by Martin Folkes, at whose sale in 1756 it was purchased at the low price of £12 by Thomas Hollis. It was then bought privately of Dr. Disney, the executor of Hollis, for £105, by Barré Roberts, whose collection was purchased by the British Museum; it was included in the sale of Museum duplicates in 1811, and bought for £102 by Marmaduke Trattle, at whose sale in 1832 it was purchased for £225 by Colonel Durrant; at the sale of his collection in 1847, Mr. C. S. Bale became the purchaser at £155. Next it was offered for competition at the sale of Mr. Bale's collection in 1881, when Mr. Egmont Bieber obtained it at £215. It is contained in a case undoubtedly of the period, which has belonged to every owner in succession. Rarely is the pedigree of a coin so distinctly traced.

¹ The devices of both obverse and reverse of this jeton are the same as on DCXXIII, but it was evidently struck from different dies, the planchet is octagonal not round, and of larger size. It is doubtless the piece alluded to in Note 451. The Lodge mark encloses three dots.

² This is simply a later issue of the Lodge Admira-

teurs de L'Univers, three of whose medals have previously been described.

³ This is a member's badge of the Lodge named, located at Paris, which received a Warrant from the Grand Orient, Jan. 18, 1875. My description is from a cut in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for 1884. The proper accents on the letters appear on the medal.

COIN SALES:

CHAPMANS' SALES.

THE Messrs. Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, held a sale of Ancient and Modern Medals and Coins at the Rooms of Davis & Harvey, 1212 Chesnut St., Phila., May 27-29, 1889. We give the prices of the more interesting and valuable pieces. Daric, Persian, gold, fine, rare, \$13; Cyzicus, electrum, Greek, v. f., 7.50; Thurium, silver, v. f., 8.75; Agrigentum, Tetradrachm, v. f., 9; Syracuse, do., v. f., 9; Carthage, Stater, electrum, v. f., 13; Alexander the Great, Stater, gold, f., 15; another, f., 14; do., 9.50; Alexander IV, Tetradrachm, f., 10.50; Perseus, do., f., 19; Ptolemaios II, gold, v. f., 52; do., gold, 30; Arsinoë II, gold, f., 60; Ptolemaios III, gold, v. f., 80; Shekel, Simon Maccabeus, 15; Half Shekel, f., 8.50; Alexander I, Tetradrachm, v. f., 16. Roman Gold and Silver Coins.—M. Antonius, Tetradrachm, 5.25; do., 5.50; do., 3.50; Octavius, 4.25; Tiberius, gold, 12; Claudius and Agrippina, Jr., gold, 18.50; Nero, gold, 16; Antoninus Pius, gold, 14.50; Faustina, Jr., gold, 26. English Coins: Edward I, f., 7.25; Edward III, Noble, gold, 13.50; do., Half Noble, 12; Richard II, Noble, gold, 8; Henry V, gold, 9; Edward IV, Rose Noble, 10; Henry VI, do., 14.50; Henry VII, Angel, 8; Henry VIII, Half Sovereign, 8; Edward VI, Crown, v. g., 9; Elizabeth, Crown, ex. f., 32; James I, Sovereign, 14; do., XX Shillings, 8; Charles I, Crown, v. g., 7.50; do., Half do., 7; do., Shilling, 1648, 15.75; Commonwealth Crown, v. f., 15; do., 12.50; do., Sixpence, v. f., 16.50; Cromwell, Crown, proof, 37; Half do., 21; do., do., 10.25; Shilling, do., v. f., 8.50; Charles II, Double Guinea, v. f., 16.75; do., Shilling, 4; do., Pattern Farthing, 1665, 2.12; James II, Crown, 3.75; William and Mary, do., 7; Anne, Farthing, 1714, 10.25; George III, *Spade* Guinea, 13; do., 6.62; do., Half do., 5.25. American Coins: Oak tree Shilling, f., 6.50; do., III Pence, 8.25; do., Shilling, 5; do., 5.25; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, f., 9.50.

THE Messrs. Chapman held a sale at the Auction Rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, June 17 and 18, 1889. The following comprise the most desirable specimens of the American Coins. N. E. Shilling (1652), v. f., \$40; Oak tree Sixpence, f., 23; do., III Pence, 5; Pine tree Shilling, v. f., 8.50; Lord Baltimore Shilling, f., 40; do., Sixpence, f., 20; Higley Threepence, Conn., deer standing, etc., rev., broad axe, v. g., 32; Vermont Cent, range of mountains, etc., 1785, f., 20; New Jersey Cent, 1786, f., 11; Dollar of 1794, good impression, from the Britton Sale, 100; Half do., fine, 15; 1815, do., 8; Quarter do., f., 17; Dimes, 1796, v. f., 6; do., 2.60; do., 1802, 21; Half Disme, 1792, 6; 1794, Dimes, 8.12; 1801, f., 4.50; 1846, f., 5.50; do., 2; 1860, uncir., with stars, 5; 1793, Chain Cent, *unique*, 130; do., f., 52.70; do., wreath, v. f., 20; 1794, do., fine, 14; do., do., 14; 1795, thin planchet, uncir., 41; 1796, Liberty cap, do., 30; do., bust, uncir., 17; 1797, uncir., 15; 1801, uncir., 35; 1804, broken die, ex. f., 12.50; 1805, ex. f., 16; 1808, 13 stars, ex. f., 9.50; 1810, ex. f., 28; 1811, uncir., 20; 1812, 1814, v. f., 5.50 each; 1817, 13 stars, v. f., 10; 1821, v. f., 10; 1822, do., 7.75; 1829, p., 20; 1844, p., 17. Half Cents, 1836, p., 18.25; 1842, Mickley's, 55; 1844, 17; 1846, 16; 1847, 41.50; 1848, 23; '52, 13.50; 1831, Proof Set, 6 pieces. 57. For other interesting items see Priced Catalogue.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. FROSSARD is to sell on the 2d July the remainder of the Hart Collection, which contains many valuable gold and silver coins of Ancient Greece and Rome, rare patterns, Colonials, and Canada pieces. The Catalogue, 38 pages, numbers between five and six hundred lots, and is prepared with Mr. Frossard's well known skill and taste.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MINOR COINS IN CABINETS.

THE following item is clipped from one of our daily newspapers. We do not know on what calculation it is based, but it strikes us as a very extravagant estimate. The number of collectors of cents is large no doubt, but we cannot believe that 450 millions of these pieces have been withdrawn from circulation for any such purpose.

It is estimated by a mint official that there are still in existence somewhere in the country tied up in old stockings or in the hands of curiosity collectors, over 100,000,000 of the old-fashioned copper cents, about 120,000,000 of copper-nickel cents, nearly 5,000,000 of the present issue of brown pennies, 25,000,000 of nickel three-cent pieces, and about 200,000,000 of the nickel five-cent pieces. The total value of these outstanding various coins is put in round numbers at \$62,950,000.

FRENCH CENTENARY MEDAL.

A REVOLUTIONARY Centenary Medal has been struck in Paris to commemorate the recent fêtes. It will be bestowed upon the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the Ministers and other prominent officials. President Carnot's portrait occupies the obverse of the medal, the reverse being filled by the date of the ceremonies and the names of the Presidents and Ministers.

REPLY.—FRENCH MINT-MARKS.

IN Eckfeldt's & Dubois's Manual of Gold and Silver of All Nations, page 55, "Previous to the year 1772 there were no less than thirty-one mints in the French kingdom. At that date the number was reduced to eighteen. Twelve of these have been discontinued, so at present there only remain the mints of Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Rouen, and Strasburg. The coinage of each mint may be known by its mark or letter,—that of Paris, A ; Bordeaux, K ; Lille, W ; Lyons, D ; Rouen, B ; Strasburg, B.B. The marks of some of the former mints are as follows—Rochelle, H ; Bayonne, L ; Toulouse, M ; Perpignan, Q ; Nantes, T ; Marseilles, an M interlaced with A. Also C, Caen ; I, Limoges ; N, Montpelier ; S, Rheims ; U, Pau ; V, Tours ; X, Villefranche ; V, Bourges ; Z, Grenoble. Each coin has also another small mark or figure, such as a lion, anchor, caduceus, etc., to indicate under whose directorship it was issued." It would be interesting to follow the history of the French coinage in later times.

R. S.

A WASHINGTON MASONIC.

THE *Massachusetts Mercury* of Boston, February 11, 1800, has the following:—A National and Masonic Medal, on one side of which is a bust of WASHINGTON, pronounced by judges an excellent likeness; and on the reverse an Urn, on the Pedestal of which is this motto, "*Victor sine Clade*"; with Emblems masonic, national and fanciful, has been received from Newburyport, and is for Sale, by E. MOULTON, No. 11, and D. TYLER, No. 15, Cornhill; T. PONS, opposite Faust's Statue, Newbury-Street; S. SUMNER, No. 1, S. TURELL, and at the Bunch of Grapes, State-Street; R. EVANS, Hanover-Street; and P. REVERE, jun. Fore-street.

This is No. LIV in Appleton's List of Washington Medals. (See the *Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 77.) It has not been considered heretofore as being Masonic, but from this contemporary notice, which is of the nature of an advertisement, it would seem that it was so intended by its maker, and as it was "received from Newburyport," it was doubtless the work of Jacob Perkins.

A ZAPOTEC CODEX.

IT is stated that Mr. Doremberg, a German in Puebla, Mexico, has acquired a Zapotec codex, very ancient. The hieroglyphs are painted on the skin of some wild animal, and beneath each hieroglyph is written in Roman characters its meaning in the Zapotec language. The writing must have been the work of some priest about the year 1550. The hieratic characters are much older. The subject matter of the painting seems to be the many migrations of the ancient race of Zapotec Indians.

OBITUARY.

MONS. RENIER HUBERT GHISLAIN CHALON.

MONS. RENIER CHALON, one of the most distinguished European Numismatists, died in Ixelles, Belgium, on the 23d of February last. Mons. Chalon was born at Mons, December 14, 1802. He had long passed the allotted period of life, but his industry and devotion to his favorite science had not failed with his advancing years. From 1845 to 1885 he was the President of the *Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique*, and when infirmity compelled him to lay aside the active duties of that station, he was chosen Honorary President for life, his associates thus testifying their deep appreciation of the value of his long continued services. In one of the addresses delivered at his obsequies, he is styled "the eminent personification of Belgian Numismatics." He was the author of many works on the science to which he gave so much attention, among which perhaps the best known are his "Researches on the Moneys of the Counts of Hainaut," and a similar volume on those of the Counts of Namur. For the latter he received the compliment of a request from the Royal Academy of Belgium to be allowed to publish it under their auspices, and for the other he received honorable mention from the French Institute, in 1851. King Leopold, as a token of his appreciation of the labors of Mons. Chalon, made him a Commander of the Order of

Leopold, bestowing upon him the Civic Cross of the First Class ; he also received similar honors from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Portugal. He was also a member, either active or honorary, of several scientific, numismatic and other similar societies. His funeral was attended from the Church of St. Boniface, Ixelles, when addresses eulogistic of his life were delivered by the representatives of the various learned Societies in Belgium of which he was a member. The readers of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* in America will miss his lively and pleasant contributions to its pages, and the science of Numismatics has lost by his death one of its most devoted and brilliant devotees.

W. T. R. M.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

CLIFF DWELLERS IN MEXICO.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA, whose letter, printed in the last *Journal*, described some ruined abodes of the "cliff-dwellers," has made a most interesting discovery of living representatives of that strange and almost unknown people, who it would seem are descendants of those who once inhabited the long-deserted "dwellings in the rocks" of the mountain passes in our Western States, of which occasional accounts have reached us. We now make some condensed extracts from a later letter, recently printed in the *Boston Transcript*, which describes his discovery. A brief telegram has since appeared in the papers, from some reporter who had "interviewed" the party, which speaks of their rude ladders by which they climb the mountain sides to their almost inaccessible abodes, and of their weapons and tools of stone. From this it appears that the "Stone age" may still be studied from living representatives in our own land. We cordially sympathize with the suggestion which closes his letter, and trust the Smithsonian Institute may take early measures to carry it into effect.—*Eds.*

The Tarahumari Indians of western and southwestern Chihuahua are a tribe occasionally mentioned in works on Mexico, and especially the northern part, but I can find no detailed account of them or of their most curious habitations and customs. They are a very numerous people; I have found very intelligent and well-informed people who place their strength as high as 35,000. I had thought that about 12,000 to 15,000 would be ample to cover their population, but am now inclined to increase that number; probably 20,000 would be a better estimate. The isolation of the Indians, and the little interest taken in them here, especially of a character which would make their habitations and customs known to the world, has thrown a veil over them so that tribes of no greater strength in the interior of Africa are better known to us than these Tarahumaris of the Sierra Madre of Mexico. They are seldom in Chihuahua City; only after the mule trails to the deeply hidden mountain mines are taken, are they seen in their rugged primitiveness; most of them met by the white traveller are found living in log huts, tilling a little bit of the mountain slope, and generally not unlike the lower classes of Mexico. "Chihuahua" is a Tarahumari word, and was applied to the site of the present city of the name, meaning "the place where their best wares were made." Between the line of the Mexican Central Railway, which cuts through a small part of their ancient country and the Sierra Madre proper, or where the diligences cease to go, and transportation is done on muleback or with donkeys, the Tarahumaris have retired before invading civilization, or become "civilized" themselves. They are only found in the Sierra Madres, with the far greater excess in the eastern slopes. Beyond them to the west are the Mayo and Yaqui tribes in the rich level slopes of Sinaloa and Sonora; to the north they came in contact with the Apache. Though peaceful, as far as their relations with Mexico have always been, they were not wanting in the elements that made them good defenders of their land; and the dreaded Apaches gave the mountainous country of the Tarahumaris a wide berth when on their raids in this direction. The latter, equally armed, which they seldom were, were more than a match for them.

One who had seen a group of the wild Tarahumaris would not credit them with anything aggressive, or even with much of the defensive combativeness that is necessary to fight for one's country. They are shy and bashful to a point of childishness that I have never seen before, and I have lived among many Indian tribes both of the United States and outside of our domains. Heretofore I deemed the Eskimos of North Hudson's Bay the shyest of savages;

but they are brigands compared with the Tarahumari. Even those that are civilized are as coy as a school-girl, and if they have the least intimation of a white man's approach, he stands little chance of seeing them. A gentleman told me that he had several times passed over the mountain trail on mule-back and not seen a single Tarahumari, although the trip occupies six to seven days in their country and takes him where he should see two or three hundred of them if they made no efforts to escape his notice. The country is well wooded, and hearing the clang of the mule-shoes on the rocky trail, they retire to the seclusion of the nearest thick brush, and wait until the intruder is out of sight. They do not fly, like a flock of quails surprised by the hunter, for, if caught, they generally stand and stare it out, rather than seem to run from the white man while directly in his presence; but if the latter is vigilant, he will often see them skulking away among the trees or behind the rocks as he approaches their villages or the caves or cliff dwellings where they abide. The savage Tarahumari natives who live in the rocks or caves or brush *jacals* are wilder and more timid than those essaying the forms of civilization; but the latter follow closely their more aboriginal brothers. This has made it hard to learn anything about them in a land where so little interest is taken in them.

In my wanderings through the Sierra Madres (and here I might state that on some maps this portion of this great range is occasionally labelled as the Sierra de Tarahumari, about the only place we find the name) I was fortunate in seeing a large number of them engaged in the labors and duties they are known to follow; the civilized Tarahumari living in stone and adobe houses, with fences around his cultivated fields; the most savage of the race acknowledging none of the Mexican laws or customs, and living in caves or under the huge boulders, or in cliffs high up the almost perpendicular faces of the rocks, attending to a few goats, and planting their corn on steep slopes, using pointed sticks to make the holes in the ground in which the grains are deposited.

In appearance the Tarahumari is a little above the average height of the North American Indians. They are well built, with clean-cut muscles; their skin is the darkest of any Indian I have ever seen, being almost a mixture of the darkest Guinea negro with the average copper-colored aborigine that we find in the western parts of the United States. The Mayos and Yaquis on the west, the Apaches to the north, the Tapehuenes to the south, and the Comanches to the east, are all lighter in complexion, although they live in much warmer climates. The savage Tarahumari wear only a breech-clout, and if it be a little chilly—as it always is at evening, night-time and morning on the elevated plateaus or mountainous regions of Mexico—they may add a zarape of goat or sheep's wool over their naked shoulders. Their faces generally have pleasing expressions, and their women are not bad looking for Indians, although the older women break rapidly in appearance after passing thirty to thirty-five years, as near as I could judge their ages.

The Sierra Madres are extremely picturesque in their rock formation, a curious blending of limestone pierced by more recent upheavals of eruption rock: many caves are found, and the huge, irregular granitic and gneissoid boulders left on the ground by the dissolving of the softer limestone often lie so that their concavities can be taken advantage of by these burrowing savages. The cliff-dwellers on the Bacachic River had taken a huge cave in the limestone rock, almost overhanging the picturesque stream, and had walled up its outward face nearly to the top, leaving the latter for ventilation probably, as rain could not beat in over the crest of the beetling cliff. It had but one door, closed by an old, filthy goat-hide, into which the inhabitants had to crawl, as the Eskimos into their snow huts, rather than any other form of entrance I can liken it to. The only person we saw was a "wild man of the woods," who, with bow and arrow in his hand, was skulking along the big boulders at the foot of the cliff. A dozen determined men inside ought to have kept away an army corps not furnished with artillery, although I doubt if the occupants hold these caves on account of their defensive qualities, but rather for their convenience as places of habitation, and as needing but little work to make them subserve their rude and simple wants. My guide said if we visited them, they would fly, leaving a little parched corn, a rough stone for grinding it, an unburned *olla* to hold their water, and some skins, and perchance worn-out blankets for bedding; so I desisted from such a useless endeavor to inspect their eyrie. Here are living cliff-dwellers of which the world seems to have heard nothing. How many there are it seems hard to say. We saw at least two or three hundred scattered around in the fastnesses of this mountain chain, and could probably have tripled this if we had been looking for cliff and cave dwellers alone, along our line of travel. A Mexican gentleman who had spent his life in Chihuahua and among the mountains, estimates the number of living cave and cliff dwellers at not far from twelve thousand; he had no reason to exaggerate, and in a long contact with him I found all his estimates correct where I could verify them.

The large number of deserted cliff-dwellings found in Arizona and New Mexico, have often been assigned to a people older than the ruins of the Toltec or Aztec races. That there is some relation between those old cliff-dwellers and these new ones I think more than likely; and I believe most writers who had seen both, as I have, would agree with me. It is pretty clearly settled that the Apaches came from the far north, and very likely they drove southward or killed the northern cliff-dwellers, leaving only these here as representatives, although numerous beyond belief, of a most curious race generally supposed to be extinct.

The Pueblo Indians of the same locality, living in large communities and stronger abodes, were better able to resist these Indian northmen, and some of their towns still exist. But the old cliff-dwellers, like the new ones, could in many cases be cut off from water by a persistent and aggressive enemy, such as the Apaches must have been then, when fresh from their northern excursion. It is probable that they drove the retreating cliff-dwellers southward until they became so powerful by being massed upon their Southern brothers that they could resist further aggression, and give successful battle to their old foes, as we know they have been able to do recently, when the Apaches were doing such destructive work in this part of the country, a time happily passed forever. Whatever may be the relation between the dead and departed Northern cliff-dwellers and their Southern living representatives, it seems to me that it would be well for some one to devote a few years to their thorough study, as Cushing did so well with the Zunis.

EDITORIAL.

THIS number begins a new volume of the *Journal*. As it is now the only American magazine devoted to Numismatics, it should receive the generous support of all lovers of the science and especially of the members of Numismatic Societies. May we not ask with hopefulness that the management of these bodies will use their influence to secure us new subscribers, by commanding it to the kind consideration of their membership.

THE present volume will contain a continuation of the scholarly articles by Dr. Storer, on Medical Medals, which we are pleased to know are attracting much attention. Mr. Marvin will give us further descriptions of Masonics, more particularly those of France, Germany, Switzerland, etc., and of the American issues that have appeared since his volume was published. An interesting series of papers on the Medallic Memorials of the Great Comets, which we hope to illustrate, and which has been prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. David L. Walter, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, will begin in our next. These are a few of the "good things" we can promise our readers for the coming year. "Now is the time to subscribe."

THE valuable series of papers on Oriental coins is concluded in this number. We learn that they are now being reprinted in an attractive pamphlet, with all the engravings. A limited edition only is to be issued, by Mr. Lyman H. Low, the manager of the Coin Department of "The Scott Stamp and Coin Co." 12 E. 23d Street, New York, to whom application should be made by intending purchasers.

MR. WM. S. APPLETON, one of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal*, has returned home after a long absence abroad. We shall hope to publish in the coming year occasional papers from his pen, giving some of the results of his numismatic studies while absent.

CURRENCY.

SPRIGGINS desires to call the attention of civil service reformers to the fact that certain employees of the Government, in Philadelphia, while professedly engaged in their daily task, are just *coining* money.

DEAR to the Southerner is the circulating medium obtained from the Mint, known as the julep, two being of the value of a quarter of a dollar. But many a man has been taken in for attempting to carry away too many at once.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

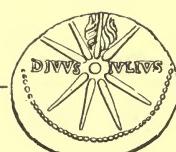
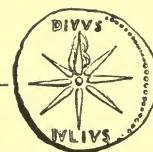


FIG. 6.



THE JULIUM SIDUS.

—
MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

PLATE I.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

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No. 2.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS, AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

No attempt has been made in the following paper to give any novel information of a strictly astronomical character, nor is there any pretence on the part of the author, that he is able to impart any. The astronomical details relating to the various Comets themselves have been gathered from many authorities, chiefly from contemporaneous accounts; but frequently from more or less well known works on the cometary system, general treatises on astronomy, and other sources.

As to the numismatic portion of the work, the case is different. The author has attempted to bring together for the use of his fellow-numismatists, descriptions of all coins and medals known to him, which have at any time been struck in remembrance or commemoration of Comets, or which bear Comets as part of their devices. Nearly fifty years ago (1839), in the annual address of the then President of the Numismatic Society of London, three medals of Comets were described, and it was suggested that possibly there might be more, and that a very interesting list of medals on celestial phenomena might be made. Nothing, however, appears to have been done in pursuance of the idea until very lately.

The present paper was almost completed, and the notes on which it is based had long since been read by the author before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, when, through the kindness of a brother numismatist, HORATIO R. STORER, M. D., of Newport, R. I., his attention was called to a pamphlet by Drs. Ruland and Pfeiffer of Weimar, published as an addenda or appendix to *Deutsches Archiv für Geschichte der Medicin* for 1882, which contains among other medals relating to pestilence, famines and medical matters, a list of medals relating to Comets; and comprises, with additions, all the medals in an earlier book by the same authors entitled "*Pestilentia in Nummis.*"

The pamphlet above spoken of contains several descriptions of medals not found in any other place, which have been incorporated into the following paper and duly acknowledged; and also others which the authors, as well as the present writer, found in, and credit to, more ancient authorities. Besides being written in the German language, and bearing evidence of haste and defective reading of inscriptions in some instances, these pamphlets are merely catalogues, of a few pages in length, describing only the medals in the briefest possible

manner, without any illustrations, or any account whatever of the events which caused the issue of the Medals, or of the Comets thereby commemorated. It is hoped, therefore, that the following pages,—in which a very much larger number of medals on the subject treated of are described, (some of them for the first time)—and which are also designed to give in an unpretentious way a short account of circumstances attending the issue of each medal, the Comets commemorated, the superstitions attending their appearance, and the events supposed to be coincident therewith—may be acceptable not only to English-speaking numismatists, but even to our German brethren, our elders and preceptors in the study of the science.

Certain *very* learned numismatists, who in late publications designed to popularize the science (!), affect to suppose that all their readers are as familiar with Arabic, Sanscrit, Hebrew, and the Greco-Indian dialects as with their mother tongue, and to whom it appears sufficient to make statements of fact or theory with an *ipse dixit*—“for he himself hath said it”—will no doubt be astonished to find that the writer has not only in all cases given his authorities for his statements, but has usually translated into English all quotations, legends or inscriptions in foreign tongues. Possibly the very learned few will object; but after all the author fancies that many a reader would, like Moliere's “*Bourgeois Gentilhomme*” if asked by the *Doctor of Philosophy*, “*Vous entendez cela, et vous savez le latin, sans doute?*” answer like the worthy M. Jourdain, “*Oui: mais faites comme si je ne le savais pas; expliquez moi ce que ce veut dire!*”

I. THE COMET OF B. C. 44.

(THE JULIUM SIDUS.)

Many of the *consecrationary* coins of Julius Caesar (Caius Julius Caesar) struck after his death by Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius), and a still greater number struck by the Emperor Augustus (D. Octavius Augustus Caesar), Julius's adopted son, bear the head or bust of Julius Caesar with the ordinary DIVVS IVLIVS or similar inscriptions, and a star or *Comet* (*stella crinita* or hairy star), as the case may be, over his head, or before or behind his face. As to the signification of this star or Comet, authors are divided. Out of the confusion of opinions,—for confusion there is, as some writers insist the device represents a certain star as the *Julium Sidus*; others, that some other heavenly body is intended, while others still believe that in portraying one it symbolizes all, they being all in reality the same—it appears to be practicable to make an orderly arrangement by reducing the varying opinions into the following three classes. The star or Comet represents then either (1) Venus, which some assert was the star of Julius (*Julium Sidus*), and that spoken of by the writers hereinafter quoted, because the Julia Gens claimed descent from Venus: or (2), the star described by Propertius (Lib. IV, Eleg. 6, l. 59, 60), as seen at the battle of Actium, which others consider to be the “only original” *Julium Sidus*, and the same star spoken of by Horace:—

Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo,
Fama Marcelli; micat inter omnes
Julium sidus velut inter ignes
Luna minores.

Lib. I, Ode XII, lines 45-48.

translated by Lord Lytton thus:

Tree-like grows up, through unperceived increases,
Marcellus' fame. As the moon throned in heaven
Mid lesser lights, the Julian Constellation
Shines out resplendent.

The translation is of the most liberal, but with the alteration of "*Constellation*" into "*star*," which can also be given as the equivalent of *sidus*, "it will serve." Virgil also speaks of this star:—

Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
 Cum Patribus Populoque, Penatibus et magnis Dis.
 Stans celsa in puppi; geminas cui tempora flamas
 Laeta vomunt patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
AENEID, Lib. VIII, lines 678-682.

Dryden, who translates the verses, was evidently familiar with the *Julium Sidus*, from his other translations; witness his version:—

Young Caesar on the stern in armor bright
 Here leads the Romans and their gods to fight;
 His beaming temples shoot their flames afar
 And o'er his head is hung the *Julian Star*.

Again, in the Ninth Eclogue, lines 46-48, Virgil speaks of this star:—

Moe. Daphni quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus?
 Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris Astrum.

Daphnis, why gaze you on those signs of ancient date?
 Behold, Dionaeian Caesar's Star hath entered into course.

The allusion is to Caesar as of the Julian Gens, which sprang from Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises.

(3) The third opinion is that the stars and Comets represent the great Comet which was seen by the Romans soon after the death of Caesar, and while his adopted son Augustus was celebrating games to Venus Genetrix in honor of Caesar, which Comet was the *Julium Sidus*. Pliny, Seneca, Suetonius and others speak of this Comet, and Pliny. (*Hist. Nat.*, lib. 11, c. 23) gives us Augustus' own words:—

Iis ipsis ludorum meorum diebus *sidus crinitum* per septem dies in regione coeli quae sub septentrionibus est, conspectum. Id oriebatur circa undecimam horam diei, clarumque et omnibus e terris conspicuum fuit. Eo sidere significari vulgus creditit Caesaris animam inter deorum immortalium numina receptam: quo nomine id insigne simulacro capitis ejus quod mox in foro consecravimus adjectum est.

On those very days when I was exhibiting some games to the people, a Comet appeared for seven days and was seen in the northern part of the heavens. [In that part of the heavens which is under the Septentriones or the bright stars of the Great Bear. *Halley. Synopsis Astron. Comet.*] It rose about the eleventh hour of the day; it was a remarkable one, and visible all over the world. The common people believed it signified the reception of the soul of Caesar into the number of the immortal gods, on which account the image of the Star was added to the statue representing Caesar's head, which we have lately consecrated in the forum. (*Whiston.*)

Suetonius (In Julius §88) giving a very similar account, says that the games were in honor of Caesar's deification.

Perit sexto et quinquagesimo aetatis anno; atque in deorum numerum relatus est, non ore modo decernentium sed et persuasione vulgi, siquidem ludis quos primo consecratos ei haeres Augustus edebat, *stella crinita* per septem dies continuos fulsit, exoriens circa undecimam horam, creditumque est, animam esse Caesaris in coelum recepti: et hac de causa simulacro ejus in vertice additur stella, etc.

He died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was ranked among the gods, not only by a formal decree, but in the belief of the vulgar; for during the first games which Augustus, his heir, consecrated to his memory, a Comet blazed for seven days together, rising at eleven o'clock, and it was supposed to be the soul of Caesar now received into heaven, for which reason likewise a star has been placed above his bust.

Nor are the poets silent as to this Comet. Ovid tells its story most elegantly (*Metamorphoses*, Book 15. "The apotheosis of Caesar"). Venus having endeavored to avert the impending evil from her descendant Julius, Jove shows her that Fate is immutable; and consoles her with an account of the wondrous deeds that Augustus (whom Ovid thus adroitly flatters) shall perform, and adds: (I quote from the English translation of Welsted, 1736).

Meantime your hero's fleeting spirit bear
Fresh from his wounds and change it to a star;
So shall great Julius rights divine assume
And from the skies eternal smile on Rome.

The poet then thus beautifully describes the reception of Caesar's soul by Venus:

Vix ea fatus erat; media cum sede Senatus
Constitit alma Venus nulli cernenda; suique
Caesaris eripuit membris, nec in aera solvi
Passa recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris
Dumque tulit, lumen capere, atque ignescere sensit
Emisitque sinu. Luna volat altius illa,
Flammiferumque trahens spatiose limite crinem
Stella micat, natique videns benefacta fatetur
Esse suis majora, etc.

This spoke; the goddess to the Senate flew
Where, her fair form concealed from mortal view,
Her Caesar's heavenly part she made her care.
Nor left the recent soul to waste to air,
But bore it upward to its native skies.
Glowing with new-born fire she saw it rise
Forth springing from her bosom up it flew,
And kindling as it soared a *Comet* grew.
Above the lunar sphere it took its flight
And shot behind it a long trail of light.—(Welsted.)

It is hardly necessary that we should at this late day re-open the discussion as to which of the stars or Comets is represented on the coins. He who would read, in Latin generally (and some rather crabbed Latin at that), some exceedingly learned, lengthy and tiresome discussions on the subject, can do so in the Numismatic works of Goltz, Vaillant, Morelli, Erizzo, Eckhel and others, besides some still more ancient (and long-winded) authors. To us it seems a very simple and probable solution to say that the coins which clearly bear the star with a hairy tail, the ancient method of representing a Comet ("stella crinita" or hairy star), do refer to the great *Comet*, while the others, simply portraying a star without the tail, represent the stars spoken of. The probability is that all these various heavenly bodies were intended to be commemorated. Of the coins which are acknowledged by all authorities to represent a Comet, we therefore describe those which are admitted by the best modern authorities (Cohen and Babelon) to exist, and to be genuine; adding a few found only in Morelli, who is probably more reliable than most of the older authors; and rejecting all others as ill described, imaginary or counterfeit pieces, and of course making no mention of pieces with the simple star without a tail.

I. *Obverse.* Laureated bust of Julius Caesar to right, above, a Comet. Legend, M SANQVINIVS III. VIR M. Sanquinius Triumvir (of the mint).

Reverse. A priest standing, with a caduceus and round buckler. Legend, AVGVST(vs) DIVI F(ilivs) LVDOS SAEC(vlares) (fecit understood). Augustus, the son of the deified (Julius), celebrated the secular games. Aureus, gold; Denarius, silver. Struck under Augustus.

Cohen, *Imp. 2d Ed., Julius*, 4, 5; *Ibid. Cons. Sanquinia*, and plate XXXVI, No. 2; Babelon, *Julia*, 255, 256; *Sanquinia*, 1, 2. Our plate I, No. 1 (copied from Babelon).¹

2. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 1, and with the same legend.

Reverse. Bust of Augustus to right. Legend, AVGVSTVS DIVI F Denarius.

Cohen, *Cons. Sanquinia*, 1, and plate XXXVI; *Sang. 1*; Babelon, *Sang. 3, Julia*, 257; Cohen, *Imp. Cesar and Octave*, 1. In his text Cohen says AVGVST but engraves correctly as AVGVSTVS. Our plate I, No. 2 (copied from Babelon).

3. *Obverse.* . . . NIVS · III · VIR · M · SANQVINIVS Laureated head of Julius Caesar surmounted by a Comet.

Reverse. Crown above, underneath which OB. CIVIS SERVATOS.

This unique (?) denarius is said by Boutkowsky, *Dictionnaire Numismatique*, Vol. I, page 46, to have been sold No. 2455, Fontana Sale, Paris, 1860. It is unedited, and not in Cohen or Babelon.

4. *Obverse.* Bust of Caesar to left, overhead a Comet. Legend, M SANQVINIUS. P. F. III VIR.

Reverse. As reverse of No. 2.

Engraved by Morelli, plate XXIX, 22. No where else. Evidently doubted by Cohen and Babelon. Distinguished by the P F (Pius Felix).

5. *Obverse.* Bust of Augustus Caesar to left. Legend, CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Reverse. A large Comet or hairy-tailed star, dividing the words horizontally in field, DIVVS—IVLIVS. Denarius.

Cohen, *Cons. plate XXIII*, 70; also des. p. 93, *et seq.*; Babelon, *Julia*, 263. Not in Morelli; Cohen, *Imp. Octave Auguste*, 97. Our plate I, No. 3 (from Babelon).

6. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 5, bust to right, with same head.

Reverse. Similar to No. 5.

Cohen, *Cons. plate XXIII*; *Julia*, 6; *Ibid., Imp., 2d Ed., Aug.*, 98; Morelli, *Julia*, VII, E; Babelon, *Julia*, 264. Our plate I, No. 4 (from Babelon).

7. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 6. Bust differs somewhat.

Reverse. Similar, but the word DIVVS is between the sixth and seventh ray, instead of between the seventh and eighth, and the word IVLIVS between second and third ray. Unedited? Our plate I, No. 5.

Engraved from the specimen in my own collection. I entertain no doubt as to the genuineness of this denarius. It in a measure rehabilitates Morelli, *Julia*, pl. VII, V.² except that the latter is entirely incorrectly drawn as to the position of the rays.

8. *Obverse.* As No. 6; legend the same.

Reverse. The Comet, with DIVVS above and IVLIVS below.

¹ One of the Editors of the *Journal* suggests that the figure is that of a Salic priest bearing the ancile. Cohen says it is, but this is doubted by the learned author of an article on the subject in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* hereafter spoken of (M. de Schodt). He observes that the Salic priests had nothing to do with the *ludos saeculares*. Eckhel, who discards the theory, and also that advanced by others, that the figure is that of a feacial priest, says it represents the Herald (praeco) who announced the games. The learned author above named agrees with Eckhel and also suggests that the round buckler is not shaped like the ancile, which was *échancrè* (sloping), as pictured on the coins of Pub. Lic. Stolo. (See Cohen, *Licinia*, 9 and 10.) He says

that in the specimens he has examined, the inscription of the reverse is SAE not SAEC. M. de Schodt's article is in the volume for 1887, 3d part; it is very lengthy and exceedingly erudite. The learned author goes into many very interesting discussions as to matters which do not concern our present subject: as, for example, whether certain wreaths are of oak or laurel, etc., and the exact date of issue of each coin. He does not describe any coins not found in the standard authors we quote from, but does mention everything Caesarean or Augustan with any kind of a star, leaving the student to make his own selections of those which refer to the Julian Sidus.

Cohen, *Cons.*, XXIII, 68; *Ibid.*, *Imp.*, 2d Ed., 100; Morelli, *Julia*, plate VII; Babylon, *Julia*, 262.

9. *Obverse.* As No. 5.

Reverse. Same as No. 8.

Cohen, *Imp.*, 2d Ed., 99; Babylon, *Julia*, 261. (Our plate I, No. 6 from Babylon.)

10. *Obverse.* Bust of Augustus to left as No. 5, and the same legend.

Reverse. The Comet divides the words DIVVS IVLIVS which run diagonally across the field.

Morelli, *Julia*, plate VII, 5. Nowhere else.

The following, also, I find *only* in Morelli. They are engraved by him, but his plates being on the ancient plan of representing all the coins as of one size, and perfectly round, without regard to their real appearance or dimensions, they are not as trustworthy as they might be. Still he is a tolerably good authority. They are not included in Cohen or Babylon, and may be considered as needing "corroborative evidence." See his plate XX of "Nummi Consulares."

11. *Obverse.* Bust of Caesar to right. Legend, DIVOS IVLIVS.

Reverse. A hairy-tailed star; no legend. Silver.

Morelli, plate XX, 13.

12. *Obverse.* Similar to the last. Legend, DIVVS IVLIUS.

Reverse. Similar to the preceding; no legend. Silver.

Morelli, plate XX, 14.

13. *Obverse.* Similar. The Comet is over the head; no legend.

Reverse. DIVI IVLI. The Comet. Silver.

Morelli, plate XX, 15.

14. *Obverse.* Bust to right, a lituus behind head. Legend, DIVI F IMP PONT.

III VIR R P C For *Divi filius, imperator, pontifex, triumvir, rei publicae constituedae.* Son of the deified (Julius), emperor, pontiff, triumvir, for the re-establishing of the Republic.

15. *Obverse.* Bust to right. Legend, IMP. CAESAR DIVI IVLI F.

Reverse. The Comet. Legend, III VIR ITER R P C *Triumvir iterum*, etc., as above. Aureus, gold.

Morelli, plate XX, 18.

16. *Obverse.* Bust to right, over the head a Comet. Legend, DIVI IVLI.

Reverse. Bust of Augustus to right. Legend, DIVI F CAESAR. Aureus, gold.

Morelli, plate XX, 22.

17. *Obverse.* Bust to right, over the head a Comet. Legend, DIVVS IVLIUS.

Reverse. Bust of Augustus to left. Legend, IMP CAESAR DIVI IVLI F. Denarius, silver.

Morelli, plate XX, 23.

18. *Obverse.* Bust to right, over the head a Comet. Legend, DIVI IVLI.

Reverse. Bust of Augustus to right. Legend, CAESAR DIVI F III VIR R P C Explained above.

Morelli, plate XX, 24.

II. THE COMET OF THE YEAR I.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Whatever may be thought at the present time of this star, and the propriety of taking in a literal sense the portion of the New Testament in which it was spoken of, it was in mediaeval times, and until very recently, universally believed to have been a comet; and to have doubted it, would simply have been to incur the reputation of heresy, with the attendant risks and penalties. There are a great number of coins and medals bearing representations of the Adoration of the Magi; and in every case they show the star as a Comet with a tail. Of course it would be impossible to describe all the coins and medals of this class; and as the Comet is merely an accessory, it would perhaps hardly be necessary. The following will serve as examples of the class. They are all of comparatively modern dates.

1. *Obverse.* Bust of Pope Pius V to left. Legend, PIVS V PONT(ifex) OPT(imus) MAX(imus) ANNO VI. Exergue, F. P.? (Pius V, the best supreme pontiff, 6th year.)

Reverse. The Adoration, the Comet over the Infant's head as He is held by His mother. Legend, ILLVMINARE HIERVSALEM (To enlighten Jerusalem). Bronze. Size 36 mm. 23 A. S.

Was in my own collection; stolen therefrom, August, 1889.

2. *Obverse.* The stall and the finding of the Infant Jesus by the shepherds. The Virgin points to the infant, two shepherds kneel and one stands (or perhaps the standing figure is Joseph), two asses in the stall look on; above all and directly over the Infant's head, the Comet as a star with long tail shows through the roof. Legend, PASTORES · IN · INVENIVNT · MARIA · IOSEPH Z. INFANTEM IESVM. POSITV. IN PRAE(sipio) LVC. 2. (The three shepherds find Mary, Joseph and the Infant Jesus placed in a manger. Luke 2.) (See chapter.) While IN. seems plain, yet it is probably a blunder for III.

Reverse. The Virgin holds the Infant in her lap, the three magi offer rich gifts (the scene looks more like a palace than a stable), in left distance another building with male figure, over all the Comet as on obverse. Legend, MAGI AB ORIENTE CHRISTO (MVNERA?) DEFERVNT · AVRVM · THVS · Z · MYRRHAM. MA. II: (The Magi from the East offer to Christ gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. Matthew II. See verses I-II.) Silver Medal (Thaler). Size 48 mm. 31 A. S. Very elaborate design, cast, probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. Made at Joachimsthal.

Was in my own collection. Stolen therefrom August, 1889.¹

3. *Obverse.* Bust of the Virgin. Legend, S. MARIA MATER DEI. (Holy Mary, the mother of God.)

Reverse. The presentation by the Virgin to the three kings, overhead the Comet. Legend, S(ancti) CAS(par) MELCH(IOR) V(nd) BALTH(asar). Exergue, IETTON. Brass spielmarke, or jetton.

Was in my own collection. Stolen therefrom August, 1889.

These are the names of the "three kings," as preserved by tradition; and as they are the patron saints of Cologne, this jetton was probably struck there. The Comet here is an unmistakable long-tailed Comet in the ordinary form.²

¹ There are dozens if not hundreds of German, Papal and other Religious Medals with same reverse, and in fact many minute varieties of this medal. The Comet on all these pieces is drawn according to the rule of Heraldry for drawing a Comet as distinguished from an étoile or mullet. See Note at conclusion of paper.

² All the medals next to be described of the Comet of 1558 (Comet of the death of Charles V, Roman German Emperor) bear the adoration and show the Star of Bethlehem as a Comet, referring alike to that star and the aforesaid Comet.

A NUMISMATIC WHIM.

IN the various complimentary effusions prefixed to L. Smid's "Golden Coins of Rome," I find one which closes with the following ingenious distich, which I copy for the *Journal*: it runs thus:—

RI	R	S	D	D
SC	PTORUM	ERUM	UMMORUM	ESPICE
UL	V	N	R	ICTA.
ST	QU	R	I	N
I	A	IDEM	ISU	ACIEMUS
LL	F	V	F	AM
			I	NDE
			V	ACEBUNT.
			PL	

Using the superior letters of each line in reading them, the epigram may be freely translated, "Regard not what the writers of history say; their statements should be thrown aside with a smile, and they will be silent (*i. e.* will be forgotten):" if however we use the inferior letters, the lines may be read, "Regard as true the works of engravers of money (or die-sinkers). Their efforts we may rely upon when seen, and they will give us pleasure."

This work of Smid's, by the way, has prefixed to each of its biographical sketches a sort of compendium of the views of Suetonius, some of them elegantly written. Here is a liberal translation of what he says of Nero:—"Darest thou, oh pen, to write this name, or even to utter it? He stung with the pen those whom he would slay with the sword. He was a great man in private life, but the worst among the great. His abilities would have made him worthy to be a king, had he not worn a crown. . . ."

M.

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE MINT CABINET.

THE Mint Cabinet has lately come into possession of a set of coins, which in a little while will probably be reckoned among the rare coins of the world. They are those issued during the brief reign of Frederick, the silent Emperor of Germany, and comprise the twenty and ten mark pieces in gold, and the five and two mark pieces in silver. They are described as follows:—

Gold Twenty Mark piece of Emperor Frederick of Germany. Obverse, Head of Emperor to right, "FRIEDRICH DEUTSCHER KAISER KÖNIG V. PREUSSEN:" Reverse, A crowned eagle, with a shield upon his breast, bearing the arms of the German empire, "DEUTSCHES REICH 1888." In the exergue, "20 MARK." On the edge, "GOTT MIT UNS."

Gold Ten Mark piece. Same style, except that it has an ornamental scroll work on the edge.

Silver Five Mark piece. Same type as Twenty Mark piece.

Silver Two Mark piece. Same, but with reeded edge.

Another recent addition is described as follows:—

Gold Ten Mark piece of Otto, King of Bavaria. Obverse, His head to left, "OTTO KOENIG VON BAYERN." Reverse, Same as other Ten Mark pieces, with ornamental scroll work on edge.

TETRADRACHM OF SARDANAPALUS.

A SILVER Tetradrachm in the British Museum, size 18 American scale (Mionnet 9), has the head of King Antiochus VIII Epiphanes (B.C. 140) on the obverse without any inscription: but on the reverse is an edifice or shrine with the inscription on either side in vertical columns—

Æ ME ΕΙΠΦΑΝΟΥΣ on the left, and **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ** on the right, each in two lines.

The monument in the centre has a basement consisting of a lofty podium with plinth, die and cornice; the die is occupied by a large central panel, in which are suspended three festoons with four pendants at the points of suspension. From this pedestal rises a pyramidal mass, at the summit of which the margins on either side assume the forms of volutes with a disk between them; up above, other similar volutes are formed without the disk. Then comes a circular pedestal, on which sits an eagle with outstretched wings. The panel of the pyramid is filled in with a bas-relief, representing at the base an animal supposed by some to be a lion with goat's horns. Before and behind it is a cap, like those of the Dioscuri, similar to the ones on a medal of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, and which have not as yet been accounted for by any antiquarian or numismatist. Above the animal rises a figure with his outstretched right arm, in action resembling the Roman emperor when addressing an allocution to the soldiery or populace. In his left the figure holds some object as though transfixed on a sword. Behind him is a parazonium. From his shoulder floats, as it were, a robe or mantle, or as has been suggested, a quiver with arrows and the bow. The head has a long beard and a species of cap surmounted in front by a small figure, recalling altogether the character of an Assyrian monarch on the Nineveh sculptures.

Until within a few years these tetradrachms were unknown, but a considerable number were discovered near Tarsus in Cilicia, thus connecting them immediately with the city, the brass coins of which were already known to possess the same emblem. There is a large variety of this type from Antiochus VIII Epiphanes to Demetrius II Nikator (A.D. 200) whose medal bears the inscription—

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ · ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ · ΘΕΟΥ · ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ

Strabo mentions Anchiale, which was about a day's journey from Tarsus, as situate a little above the sea, and Aristobulus states it to have been built by Sardanapalus, and that there was there a monument of Sardanapalus, the stone image of whom showed the fingers of the right hand as though they were snapping. There were, he observes, who said that there was inscribed in Assyrian characters the following sentence:—Sardanapalus, son of Anacyndaraxes, built Anchiale and Tarsus in one day, but do you, O stranger, eat, drink, and play, for all these are not worth that (a snap of the fingers.) After which are quoted six hexameter Greek verses, a lengthened paraphrase of the exhortation.

Athenæus gives another story about a monument of Sardanapalus, the inscription on which recorded that he built the two cities in one day "but is now dead," which suggests a less profane reflection than the former.

Arrian, who copies his description of the same monument from the writers of the age of Alexander, mentions the figure as having the hands joined in clapping. (Smith, "Geogr. Dict." *sub voce* Anchiale.)

Colonel Leake in his "Numismata Hellenica, Asiatic Greece," p. 129, describes these coins; and in his "European Greece," p. 28, he notices the bronze coins of Tarsus, on which appears the same identical monument, placed under an arched canopy, which is upborne by a human figure at each end, as though the group formed the shrine in a temple. These date as recently as the third century.

Sardanapalus seems to have been deified, apparently by the Assyrians, and had a place given him in the same temple with the Babylonian Venus at Hierapolis, the holy city. Smith (Biogr. Dict.) alludes to the identity of the god Sandon and the king

Sardanapalus, which was first asserted by K. O. Müller, supported with further arguments by Movers.

It appears, therefore, that the inhabitants of Anchiale had erected a tomb to their founder, and that at Tarsus also there was a shrine made to assume the firm proportions and features of the tomb erected to his memory, and which may possibly have been similar to the one erected at Nineveh or elsewhere in Assyria. Hence the reason of the adoption of the type on the bronze coins of Tarsus and on the silver tetradrachms of the race of the Antiochi.

The form of this edifice is of peculiar interest, being of a type prevalent in those parts, the earliest of which were the stepped mounds of Assyria, in Nineveh, the city of Sardanapalus, and Babylon, etc. After these in chronological series came the Pyramids of Egypt, some of them also stepped, others with a smooth revetment. Then we have the description of the tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus as given by Pliny, having a lower peristyle, above which rose a pyramidal stepped roof crowned on the summit by the king in his chariot. All these show an unity of design. But of these examples this pyramid alone had an inscription, unless the one recorded by Herodotus on the pyramid of Ghizeh be admitted, and certainly our medal is the only record of a sculptured surface.

Col. Leake and others consider without a doubt, that the figure stands upon the animal; and Layard in his "Nineveh and its Remains" (8vo, London, 1849, p. 456), gives a plate of the Hera or the Assyrian Venus from a rock tablet near the ancient Pterium, showing a figure standing on an animal, which occurs also on a medal.

Another remarkable feature, connecting such a monument with the rogus of the Romans, that is the arrangement of the square pedestal with its central panel and festoons, exactly corresponds with the like distribution in the pyre of Antoninus on another piece; and the eagle on the summit with outstretched wings is identical with the eagle which was let loose and flew away as the imperial corpse was consuming. Hence we may presume that the Roman pyre in its design was a tradition adopted from the East.

The AE and ME are merely the marks of the mint-masters. This dates previously to the Roman rule and far before the Christian era, and is the earliest medal extant which bears an architectural monument.

TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING COINS.

HOBLER, in "Records of Roman History," seems to have been the first to give the more striking colors of the coins he describes. Such expressions as the following are extremely life-like and convey an excellent idea of the specimens: "A fine green coin," "a good bronze brown coin," "a good brown coin," "a good, mottled green Campana coin," "a good, mottled green and red Campana coin," "a fine, dark-green coin," "a good coin, mottled red and green," "a fine water, gold-colored Campana coin," "a red Cyrian copper coin," "a fine, gold-colored Campana coin," "a beautiful Campana green coin," "a beautiful, red-bronze Campana coin," "a very beautiful Campana green-bronze coin," "a very good black coin," "a red coin," "a very pale-green color," "a beautiful grass-green Campana coin," "a fine Campana coin, glossy black, mingled with green," "raw sienna or drab coin," "a beautiful, pale, dove-color, Campana coin," "a purple coin, with green, Campana tinge," "reddish or pale-orange color," "reddish-brown coin," "fine, emerald-green color," "mottled red green," "extraordinarily beautiful purple-violet patina." Some of these expressions are not altogether clear to us, but upon the whole they give an additional vividness to coin descriptions.

EX.

WASHINGTON MEDALS.

By the kindness of Mr. LYMAN H. LOW, of New York, we are enabled to supply full descriptions of the various Medals which were struck for the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington, and to illustrate two of them in the present number of the *Journal*. A priced descriptive Catalogue of these medals can be obtained on application to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 12 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

I. *Obverse.* Bust of Washington, to left. Legend, divided, PATER PATRIÆ | M.D.CCLXXXIX. Behind the bust the fasces. In exergue, GEORGE | WASHINGTON. 13 stars around the border. *Reverse.* Heraldic eagle. Inscription in fourteen lines, E PLVRIBVS VNVM | TO | COMMEMORATE THE | INAVGVRATION OF | GEORGE WASHINGTON | AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE | VNITED STATES OF AMERICA | AT NEW YORK. APRIL XXXTH | MDCCCLXXXIX—BY | AVTHORITY OF THE | COMMITTEE ON | CELEBRATION NEW YORK | APRIL XXXTH | MDCCCLXXXIX. Pendant from a bar inscribed NEW YORK | 1789—GW (script)—1889. Bronze, size 22. From dies. The finest and rarest medal struck, commemorating the occasion; it has never been on sale, but was distributed to members of the Committee only. Designed by Augustus Saint Gaudens.

II. Same design as the preceding, but *cast* in bronze, size 70. This is the medal that was on sale by authority of the Committee.

III. *Obverse.* Head of Washington to left, within a five-pointed star, around the edge of which, NEW YORK—CITY—APRIL 30TH—1889 | FIRST IN WAR—FIRST IN PEACE—AND FIRST—IN THE—HEARTS OF—HIS COUNTRYMEN. The whole upon a circular, radiated field. *Reverse.* Blank. Pendant from a bar, with a shield at either end; above, a spread eagle. On the bar CENTENNIAL | INAUGURATION with ribbon. White metal, oxidized. Size 31.

IV. *Obverse.* Bust of Washington, three-quarters facing within an oval circle of dots. Legend, GEO WASHINGTON FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. Below the oval, 1789. *Reverse.* Busts of the President and Vice President facing, each in an oval; on a label between, HARRISON AND MORTON. Above is a shield. Below, 1889. Pendant from a bar inscribed CENTENNIAL, connected by a ribbon, with a second bar inscribed INAUGURAL. White metal, bronzed, and also gilt and oxidized. See plate. Size 24.

V. *Obverse.* Equestrian Statue of Washington. Legend, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INAUGURATION; above the statue, GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789—1889. *Reverse.* Inscription, SOLDIER'S | MEDAL—PARTICIPATED. Pierced, with ring, ribbon and pin attached. White metal gilt. Size 26.

VI. *Obverse.* Bust to right. Legend, GEORGE—WASHINGTON Plain raised border. *Reverse.* WASHINGTON INAUGURAL NEW YORK—APRIL 30 1889. Within a wreath, front view of the building in which the ceremonies took place in 1789. FEDERAL HALL | WALL ST. Pierced, with eagle and pin. White metal, size 26.

VII. *Obverse.* Bust to right. Legend, GEORGE—WASHINGTON. In exergue, 1789. *Reverse.* Double circle around the border, CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURATION NEW YORK APRIL 30 1789—FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In the field, Arms of New York within a wreath. Pierced and mounted with eagle and pin. White metal. Size 23.

VIII. *Obverse.* Head to left. 1789—1889. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines, SOUVENIR | OF THE | CENTENNIAL | FESTIVAL | APRIL 1889 Pierced, with ribbon. White metal. Size 25.

IX. *Obverse.* Bust three-quarters facing, in oval. Legend, ★ GEORGE WASHINGTON FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ★ In exergue, 1789. *Reverse.* Washington taking the oath ★ CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF HIS INAUGURATION NEW YORK ★. In exergue, in two lines, APRIL 30 | 1889. White metal. Size 32. Frequently pierced, and pendant by a ribbon from a bar, as III.

X. *Obverse.* Head to left. Above, GEORGE WASHINGTON; beneath, in two lines, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES | INAUGURATED APRIL 30, 1789. *Reverse.* A circle of thirteen links upon which are letters abbreviating the names of the original States. In the centre, the sun on an eleven-pointed star, backed by a radiated star of thirteen points. Legend, CENTENNIAL OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES APRIL 30 1889 within a circle of 42 small stars. Bronzed. White metal. Size 34.

XI. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right. Legend upon a broad raised border, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and at the bottom, *DEO PATRIÆQUE FIDELIS*. The border is engrailed with thirteen arches, and a star in each point. *Reverse.* View of the Brooklyn Bridge and East River; above is the radiant sun and *HÆC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT* and beneath, the arms of New York city upon a mantling of crossed flags from which spring olive branches. Legend in double line, around two-thirds of border, TO COMMEMORATE THE WASHINGTON INAUGURAL CENTENNIAL | NEW YORK CITY 1789 — APRIL 30 — 1889. Bronze and white metal. Size 33. (Dies by Lovett). See plate.

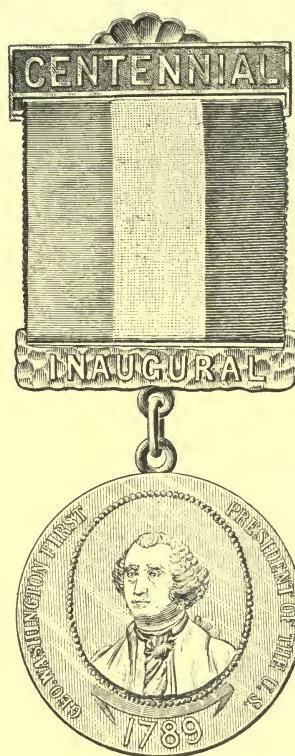
The ribbons used with all these medals were usually the national colors, red, white and blue, arranged in perpendicular stripes.

THE PASSION FOR COLLECTING.

The Saturday Review says that when the late Sir Henry Holland was a very old man he regretted that in early life he had not taken to collecting, and he touched off its advantages in a few neat sentences. "The interest," he remarked, "is one which augments with its gratification, is never exhausted by completion, and often survives when the more tumultuous business or enjoyments of life have passed away." In short, he placed collecting where our fathers used to place whist. The young man who does not collect will be miserable when he is old. The inexhaustibility of the object adds immensely to the advantages of collecting. When Heber had all or nearly all the rare books he knew of, he began to gather duplicates. The print collector in the same way begins with ordinary impressions. He thinks he can get together a complete set of some master, perhaps, and succeeds pretty well until in an evil—or shall we say a happy?—hour he comes upon a proof. Then all must be proofs. First states are rare, but all must be first states. As his eye grows in knowledge he perceives that no two impressions are exactly alike, and that while one is good for this feature, another is good for that. Against the particular collector may be set the universal; but universal collecting has a serious drawback. It seldom approaches completion in any one branch. The omnivorous collector is, as a rule, too easily pleased. It is impossible that he should be an equally good judge of all the things he buys—coins, gems, ivories, bronzes, embroideries, Elzevirs, pictures, scarabs, porcelains, etchings, and so on. A grain of special knowledge will be more useful than a catholic appreciation of the beautiful in every form.

THE MYSTERY OF COINS.

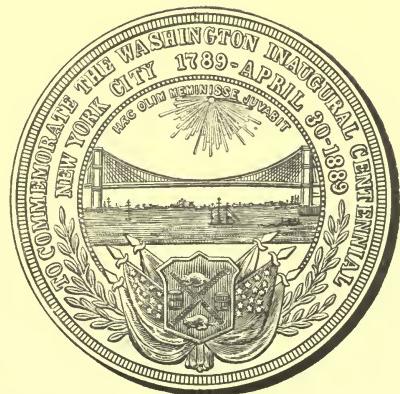
EVERY coin has its story of human use, could it but speak. It has passed through hands long since reduced to dust, but the coin survives. It has been the purchase price of necessaries and of luxuries, the wages of the laborer and the pay of the soldier. Robbers perhaps have stolen it, perhaps have gained it at the expense of human life. It has been buried around the flag staff on some battle field, or lost in some peril of the traveller, or buried in the earth by some miserly hand whence the rain-wash has exhumed it, or the plough-share, or the spade and pick excavating for a foundation wall. What incidents could any ancient piece add to the history of ages had an audible voice been given to it! Possibly it fell from the hand of an Emperor, as he scattered his gifts on his coronation day; perhaps it was the last stake of some gamester, by which he sought to recover his wasted fortune. What journeys it may have taken; what distress it may have relieved; what pleasure it may have given. Imagination fails in attempting to trace its possible experiences.



No. IV.



No. XI.



WASHINGTON MEDALS.

1

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 18.]

THE following are the descriptions of the three medals, our Nos. 6, 7 and 8, of the University of Bishop's College, Montreal, of the existence of which I learned as the April number of the *Journal*, which contained the medical collegiate series of Canada, was going to press.

6. The Wood medal. *Obverse.* The University arms; a spade-shaped shield surmounted by mitre, and plicated bands. Within shield a cross, upon centre of which the open Scriptures. Beneath, a scroll, twice folded upon itself, with the legend: **RECTI — CULTUS PECTORA — ROBORANTⁱ** Inscription: EPISCOPI COLLEGII DE LENNOXVILLE | MEDICINAE | FACULTAS | MONTE-REGIO

Reverse. Inscription: ORRINUS C. WOOD. M.D. DONAVIT Within field: (A space for name of recipient.) | ADJUDICATUM | SESSIO. (A space for the date.) In the specimen from which the description was taken the name was F. R. England, and the date 1884-85. Gold. 26. Edge of obverse richly chased.

For the description of this medal and a finely executed drawing of the obverse by Henry Birks & Co., of Montreal, I am indebted to Prof. A. Lapthorn Smith, M. D., Lecturer on Gynaecology in the University of Bishop's College. The medal is given annually to the student who having "attended at least two six months' sessions at the University, at the final examination has the highest number of marks on all the subjects of professional examination." Dr. Wood, its founder, was Professor of Chemistry in the faculty for five years, and then of Pathology for ten years longer.

7. The Robert Nelson medal. *Obverse.* The University arms as on preceding, but much enlarged. Inscription, in very heavy letters: UNIVERSITY OF BISHOPS COLLEGE | MEDICAL FACULTY.

Reverse. Inscription: ROBERT NELSON MEDAL Within field: AWARDED | FOR | SPECIAL EXAMINATION | IN | SURGERY Beneath, a half crown of laurel leaves, with fold of ribbon in centre. Gold (value \$60). 28. Edges milled.

The description and impressions of this medal I owe to Prof. Smith. He has also sent me photographs, which contain the additional inscription: TO | HEBER BISHOP, B.A. | —— | APRIL | 1882 It is given annually for the best special examination in surgery, and is open for those who having "attended at least two six months' sessions at the college have taken honors in all the subjects."

Dr. Charles Eugene Nelson, the founder, is a resident of New York. His father, the late Dr. Robert Nelson, thus memorialized, one of the oldest and most beloved practitioners of Montreal, took a leading part in the rebellion of 1837-8.

8. The David medal. Similar to the preceding, save with the substitution of the word DAVID upon obverse, and upon the reverse, within the field: FOR BEST PRIMARY EXAMINATION Silver. 28.

To Prof. Smith I owe the above description. Dr. Aaron H. David was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine for thirteen years, and was long Dean of the Medical Faculty. He deceased about six years since. In 1889 the Faculty established a scholarship in his remembrance, but it was subsequently decided to confer the medal instead. It is awarded to the student "obtaining the highest number of marks in the primary examinations."

The above three medals, had I known of them in season, would have been included also in the series of Personals, under the titles of Dr. Orrin C. Wood, Dr. Robert Nelson, and Dr. Aaron H. David, all of Montreal. The first of them, like the Starr medal of the University of Toronto, perpetuates the name of its founder; the

ⁱ It would seem that this verb should be in the singular.

second is a filial tribute to the memory of a parent, in this resembling the Sutherland of McGill University, by which a widow has honored the devotion of her husband to his professional labors ; while the third, like the Holmes of McGill, places upon lasting record the fraternal esteem in which a teacher at the University has been held by his colleagues.

Since the July number of the *Journal*, learning from the Calendar of Trinity Medical College, Toronto, that the University of Toronto had issued a medical medal besides that founded by the late Dr. Starr, I have succeeded in obtaining its description.

58. *Obverse.* Victory, to left, extending a wreath of laurel. Upon her left arm a leaf of palm. Inscription: ΜΗ ΔΗΓΟΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥΣΑ

Reverse. The name of recipient. Inscription, engraved : Universitas Torontonensis propter medicinam feliciter excultam. (This inscription is identical with a portion of that upon the Starr medal.) Gold, silver. 21.

The obverse alone is given by McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, April, 1882, p. 81, CCLXXIV ; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 67 ; Le Roux, p. 133, No. 746, fig.

The reverse of this very beautiful medal seems to have been unknown to Le Roux, and to have been omitted by McLachlan because engraved. I owe the description and an impression to the Registrar of the University, Mr. H. H. Langton, who has kindly sent them through Dr. J. Algernon Temple, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Toronto. There were annually conferred one of the medals in gold and three in silver upon undergraduates obtaining the degree of M.B. with first class honors. They have now, however, been abolished by the Federation Act.

The two following, of the Ste. Anne de Beaupré series, have been found by Mr. McLachlan since the last number of the *Journal*.

59. Same size and general design as No. 26, but the right spire of the church is directly under the E in SAINTE, while in the other it is nearly under the A in ANNE. The eave of the roof touches below the second A in SANCTUAIRE, while in the other it is upon a level with the I. 18.

Of this I have an impression from Mr. McLachlan. It was unknown to Le Roux.

60. Same size and general design as No. 27. Upon obverse, the top of the porch to right of the church is opposite P in BEAUPRE, while in the other it is opposite R. Upon reverse the ornament under the figure is less deep. 18.

Mr. McLaren has sent me an impression of this also. It was equally unknown to Le Roux. I have myself detected another, so slight however in variation that I do not separately number it. It is similar to No. 13, save that there the ENREGT was upon the obverse of the loop. In the present it is upon the reverse. This variety is unmentioned by either McLachlan or Le Roux. It is in my collection.

There are six others of the same series that have been struck since my previous descriptions. I owe these also to Mr. McLachlan's kindness.

61. *Obverse.* Within a circle, the new church, in an atmosphere of stars. Inscription : SANCTUAIRE DE SAINTE ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Reverse. Within similar circle, Ste. Anne standing, with the youthful Virgin in her arms ; the remainder of the field filled with fleurs-de-lis. Inscription : O BONNE SAINTE ANNE PRIEZ POUR NOUS Tin. 14.

In my collection.

62. As preceding, but with floreated crucial margin, and maple leaves upon extremities of the cross and four dots at each angle. The inscriptions also occupy more space. Tin. 14. Of triple thickness to the last.

In my collection.

63. As No. 62, but smaller. Tin. 11.

In my collection.

64. As preceding, but with floreated crucial margin, as in No. 61. In the field there are neither stars nor fleurs-de-lis.

65. *Obverse.* Within a curved quadrilateral, the new church, surrounded by irregular stars. Inscription as the preceding, save *s^{te}* for *SAINTE*. Two stars beneath the church.

Reverse. Within a similar space Ste. Anne seated, instructing the youthful Virgin, surrounded by similar stars. Beneath, an angelic head, with wings. Inscription as on preceding, save *s^{te}*. In exergue, *M* Of curved quadrilateral shape. Tin. 12.

In my collection.

66. As preceding, but much smaller. One star beneath the church. Tin. 9. In my collection.

Devins and Bolton, Druggists, Montreal.

67. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, the laureated head of Queen Victoria to left. Inscription: DOMINION OF CANADA | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, USE | DEVINS' | VEGETABLE | -WORM- | PASTILLES | —— | JULY. 1ST. | 1867. Inscription: + DEVINS & BOLTON. + | DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL Edges beaded. Copper. 18. 39 mm.

McLachlan omits the crosses before and after the name of the firm, the comma after DRUGGISTS, the dashes and dot after PASTILLES, and the dot after JULY. Le Roux in his figure repeats the last two of these errors, and in his description omits commas on both obverse and reverse. The Coin-dealers' Catalogues frequently spell the firm names incorrectly.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 112; Sandham, *loc. cit.*, p. 39, No. 95; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Jan., 1880, p. 76, LV; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 14; Le Roux, *Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, p. 28, No. 98, fig.; *Ibid.*, Le Medaillier, etc., p. 192, No. 970, fig.

This I own. It was unknown to Neumann, and is very rare, having been the first issue of the kind after the Canadian Confederation, and promptly suppressed by Government under the new Coinage Act, because the device upon its obverse quite closely resembled that of the Canadian cents of 1858 and 1859. Its usual price, even in Canada, is stated by Le Roux to be a dollar. Sandham has affirmed² that the suppressed consignment of these tokens, eight thousand in number, is still held by the Canadian Customs Department, and that they may yet be placed in circulation. This token I described in my paper upon the medals, etc., of obstetrics and gynaecology, in connection with those illustrative of the nursery, infancy and childhood.

68. DEVINS | & | BOLTON | — | MONTREAL

This I own. Quite a number of Canadian coins, pennies, half pennies and Montreal bank tokens have appeared at American sales with the above counterstamp, which was employed after the suppression of the issue last described. It is not, how-

1 Mr. McLachlan has been good enough to send me the following additions and corrections to my previous descriptions.

"28 is a pattern piece. Only five or six specimens are known."

34. Mr. McLachlan is correct in having *s^{te}*, there probably existing none of this type as described by Le Roux with *s^{te}*.

"35 has S. Anne, etc. The dots are large.

"39 should read, 'reverse as 29,' etc.

"40 should have the words 'du Pélérinage' after 'souvenir.'

"41. Obverse as 29.

"42. Obverse as 30.

"43. Similar to 30, etc.

"44. Similar to 32, etc.

"46. Notre Dame de Lourdes. There are a number of varieties of medals sold at the church of N. D. de L., Montreal, but all that I have seen have impressions of the church at the original Lourdes in France, which belongs to a totally different order of architecture from that in Montreal. I have never heard that there was a

shrine professing to engage in the healing art or in the miraculous, in the Montreal church.

"47. The name of the engraver is Bourne."

48. I previously stated that this, the alleged smaller of the two "Grothe" cholera medals, was admitted wholly upon the authority of Le Roux, and that its existence was denied by McLachlan. This gentleman now gives the following reasons for his opinion: "It is an error of Le Roux in placing his cuts. The obverses of his 632 and 634 have been transposed. If you will bring down the obverse of his 632, you will find it agree with mine. The other medal, represented by the obverse of his 634 and the reverse of his 632, is a more modern medal struck about 1870 for children, sometimes called 'Enfants de Marie,' connected with the convents." If in the face of this evidence, Dr. Le Roux is unable to show cause to the contrary, it should be dropped from the list. I would add that through the fatality which sometimes accompanies the most careful proof reading, the date upon No. 12 was given as 1887, when it should have been 1877.

² This *Journal*, April, 1872, p. 75.

ever, mentioned by McLachlan or by Le Roux in his very complete "Medaillier." Mr. R. J. Devins of Montreal, surviving partner of the firm, writes me as follows regarding this counterstamp. "When I was first in business, owing to the numerous and endless oddities of coins (coppers) then in circulation, I punched every one I got hold of with the words 'Devins & Bolton, Montreal.' I kept count up to eighteen hundred dollars, but did not give up stamping, and kept on until I had them about most all thus labelled."

It has been thought by some numismatists, even in Canada, that the tokens of Holloway of London, pennies and half pennies, of 1857 and 1858, "PILLS AND OINTMENT," were struck for the Canadian provinces. This, however, seems an error. They appear to have been issued for Australia, and in that case cannot be included in the special British North American series.

A. W. Burke, Toronto.

69. *Obverse.* Within two circles, the Western hemisphere, surrounded by the inscription : GLOBE · ELECTRIC · BATTERY — · — Beyond outer circle, the inscription : * * * * * PRICE \$1.00 * * * * * | A. W. BURKE. TORONTO. ONT.

Reverse. Two laurel branches, fastened by a clasp. Above, a crown ; upon base of which, HEALTH In field, two circles ; within inner of which, upon an oblique parallelogram, with four stars above and below, ANTI MORBIFIC Edges milled. White metal.

24. Dies cut by Ellis.

Le Roux's description differs from his figure, by omitting in the former the dots after GLOBE and ELECTRIC, and substituting commas for the dots in the address upon the obverse, and by giving dots after the words upon reverse.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 183, No. 972, fig.

Mr. McLachlan writes me that this was intended to be struck in zinc, with a copper plug, and sold as a small battery to be placed in baths, but that none were so made.

C. E. A. Langlois, Toronto.

70. *Obverse.* In field, a crown. Inscription : C. E. A. | LANGLOIS

Reverse. DRINK | + | ST LEON | WATER Edges beaded. Brass. 12.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 183, No. 973, fig.

I learn from Mr. McLachlan that this was used in the Toronto branch of the St. Leon Water Company. Two glasses of water were sold for five cents, and this check was given to save the half cent, when only one glass was taken at the time.

As having connection with the medals of medicine must be mentioned certain "temperance" pieces which, as I have elsewhere stated,¹ "directly recognize that it is wholly within the province of physicians to determine what beverages, and the amount of them which, shall be considered within the bounds allowable for the preservation of health." Some of these contain the pledge, with this restriction: "Unless for Medical or Religious purposes." Such are,

71. Torbay Total Abstinence Society, Newfoundland, 1879.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1884, p. 34, No. DXLIII ; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 116 ; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 324, fig.

72. Newfoundland Total Abstinence Society.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1884, p. 34, No. DXLI ; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 116 ; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 325, fig.

73. St. Johns (Newfoundland) Total Abstinence Society.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1884, p. 34, No. DXLII ; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 116 ; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 326, fig.

Others have : "Except used Medicinally and by order of a Medical Man."

74. Halifax (N. S.) Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, 1841.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1883, p. 17, No. CCCLXXX ; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 59 ; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 476, fig.

75. St. Peter's (Dartmouth, N. S.?) Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
Ibid., No. 477, fig.

76. Catholic Temperance Society, Kingston (Ontario), 1842.

McLachlan, Canadian Temperance Medals, *Canadian Antiquarian and Numis. Journal*, XIII, April, 1886, p. 50; Le Roux, No. 740, fig.

77. Irish Catholic Temperance Society of Ottawa, 1846.
Ibid., No. 741, fig.

And two others still, have the last restriction in French: "Excepte en cas de Maladie et par ordre d'un Médecin."

78. Société d'Abstinence Complète à Cork. 1838. 27.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 77, No. CXCIV: *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 49; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 876, fig.

79. As the last, but 20.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 878, fig.

At first sight, it seems strange to see an apparently Irish medal, in the French language, struck for Canada, at Birmingham, but they are accepted by the authorities as authentic. There is a Cork settlement (late Acton) in York Co., New Brunswick, west of St. John, but the pieces in question were very likely an issue of the wide-reaching campaign of Rev. Father Mathew.

There are doubtless among Canadian practitioners, and in the families of those deceased, personal medals, conferred in Great Britain, France and elsewhere, for scientific attainments, and professional service in the field and during epidemics, but I have failed to learn of any such, though making inquiries through leading physicians at Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal.

Of the seventy-nine pieces that I have now described, fourteen (the medals of the University of Toronto, Trinity Medical College, University of Trinity College, and the Toronto General Hospital, the six Lesslie, the Burke and the Langlois tokens, and a temperance medal) belong to the Province of Ontario; fifty-nine (the two McGill University medals, the three of the University of Bishop's College, the forty-four of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the doubtful Montreal Lourdes and the two (if both stand) of cholera, the three Le Roux and the two Devins and Bolton tokens, and probably the two French temperance medals) to that of Quebec; two (temperance medals) to that of Nova Scotia; one (the Prince of Wales medal) to the Dominion of Canada; and three (temperance medals) to the Island of Newfoundland.

I shall next consider the medical medals, etc., of the West Indies and Central and South America.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.

THE *Hartford* (Ct.) *Times* says the incessant rains which have lately been falling, have washed away a large excavation on the south side of Long Beach, a short distance from the Lordship farm, in Stratford, and there is much excitement there among the older residents, owing to the fact that several English coins have been found in the trenches caused by running water. Mr. Thomas Fairchild, who is one of the most observing men in town and who has the history of all the old residents at ready command, says there is little doubt that Capt. Kidd's gold is buried somewhere in the vicinity of the Lordship. He has always contended that the wealth stolen by the pirate vessels of Kidd was brought ashore on Long Beach, and the discovery of gold and silver coins, laid bare by the heavy rains, only strengthens his convictions.

Many years ago the Spiritualists of Bridgeport, Huntington, and Stratford, gathered a hundred or more strong, and dug for thirty days in search of Capt. Kidd's gold. The excavation covered several acres in area, and is now to be seen near the Lordship. A medium of some note pointed out the locality as the true one, and great faith was placed in her ability to discover hidden treasures. The restriction was placed upon the company that, while they searched, no one should speak above a whisper. This

stipulation was rigidly adhered to until the thirtieth day, when one of the party struck another accidentally on the foot with a shovel. The pain was so great that the injured man uttered a terrible oath and the spell was broken. Then all departed silently to their homes, firmly believing that they had been very near to the coveted money.

The coins that have just been found are of gold and silver, and are very old, dating back some two hundred years. The Stratford Land Improvement Company have been for months digging a trench and throwing up a dike to keep the tide-water off the marsh in the rear of Long Beach, and when they continue excavations near the wash-out, careful search will be made not to overlook the millions (?) that are supposed to lie deeply buried in the sand.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 19.]

DCCLXXXVI. Obverse, Figure of De Molay, Grand Master of the Order of the Temple, erect and facing; his head bare, with flowing locks, his right hand extended and his left throwing back his cloak which is lined with ermine, showing him in full armor, the cross of the Order on his breast; he is standing on a funeral pile, the ends of the logs showing in front, while flames are bursting out at the sides; in the left background is a small building and below the left corner of the pyre B. R. in small letters. Legend, separated by a circular line from the field, LOGE ECOSSAISE DE JACQUES DE MOLAY [Scottish Lodge, etc.] A small rosette of five pellets at the bottom. Reverse, On the centre of the field a radiant triangle with the letter G, over which and dividing the legend, are the square and compasses. Legend, on the left, MEDAILLE and on the right DECERNEE AU and below F.: [Medal awarded to Bro.] followed by a space for engraving a name. The letters have the proper accents. A rosette at the bottom as on the obverse. Bronze. Size 23. Rare.¹

DCCLXXXVII. Obverse, Various Masonic implements,—the triangular level, into which are grouped the compasses, trowel, gavel, gauge, and square, and a sprig of acacia branching around it; over the upper angle of the level the letter G in a radiant star of five points. Legend, separated by a circle from the device, LOGE N° 18 LES SEPT ECOSSAIS UNIS [Lodge No. 18 of the Seven United Scotchmen]; at the bottom, completing the circle, G.: L.: S.: E.: (Perhaps for Grande Loge Sept Ecossais, though I have not learned that this Lodge claimed such rank.) Reverse, Two branches of acacia separated at the top, and the square and compasses upon their crossed stems at the bottom, surround the inscription in four lines, L.: LOGE | LES 7 ECOSSAIS UNIS | Au F.: (space for name) | — | .: 1881.: [The Lodge, etc., to Bro. —] Some have a loop at top, with ring for suspension. Silver (?) gilt. Size 24.²

¹ This Lodge was of Paris, and ranged itself under the "Suprême Conseil pour la France," June 24, 1838, as No. 64. It seems to have been "*en sommeil*" in 1864. Its name does not appear in the Calendar of the Grand Orient for 1835, and I have not learned the date of its Charter.

² This I describe from an engraving in the *Revue Belge de la Numismatique* for 1884; Bro. Shackles has also sent me a rubbing. Several medals of this Lodge I have already mentioned (LIII, CLVI, DCV, and

DCXXXIV); this is evidently a member's badge of the symbolic degrees, as CLVI is of the "chapitale." The Lodge by which it was struck was established by the Grand Orient Feb. 4, 1809, as stated under LIII. Bro. Shackles mentions that "about 1820 it distinguished itself by giving prizes to poor scholars of the elementary schools and was still working in 1846;" it soon after became dormant, but was revived under the auspices of the Supreme Council of France in 1855, and is still or was recently active.

DCCLXXXVIII. Obverse, Medal of the "Loge des Coeurs Unis" of Paris. The square and compasses in laurel, and enclosing a star, with legend as on obverse of CXLVII, but without OD.F. Reverse, An altar with two burning hearts, and legend, as on reverse of CXLVII, but without date in exergue. The □ has three dots. A loop and ring for suspension at the top. Silver (?) gilt. Size 17 nearly.¹

DCCLXXXIX. Obverse, An angel with long wings pointing downward, standing on a portion of a sphere; her hands uplifted hold a triangular level in which is a five-pointed star; the compasses with points upward are placed upon the level; the angel is surrounded by a glory of rays; the globe on which she stands has PARIS 5880 under her feet, and the remainder is divided by parallels and meridians; in one of the compartments at the left near the side a small B; a wreath of acacia, slightly open at the top, surrounds the field, within which between the rays and the leaves is the legend, L □ LES AMIS DU PROGRES [The Lodge Friends of Progress.] Reverse, A wreath of oak with acorns on the right, and olive with berries on the left, open at the top and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon, surrounds a field slightly raised, and bordered with a circle of dots, and left blank for engraving. At the bottom, outside the wreath, in very small letters, DUSEAUX A PARIS. Most of the medals have a knob or ball inserted at the top, which is pierced for a ring. Silver. Size 32.²

DCCXC. Obverse, Similar design to preceding, but there is no wreath, and the letters of the legend are very near the edge. Reverse, Similar to the reverse of LXXXV, the square and compasses in a wreath, etc., and no legend. Bronze and gilt. Size 23.

DCCXCI. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, The field plain for an inscription, and surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which the legend SOUVENIR DE RECONNAISSANCE and a five-pointed star at the bottom. This, as is evident from the legend, is a token of recognition of membership; the name of the recipient was probably engraved on the field, when presented. Copper, gilt. Size 23.³

DCCXCII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant blazing star of five points on which is the letter G; the rays from the star extend into the field and are surmounted by the emblems. Legend, above, NOVO QUE SPARSIT LUMINE TERRAS [And sheds abroad over the earth a new light⁴] and below, □ DE LA TOLERANCE. (The Lodge-mark encloses three dots and the first E in Tolerance has the accent.) [The Lodge of Tolerance.] Reverse, The inscription in seven lines, o.: | DE PARIS | — | RECOMPENSE | AU ZELE MAÇON.: | — | AU R. F. | LA TOLERANCE | RECONNAISSANTE | — In the sixth line a space for engraving after the letters R. F. which in the impression

¹ This description is from the Medal in Bro. Shackles' collection. An impression was shown in the Masonic Exhibition for Devon and Cornwall, England, June 27-July 1, 1887, catalogued as No. 337, where it is stated it was struck about 1880.

² This Lodge was chartered with its Orient at Paris by the Grand Orient of France, June 28, 1880, and installed the 12th of the following July. As has been mentioned elsewhere, many of the French Lodges adopt special distinctive ribbons of one or more colors; this

Lodge uses those of the "Tricolor," as I learn from Mons. Brichaut, who has given much attention to French and Belgian Masonics.

³ These two medals doubtless belong to the same Lodge which struck DCCLXXXIX. I describe them from impressions kindly sent me by Mr. Frossard. My thanks are also due to Mons. Brichaut who has sent me an engraving of DCCXC, and several other recent Masonics.

⁴ See Aeneid, iv: 584.

before me reads CH. T^{RE}E ELOI 15 JUILLET 1852 [Orient of Paris, The Lodge Tolerance awards this recompense to Res. Bro. Ch. Tre. Eloi, July 15, 1852, in recognition of his Masonic zeal.] (The letters have the proper accents.) The medal has a ball at the top, pierced with a ring. Silver. Size 17.¹

DCCXCIII. Obverse, Inscription in three lines, LOGE | DES ARTISTES | O.: DE PARIS. [Lodge of Artists, etc.] Reverse, A Roman lamp, the flame on the right. No legend. Silver. Size 16.²

I have some information concerning other Paris Masonics, and hope to obtain detailed descriptions before the next number of the *Journal*.

W. T. R. M.

EARLY MEDALS OF THE SAVIOUR.

In a former number of the *Journal* is a notice of a bronze medal which had lately been brought from Perugia, Italy, the Hebrew inscriptions on which had been translated by one of our Hebrew scholars. A description of this medal may be found in Milman's "History of Christianity," in the chapter on "Earliest Images of the Saviour," in a note to Page 390, Vol. 3.

The other is adduced in an "Essay on Ancient Coins, Medals and Gems, as illustrating the Progress of Christianity in the Early Ages," by the Rev. R. Walsh. This is a kind of medal or tessera of metal, representing Christ as He is described in the apocryphal letter of Lentulus to the Roman Senate. It has a head of Christ, the hair parted over the forehead, covering the ears, and falling over the shoulders; the face is long, the beard short and thin. It has the name Jesus in Hebrew, and has not the nimbus, or glory. On the reverse is an inscription in a kind of cabalistic character, of which the sense seems to be, "The Messiah reigns in Peace; God is made man." This may possibly be a tessera of the Jewish Christians, or modelled after a Gnostic type of the first age of Christianity. See *Discours sur les Types Imitatifs de l'Art du Christianisme*, par M. Raoul Rochette.

In this connection I take the following interesting extract from an article on "Portraits of Our Saviour," in *Harper's Magazine* for May, 1886, containing a description of a medal in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, England:—

"Small images in brass in the form of statues, and medals bearing the bust of Christ, with legends or inscriptions in Hebrew and Greek, were frequent in the earliest times. These are believed to be of Gnostic origin, and to belong to the first, second and third centuries. They probably were used as tokens or amulets. The discovery of an example of this medal in 1793, at Bryngwyn, in Wales, where there had been an ancient temple, and others, led to the study of the archaeology of the Christ medals. An eminent authority, Hottinger, says that such as these were produced in gold and silver, as well as bronze; and some with Jewish inscriptions were made for the early Jewish converts, and were even continued into the middle ages. One shows the medal found at the ancient circus in Wales. The inscription is in Hebrew, and reads, 'The Messiah has reigned. He came in peace, and being made the Light of man, He lives.' This relic is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, but is regarded as a copy of a more ancient original. These medals may be classed according to their inscriptions, which are in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. The Hebrew medals were for Jewish converts, and were generally what may be called the Messiah class, as they bore some motto or title referring to Christ as the Messiah."

Translations of the Hebrew inscription were made by Professor Young and two other Hebrew scholars, which differ somewhat from the above, but not essentially.

R. S.

¹ This Medal, struck by the Lodge named, seems to correspond to the "Past Master's jewel" as used in English and American Lodges. I have seen but one impression, which is in Gen. Lawrence's collection, (im-

ported by Mr. Frossard), and I think the medal, from its character, must be rare.

² I describe this from an impression kindly sent me by Mr. L. H. Low, and the only one I have ever seen.

"BLACK DOGGES."

MR. CROSBY'S query about Black Dogges has aroused considerable interest. We print a reply below, which is exceedingly ingenious, and until we received the note from Mr. D. L. Walter, which follows it, were inclined to accept the explanation offered.

The trouble with the theory however is that French authorities assign the "Crowned C" pieces of Cayenne to Louis XV, whose reign began some years after the term came into use, which seems to dispose of the conjecture as to the origin of the name, so far as it relates to them. Yet it is by no means impossible that the slang term had some such origin.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

THE *Journal* for April, 1888, (p. 96,) contained a query from Mr. Crosby, about "Black Dogges," to which a further reference was made in the number for October of the same year (p. 47). Looking over some old volumes of the "Coin Collector's Journal" I came across the following, which may perhaps add some light; (See April 1887, page 52:) "There are only two coins of the Island of Tobago, and even these are borrowed. They are Cayenne Sous, stamped with the letters T B and TOBAGO. These curious pieces passed current on the Island for many years, under the singular name of Dogs. The T B variety was of the value of one dog, while that counter-stamped TOBAGO was of the value of two dogs and a half." So far the Coin Collector's Journal.

These pieces, I may add, even with the counterstamp are not very rare, and without it not uncommon. They are 'black money,' that is, washed with silver, or billon; they look like billon. They are probably of French mintage. If I may hazard the suggestion, may not the name "dogges" arise from some play on words, or misapprehension of the words Cayenne and chien or chienne, that is, dog, male or female, which particularly as pronounced in the *patois* of the Franco-American Colonies, might easily be confused. Of course the billon Sou, with nothing on the obverse but C surmounted by a crown and reverse blank, is the one I refer to, not the 1789 Two-Sous pieces with the inscription COLONIE DE CAYENNE, which are so common. Now the law Mr. Crosby quotes is of 1721, the *very year of the issue* of the "Colonies Françoises" pieces of copper with a cipher of two L's crossed, and it might be inferred that they are the "black dogges," were it not for the fact that pieces so called (as appears from the first portion of his query) were in circulation as early as 1693. I merely suggest this because they were struck, as is admitted, for Cayenne, and the others, with crossed Ls, apparently for all the Colonies, and undoubtedly circulated in Cayenne.

Tobago became a French possession in 1677, and Cayenne, originally a French colony, had various masters, but from 1675 and onward was under the rule of France. If the crowned C pieces can be assigned to the close of the seventeenth century, the alternate possession of Cayenne by French and English would perhaps give us a clue to the origin of the name "Black Dogges." If they were called, as we may not unreasonably suppose, by the French, Cayennois, (plural Cayennes,) we see at once how easy the transition vulgarly to *chiens noirs*, or in English, "black dogs," to which the fact that they were "black money" gives additional plausibility. The billon may be the *chiens noirs*, and the copper the halves, particularly as they were of different values. These conjectures are offered for your consideration, as a *possible* answer to the query.

L.

From the note mentioned above from Mr. David L. Walter, of New York, on the subject of these "negrine canines," we take some extracts, which throw further light on the subject. After remarking that the term seems to be a popular designation of some piece, in the nature of "slang," which thought induced him to look over a Dictionary of Argot, and other similar works, he found in "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, founded mainly on the Materials collected by the Philological Society, etc." (Oxford, 1888) of which the first volume only (Letters A and B) has yet been published, the following:—

"Black Dog. A cant name in Queen Anne's time for a bad shilling or other base silver coin. *Obs.*

"1706, Luttrell, in Ashton, Reign of Queen Anne, II: 225. 'The Art of making *Black Dogs*, which are Shillings or other pieces of Money, made only of Pewter double Wash'd.'

"1724. Swift. Drapier's Letters. Works, 1755, Vol. II: 44. 'Butchers' Half pence, black dogs, and others the like.'"

Mr. Walter then turned to the latter passage, which is in Letter iii, where it appears that the Commissioners had said *inter alia* that Wood's were better and heavier than the old current coppers. Swift, (the Drapier) answers that Wood produced the worst specimens he could find, such "as were coined in small quantities by permission to private men, such as butchers' Half pence, black dogs, and others the like, or perhaps the small St. Patrick's coin, which passes for a farthing, etc."

Queen Anne succeeded William III in March, 1702, but the term Black dogs was in popular use, as has been shown, some years before. The reference to the "St. Patrick's pieces," otherwise known as Mark Newby's coppers, reminded us of the article by Mr. Whitehead on that coin, in the *Journal* (Vol. VII, pp. 30, 31), and also of the papers in the same volume, on the origin of these coppers; there we find that they were coined in Ireland about 1675 or earlier, and that large numbers were brought to this country, where they were placed in circulation by Newbie and his friends. Mr. Whitehead observes:—

"It is well known that the early colonists suffered much inconvenience, for want of a sufficient circulating medium, and several instances are on record, of the adoption of measures to give to the imported coins a fictitious value, in order to retain them in America, and in West Jersey there was an act passed 'for the enhancing or raising Coins of Money to greater rates.'

"In New York, such a procedure was discountenanced by the Duke of York [Colonial Docs. III, p. 234], but his Secretary, when communicating this to Gov. Andros, added, 'I'me told that noe law prohibiting ye sending our brass farthings thither, if it be worth ye while to carry ym thither.' This was in 1675, and the circumstances may have .become known to Newbie before his embarkation, for we are told that he brought with him a great number [Smith's New Jersey, p. 153, says 'a parcel'] of Irish half-penny pieces, [Mickle's Gloucester, p. 48, note,] which are understood to have been under weight, or of less value than the standard coin; probably of a similar character with the 'brass farthings' referred to by the Duke of York's Secretary. The number brought by him must have been considerable, or he may, as some have conjectured, have continued the manufacture of them after his arrival, [Elmer's Cumberland, p. 122] for in May, 1682, at the session when he took his seat as a representative, the General Assembly repealed the act above referred to, for enhancing the value of coins, and passed the following:—

"VI. And for the more convenient payment of small sums, BE IT ENACTED by authority aforesaid, that *Mark Newbie's* half pence, called Patrick's half pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, [May, when the repeal of the previous act was to go into operation] pass for half-pence current pay of this Province, provided he, the said *Mark*, give sufficient security to the Speaker of this House, for the use of the General Assembly from time to time, being that he, the said *Mark*, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay, equivalent upon demand, and provided, also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than *five shillings* in one payment.' [Grants and Concessions, p. 445.]"

There is nothing improbable in the supposition that these brass farthings circulated also to some extent in Boston and vicinity, and as they seem to have been called Black dogs in the Mother country, they very likely bore the same name here. Until further information is gained we may therefore consider that the "Black Dogges" referred to in Mr. Crosby's query were very possibly the Newby coppers, of which there were two sizes, whether designed for pence and halfpence or halfpence and farthings, is not settled. As to the origin of the name we can offer no suggestion. Some of these coppers *may* have been put into circulation in Cayenne by the English, previous to its acquisition by the French in 1677, and there is of course a possibility that the theory of our correspondent above may have some foundation after all; but with our present knowledge we must regard it though plausible, as rather fanciful.

W. T. R. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FRANKLIN MEDALS.

Can any *Journal* reader inform me whether there are any Medals of Franklin struck to commemorate him as a *Printer*? *Blades* in his "Printers' Medals," says that many "have been issued in memory of Franklin the Politician, the Patriot, and the man of Science; but, so far as I can learn, not one has commemorated the fact most interesting to us—that he was a famous Printer."

CAXTON.

FRENCH MINT-MARKS AGAIN.

My thanks are due to R. S. for the kind reply to my Query in the January *Journal* concerning Mint-marks;—the "small mark or figure, such as a lion, anchor, etc., " is there explained as indicating under whose directorship a piece was struck. This is the point I am anxious to be informed upon:—Where can one find the names of the directors indicated by such marks, and the mints over which they presided? If this can be ascertained, it would help me to approximately date and certainly locate a medal, which can be positively assigned to a given place and period in no other way than I have been able to discover, as it has nothing to indicate its origin but the little device.

NORFOLK.

AMERICAN SHILLINGS.

AN inquiry from abroad asks "What is an American Shilling?" The term is of long standing, and has often been explained as a relic of Colonial days. Possibly the best answer we can give is found in the following "clipping."

There is no American shilling, and no generally accepted value of such coin now in any part of the United States, except as relating to the value of the English shilling. Up to about 1860, from the depreciated currency of Colonial times, what was called a New England or Yankee shilling, though there was no such coin, represented a value of $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and this value attached to the term in many other States; in New York currency the shilling similarly represented $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, in Pennsylvania currency $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and in Georgia and South Carolina $21\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

BEES ON COINS.

THE emblem of *Honey Bees* upon coins is suggestive. This insect above the head of a figure signified future greatness. Over the head of his horse, the bee prophesied for Dionysius a career of glory. As he attempted to mount his horse, a swarm of honey-gatherers flew around him, which was explained by Gallatas to prognosticate "great success in war."

A COIN PHOTOGRAPHED BY ELECTRICITY.

MR. F. GREENE recently proved that a fac-simile of a coin can be impressed upon the moist film of a dry plate by electricity. The current passed between the terminals of a battery, one of which had been immersed in an acid solution, and the other connected with and resting upon the coin laid on the film of the plate, the latter being also immersed in the solution. After the current had passed a short time, the coin was removed and the plate developed. Soon a distinct image of the coin appeared. The experiment shows that electric action is a substitute for light. Here is an interesting field opened for investigation. Cannot some scientist try the experiment of passing the current through some conductive subject at a distance from the plate. If this is successful, there then follows the possibility of taking photographs by wire in the same manner as sound is transmitted. It would seem that Mr. Greene has made a more important discovery than he is aware of.—*Exchange*.

AFRICAN MONEY.

AMONG the African curiosities lately exhibited in London was the iron money formed in the shape of flat spearheads which is used among the countries between the Falls and Nyangwe; one of the larger pieces, perhaps the native equivalent for a £100 note, was tall as a man, while it represents the market value of two slaves.

THE "AVALONIA" COPPER.

THE Coin dealers refuse to forget the stupendous blunder of that wise man who called the Glastonbury token a pattern piece of Avalonia. We have noticed several squibs of the Cataloguers "poking fun" at the erudition of the article alluded to. The latest is contained in Mr. Frossard's announcement of his 94th Sale, to take place October 18, where under No. 546 he has "Avalonia. . . . The scholastic reputation of one of the most illustrious College professors of the country is intimately associated with this curious token; it may be said to rest upon it firmly as upon a rock."

COIN SALES.

AMERICAN COINS IN ENGLISH SALES.

SOME of the finest and many rare American coins appear at the sales in London. In a late Catalogue we noticed a New York Cent, 1787, obv., Eagle, E Pluribus Unum; rev., Excelsior, etc., fine and rare; Immunis Columbia, New York, 1787; Neo Eboracus, 1787, rev., Liber natus, etc., v. f. and excessively rare; Nova Constellatio (3), v. f.; New York, 1786, Non Vi Virtute Vici, rev., Neo, etc., v. f. and ex. rare. U. S. Cents, 1793, '4, '5, 1801; Half do., 1795, all v. f.; New Jersey (2), Rosa Americana and other Americans (58), Pine-tree Shillings (5), Virginia Halfpenny, Auctori Connec., Massachusetts, etc., etc. Medals of Washington, various; Rhode Island and others. These brought excellent prices.

Of the extent of these sales very few are aware. Among the lots were twenty-five Double (gold) Sovereigns of George IV, all very fine; of Crowns of George III, twenty-one, very fine: George II, Two Guinea pieces (11), all very fine; "Spade" Guineas, George III, some twenty-five; and of other types a larger number.

EDITORIAL.

WE have received a letter from MR. LYMAN H. LOW, written from Amsterdam, where he has been attending a large sale of coins, held there early in September; he was the only representative in person on the ground, of English or American coin dealers, though we learn that Mr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, had been there and left some bids, and doubtless others had correspondents who were present, since "competition runs high at times. Coins," he says, "bring better prices here than in New York, and they can sell any number of high-priced pieces here, while with us the number of buyers of such coins and medals is much more limited. All English Medals are running very high, and Foreign Medals having reference to America go 'way up!' The sale is very tedious: I sat from 10 to 4 yesterday, and resumed at 7 P. M., remaining till 10, but the sale continued until 2. I have obtained some choice pieces for American customers." Mr. Low is proposing to look in on the dealers in Brussels, Paris, London, etc., on his way home, and expects by the middle of October to be ready to show his acquisitions to his American friends. He mentions that the buyers of Masonics have apparently cleared the market of the scarcer pieces, and that they will probably bring better prices here, in the near future, than ever before.

OUR thanks are due to friends and correspondents abroad for favors received, in the form of Catalogues and announcements of coming sales. Messrs. Adolph Weyl, of Berlin, Otto Helbing of Munich, J. Schulman of Vienna, and Giulio Sambon of Milan, have frequently remembered us. Mons. Hoffman of Paris, and the Messrs. Lincoln of London, are always ready to advise us of coming sales when American coins are to be offered. From Leipzig we receive regularly the "Numismatischer Verkehr," published by C. G. Thieme, a very full Catalogue of coins, medals, "orders," books, etc., particularly rich in ancient coins, for sale at fixed prices. Mr. Thieme will willingly send copies to American correspondents who may desire to purchase, if they will forward their addresses, and his prices as a rule are very reasonable. Masonic Collectors will generally find a list of fifteen or twenty pieces in each issue. His address is Gewandgässchen No. 5, Leipzig.

By some accident we have failed to receive the continuation we expected of the bright papers entitled *Gleanings*, with which Mr. Tasker-Nugent has favored the *Journal* for several numbers. We hope to resume before long the publication of another series.

CURRENCY.

A PENNY saved is better than a dollar invested in a Louisiana lottery ticket.

A MODERN instance of transmutation is that of a man who is engaged in turning ducks into ducats.

EVERY word we speak is the medal of a dead thought or feeling, struck in the die of some human experience.

O. W. HOLMES.

AMERICAN

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MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 31.]

III. THE COMET UPON A VERY RARE MEDAL OF CARDINAL HIPPOLYTE
DEI MEDICI, BORN 1511, DIED 1535.

HIPPOLYTE de' Medici was a natural son of Julian II, and great-grandson of Cosmo de' Medici. He was born in 1511; and in 1529 his cousin, Pope Clement VII, notwithstanding his youth—he being then only eighteen years old—his illegitimacy, and his dissolute habits, which totally unfitted him for such positions, appointed him Cardinal, Vice Chancellor of the Church, and Administrator of the Bishopric of Avignon. An extraordinary appointment truly, even for a Medici! Hippolyte appears to have been an exceedingly strange ecclesiastic otherwise. Sent to the Emperor Charles V, as an Envoy to induce him to declare war against the Turks, he himself raised a regiment of Hungarians and fought in Hungary against the unbelievers. This, according to historians, was the only creditable action of his career. He spent the remainder of his short life in debauchery and in conspiracy against the Pope, Paul III, who had refused him some favors, after Hippolyte as Cardinal had been instrumental in his election to the pontificate; and Alexander de' Medici, whom Hippolyte thought was unjustly preferred to himself in the government of the Republic. The latter, Hippolyte attempted to assassinate by means of an infernal machine. Betrayed by an accomplice, he fled to a place near Tivoli, where, while in concealment, he died at the age of twenty-four years; not without suspicions of his having been poisoned by Alexander de' Medici. When to these details of so short a career historians add that he always dressed like a cavalier, wore a sword, went to the hunting

¹ See *Nouvelle Biog. Gen.*; *Varchi, Istoria Fiorentina*; *Auberi, Histoire des Cardinaux*.

field, visited the theatres very often, and the Church very seldom, a strange picture of a Prince of the Church is presented. The medal is thus described.

Obverse. Bare-headed bust to right. *Exergue*, a wreath. *Legend*, HIPPOLYTVS MEDICIS

Reverse. A Comet with a long tail amid many stars. *Legend*, INTER OMNES. Size 46 mm. About 29 A. S.

A specimen of this rare and possibly unique medal was in my collection when this paper was written, and was with nearly all my medals of Comets stolen therefrom August, 1889. It is of bronze, cast (and tooled?) and has a very heavy corded rim, which appears to have been cast with the medal, but may have been soldered on.

The reverse legend is evidently from the verse of Horace quoted in the description of the Julian Comet (*q.v.*), "Micat inter omnes," etc. It is possible that this inscription was chosen because his father's name was Julian.

Armand speaks of this medal; says he had heard of it but never saw it. While a Comet might aptly enough typify the erratic course of Hippolyte, the base flattery of the inscription on the reverse of the medal (evidently intended to convey the idea of his shining like the star of Caesar) is characteristic of the low condition of the public sentiment of the day, and the venality of the medalist.

IV. THE COMETS OF 1556 AND 1558.

COMETS OF THE,(ABDICTION? AND) DEATH OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

(WITH NOTICE OF COMETS OF 1506 AND 1539).

The greatest monarch of the age casting off his regal robes and assuming those of a monk; changing his palaces for the monastery of St. Justus; and his title of Emperor for that of Brother of the Order! What wonder that the civilized world of the time, full of faith in the mysteries of divine revelation, and belief in the direct interference of God in the affairs of the great of the earth, sought for some sign of supernatural origin to account for the extraordinary occurrence.

The Comet! what better sign could there be? And most writers are agreed that the Comet of 1556 and the fear that it indicated his approaching end, induced the Emperor to retire to the monastery. M. Guillemin quotes the *Cometographie*, to the effect that when the Emperor saw the Comet he doubted not that his end was near. He is said by another writer to have exclaimed, "His ergo indiciis mea fata vocant" (This is a sign to me that my fate calls me), and that therefore he ceded the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand a few months later, having already given the throne of Spain to his son Philip. On the other hand, it is asserted that he abdicated in 1555, and could not have been affected as above described by the Comet of 1556. Van Loon, quoting good authors, gives the date of his investiture of Philip as King of Spain and the Netherlands, October 25, 1555.

The author of a rare and curious little work entitled "Epitome de la Vida y Hechos del Invicto Emperador Carlos V," which work was originally published in 1622, and from which we shall have occasion to quote freely, says that the formal renunciation of the Emperor was on the 16th of January, 1556 (that is, of the empire), so that it is possible that his giving up the empire was caused or hastened by the Comet, and the inscriptions on the medals would be very appropriate to his state of mind and apprehension of

approaching death if such were the case. But as only one medal is dated, and that is of 1558 (date of his death), we will describe them together.

As to the great Comet of 1558 there is no dispute. It unquestionably announced the death of the Emperor according to all the contemporaneous writers. It was seen in the Netherlands (according to Van Loon) about the end of August. (It was visible in England August 4th.) The author of the Epitome thus refers to it: "Predijo la muerte de Carlos . . vn Cometa: al principio de la enfermedad se inclinó al Setentrion, al fin se fixo en el mismo Monasterio, y desparecio en muriendo Carlos," etc. (The death of Charles was foretold by a Comet. At the beginning of his sickness it inclined to the north, at the end it became fixed over the Monastery itself, and disappeared when Charles was dying.) It is related that this terrible Comet announced not only the death of Charles, but of three kings, four queens, the Pope, the Doge of Venice, ten cardinals, two electors, and many others of high degree, who all died during the same fatal year (Van Loon, quoting Ulloa, Leven van K. Karel, *i. e.* Life of the Emperor [Kaiser] Karl). Van Mieris gives in Dutch an account of this Comet almost identical with that of the Spanish author above quoted from.¹ The medals may be described as follows:

1. *Obverse.* The Comet as a blazing five-pointed star, surrounded by rays, and crowned. Legend, MONSTRANT · REGIBVS · ASTRA · VIAM (The stars show to the kings the way *i. e.* to heaven.)

Reverse. A cypress, the emblem of mourning, dividing the date in field 15-58. Legend, AEQVITAS ♦ AEQVALITAS ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ (Equity Equality).² Size 30 mm. 19 A. S. Copper.

The idea is somewhat obscure; the meaning may possibly be, that in death there is equality, and thereafter equal justice.

Our plate II, No. 1. Van Loon I, 23.

2. *Obverse.* Adoration of the Infant by the three kings; overhead the Comet. Exergue, · MONSTRANT · | · REGIBVS · AST | RA · VIAM · (The stars show to the kings the way,) referring alike to the Comet then visible and the Star of Bethlehem.

Reverse. (The Judge of the Universe.) God in judgment over a man and woman and the world. Legend, REDDE · RATIONEM | VILLICATIONIS | TVE · LVC. · 16. · (Render an account of thy stewardship. Luke 16: [2.]) Copper jeton. 30 mm. 19 A. S.

Van Mieris, III, p. 442, No. 1. Neumann, 34,053. Our plate II, No. 2.

3. *Obverse.* Bust of Philip II surrounded by a wreath instead of legend.

Reverse. As obverse of No. 2. Copper jeton. 30 mm. 19 A. S.

Van Mieris, III, p. 442, No. 2. Neumann, 34,054. Our plate II, No. 2 A.

There is a jeton of 1562.

4. *Obverse.* Bust of Philip II to right. Legend, G DV BVREAV DES FINANCES. 1562 (Jeton of the Finance Bureau.)

Reverse. As obverse of No. 2.

¹ Van Loon, quoting Strada, says that a like Comet had appeared before the death of the Emperor's wife in 1539; he might have added, and before the death of his father Philip in 1506. The "Epitome" gives a very curious account of the latter Comet, as follows: Pronosticó su muerte vn Cometa palido, que dias ante se mostró al Poniente, y el mismo Rey lo observó en Tudela. Que contengan certeza estos anuncios no lo creo, que la experiencia de millares de años les ha dado credito, es sin duda. (His death was foretold by a pale Comet which appeared in the West days before, and the king himself observed it in Tudela. I do not

believe that these warnings contain any certainty; that the experience of thousands of years has given credit to them is unquestionable.)

As to the Comet of 1539, the same work says, speaking of the death of the Empress Isabel: No faltado las señales que suelen prevenir tan grandes sucessos pues aquél dia hubo eclipse de sol y apareció uno Cometa notable. (The signs that usually foretell such grave events did not fail that day, there was an eclipse of the sun and a notable Comet appeared.)

² We represent the ornaments on these pieces as closely as possible with the type obtainable.

In my own collection, probably the old die used for reverse or copied. Our plate II, No. 2 B.

Van Mieris says, "Dewyl eene Ster, toen de Zaligmaaker der Waereld gebooren was, den Wyzen uit het Oosten den weg wees, en aantoonde op welke plaats zy dien Koning der Jooden konden aanbidden, heeftmen de Star en de gemelde Wyzen, op de voorzyde van den eersten, hunne gaaven aan den Zaligmaaker offerende afgebeeld; en omdat diergelyke Star ook den Keizer Karel tot eenen voorbode zynner Hemelsche reize streckte, en sommige willen dat de voorneemde Wyzen koningen geweest zyn, leestmen, zoo in opzigt van de zelven als van andere gekroonde Hoofden, dit byschrift op den vorgroond MONSTRANT REGIBVS ASTRA VIAM.

"Op de keerzyde is het laatste Oordeel en de opstand der Dooden afgescheft, en dewyl ieder rekenschap van zynen handel moet geeeuen, en de Keizer tot dit einde twee jaar in eenzamheid geleeft hadt, om zich met zynen Hemelschen Vader te verzoenen, vindtmen ter vermaanige van allen, inzonderheid van die in 't bestier der Landen zyn, onder het beeldwerk deezen Bybel spreuk, REDDE RATIONEM VILLICATIONIS TUE."

(Because a Star, when the Saviour of the world was born, showed the way to the place where they could worship the King of the Jews to the wise men out of the East, the star and the wise men offering their gifts are portrayed on the obverse of the first medal [our No. 2,] and because a like star also served as a harbinger of his heavenly journey to the Emperor Charles V, and some will have it that the wise men were kings, they added the inscription referring as well to them as to other crowned heads, MONSTRANT, etc., The stars show to the kings the way.)

(On the reverse is the last judgment and the resurrection of the dead, and as every one must give an account of his doings, and the Emperor had lived two years in solitude for the purpose of reconciling himself with his heavenly Father, we find as a warning to all, and particularly to those in whose hands the government of countries is placed, the Scripture text, REDDE, etc., Render an account of thy stewardship.)

V. THE COMET OF 1577-78.

COMET OF THE ARCHDUKE MATHIAS.

The Dutch jetons commemorating this Comet (I know of no other medallic memorials), at the same time celebrate the coming into the Netherlands of the Archduke Mathias, brother of the Emperor Rudolph. Mathias had been invited by many Catholic noblemen, who feared the ascendency of the Protestant Prince of Orange, and yet were opposed to Don John of Austria, the Governor for Philip II of Spain, to come into the Netherlands and assume the Governor-Generalship; Mathias being the nephew of Philip as well as brother of the Emperor. Mathias, still under age, fearing that the Emperor, his brother, would be averse to the scheme from dread of offending Philip II, and would prevent his acceptance of the office, slipped out of his chamber at night (October 3, 1577), in his nightdress and barefooted, and left Vienna the same night disguised as a servant, with his face blackened. He arrived at Cologne attended only by two gentlemen and a few servants. Don John of Austria (the Governor) was naturally furious, and the Emperor (Mathias' brother) affected to be so, although some writers seem to think that he was not so ignorant of Mathias' journey as he pretended to be.

The Queen of England (Elizabeth), who was the ally of the States at the time, informed the States General through her minister, that she would withdraw her aid from them if the Prince of Orange were deposed from the leadership, "for on him only did she rely for a favorable result of the war and the troubles in the Netherlands." The representative of the States General

answered, that "the great nobles thought that by making Mathias Governor-General, with a Council of native Netherlanders, the liberties of the country would be safe, and that through the influence of his brother, the Emperor, who would no doubt be easily reconciled, the Spanish king might be induced to acquiesce, and thus all further trouble avoided." The English representative answered emphatically, that unless the Prince of Orange was appointed Lieutenant-General for the Archduke, the Queen would withdraw her aid. The medals described hereafter were no doubt struck by the Catholic party; those of 1577 when Mathias first came into the Netherlands. They are dated November 14, and that according to Van Loon was the date on which the Prince of Orange met Mathias and solemnly welcomed him to Antwerp. Other historians give other dates to this event, as the 11th and 21st November, and still others the 17th of December. (See them quoted by Van Loon.) And this is history!!

The medals dated 1578 were probably struck when Mathias made his Triumphal Entry into Brussels in that year, after being reduced to a mere figure-head by his signature to the *Declarations* which the States General and the real ruler (Orange), had demanded of him. The details of the career of Mathias in the Netherlands are most accessible to English readers in the great work of Motley. Particularly noticeable are the accounts of the entry of Mathias into Brussels, which is also described with great detail in the "*Triumphante Inkomst van Mathias*," by Jean Houwaart, a sort of Dutch Lord Chesterfield, who arranged the reception ceremonies, as he had done on the occasion of the entry of the Prince of Orange. Besides the aforesaid valuable work, Houwaart had also composed many plays and poems, and sixteen books, prescribing to young folks the rules of duty which they ought to follow when married. So vivid are the descriptions of the Triumphal Entry, that when we read them we seem to witness the scene itself. We almost hear the music of the many bands, the gorgeous cavalcade passes before us, we behold the fair ladies in the balconies from which hang the rich stuffs of the Orient, the blazing torches, although it was broad daylight, and the streets strewn with flowers, although it was January. Twenty-four theatres were erected upon the square, filled with the allegorical tableaux which the Dutch "*Rhetorical Societies*" were so fond of representing. And the Comet was seized upon by the medalist as a fitting reverse, for did it not portend good in this instance?

On the other hand, there is a very curious letter still extant in the archives, which is quoted by Motley also. It was written by the Protestant Landgrave William of Hesse to John Casimir, the Prince Palatine, who had asked his advice as to marching into the Netherlands. The Landgrave dissuades him from intermeddling in the *confusum chaos* of Netherland politics, particularly as the Duke d'Alençon had invaded the country; and says: "*Summa der Comett und die grosse prodijia so diesz jahr gesehenn werden wollen ihre wirckung haben. Gott gebe das sie zu eynen guten ende lauffen.*" (Above all the Comet and the great prodigies seen this year will have their effect. God grant that they may lead to a good ending.) Again, when John of Nassau, brother of William of Orange, asked the advice of the worthy Landgrave (which he did not follow when he got it) as to taking office in the Netherlands, he counselled him in his usual homely fashion

"not to dip his fingers in the *olla podrida*." He believed that the horrors of the rule of the Duke of Alva and Requesens were but a prelude to the misfortunes yet to befall the Netherlands, and as a reason for his cheerful prediction again assigned "the Comet."¹

Van Loon, Vol. I, 239-247; Motley (Harper's edition), Vol. III, 343-349.

As to the Comet itself the details are meagre, Van Loon only saying (French edition) that the reverses of the medals allude to a frightful Comet (*une Comete affreuse*) that commenced to appear in the heavens the 11th of November at the 15th degree of Aries. It was as large as Venus and drew after it a tail of fire thirty degrees long and extending from the East to the West.

The medals are as follows, all Holland jetons of copper, and all size 30 mm., about 19 A. S., except when otherwise noted.

A. MEDALS WITH DATE NOVEMBER 14, 1577.

1. *Obverse.* The Archduke in a chariot (quadriga) driving four horses at great speed; underneath are clouds, in his left hand is a whip, one of the horses rears, and his head is visible above those of the other three; overhead is the sun. Legend, SPEM * FERT * MATHIAS 1577. 14. NO(vember) ♀ (Mathias brings hope); no signs of an inner circle.

Reverse. A landscape by the sea, two pieces of land, one in the bottom, small, with a tower or lighthouse, and one larger above, also with towers; between them the sea, and in the upper land the mouth of a river; above all an immense Comet, under which are clouds and in the centre a dot. Legend, OFFENSI * NVMINIS * ASTRVM * ♀ (the star of offended divinity.) Traces of an inner circle.

Plate II, fig. 3, from a specimen in my own collection.

2. *Obverse.* Very similar to No. 1. The sun is in the upper centre of the coin, no small piece of land above the letters in exergue. Legend, · SPEM · * FERT · * · MATHIAS · 1577 · 14 · NO : ♀ .

Reverse. Similar to No. 1, but the landscape is better executed, with more clouds, no inner circle and no dot. The legend commences on the left hand side, not on the top as in No. 1; · OFFENSI · * · NVMINIS · * · ASTRVM · * ·

Van Loon, I, 239 I; our plate II, No. 4.

There is a variety described in *Pestilentia in Nummis*, which differs from the above in having only a dot after ASTRVM, and a little lily on the reverse (which is like our No. 1), but it has simply periods between the words of the obverse (in which it varies from our No. 1).

3. *Obverse.* An entirely different design, representing the Archduke in a chariot, etc., as before, within a sharply defined inner circle of fine dots. Legend, between the outer and inner circles, SPEM · FERT · MATHIAS :: A° 1577 : 14 N(o?) (The only variety with A° = Anno).

Reverse. Within an inner circle, an entirely different landscape, and a differently drawn Comet, with a tail like a feather. Legend, between the inner and outer circle, OFFENSI · NVMINIS · ASTRVM .. Copper. 28 mm. 18 A. S.

Our plate II, No. 5, from a specimen in my own collection.

¹ The poor index to Motley's great work contains absolutely nothing by which this quotation could be verified. There is no reference to 'Comet,' 'Hesse,' 'William,' 'Landgrave,' or anything relating thereto. The

author of this paper, in fact, having an indistinct idea that years ago he had found some allusion to a Comet in Motley, had to search the whole work carefully to discover it. Another instance of the value of a good index.

This is a rather extraordinary piece. All the others, of 1577 and 1578 alike, have a family resemblance, being the ordinary Dutch jetons on thin planchets, and struck from a die. This is on a very thick planchet, and cast. It is, however, unquestionably original and of the period, probably an imitation. The workmanship, were it not cast, would be better than that displayed on the others.

B. MEDALS DATED 1578.

4. *Obverse.* The Archduke in a chariot as before, whip in his hand, rearing horse, etc. Legend, commencing on the left hand, low down, SPEM · x · FERT · x · MATHIAS. Exergue, 15 + 78.

Reverse. Very similar to No. 1, but has no lily in legend, and the Comet's tail is more spread. Legend, commencing in left hand corner, · OFFENSI · x · NVMINIS : ASTRVM · x · The punctuation marks a little uncertain.

Plate II, No. 6, from specimen in my collection. This looks as if the die was altered from 1577.

5. , *Obverse.* The Archduke in a chariot drives more leisurely, no whip in his hand, and no sun above. Legend, · SPEM · ADFERT · MATHIAS ·

Reverse. The Comet among many clouds, over a walled and many-towered city (no sea), all *within an inner circle*. Legend, OFFENSI · NVMINIS · ASTRVM. · 1578 :

Van Loon, I, 239 II ; our plate II, No. 7.

There are no doubt many minor varieties, differing only in punctuation. These medals must have been struck in great quantities and except No. 3 are not rare. Neumann describes altogether six varieties. After much study I am unable to identify them, as he only distinguishes them by the punctuation, and very few specimens are in fine enough condition to make that a reliable guide. They are probably all described above. See Neumann, Nos. 34,217-34,222. Neumann also (No. 34,186) gives a piece similar to those described, with the date 1574!!! as being in his own collection. I cannot consent to recognize this. Mathias' coming had never been heard of at that time, nor is there any record of a Comet that year. Van Loon says that these jetons have been restruck (?) in later times (*dans des tems postérieurs ont été renouvelés à différentes reprises*), and probably if this 1574 exists, it is a counterfeit of later fabrication.

6. *Obverse.* An armed figure bearing a lance (emblem of war), trampling down growing flowers, which, however, spring up all around (representing the liberties of the people trampled on by the armed Spaniard and yet springing up again). Legend, ATTRITA RECRESCO (trampled down, I grow again).

Reverse. The Comet over a many-towered city, within an inner circle. Legend, OFFENSI · NVMINIS · ASTRVM · 1.5.7.8.

Van Loon, I, 247 ; our plate II, No. 8.

This medal, like all those of 1578, was probably struck on the occasion of the great banquet given to Mathias at Brussels, January 21, 1578, at which, after the manner of the country, two actors addressed the guests with rhetorical speeches. One of them represented "The heart that sighs after a good which it expects," and the other, the "Consolation of the people." The reverse inscription, it is said by some, referred to the wrath to be expected, as a result of the frivolity of some citizens who had the hardihood to represent the Comet in the procession of the Triumphant Entry by paper lanterns. It bears no inscription alluding to Mathias, and was probably struck by the extreme anti-catholic party.

THE ARMADA MEDALS.

At page 89 of the April number (1889) of the *Journal*, I stated that I hoped to find room for a note respecting the designer of the large medal *a*, and a further mention of the Tapestries. Ill health and enforced absence from home, books, and manuscripts, have been causes potent in delaying the promised communication, which, however, I now proceed to make.

I have good reason to conjecture that the designs, if not the manipulative execution, of medal *a*, and probably *b* and *c*, should be assigned to Nicolas Hildeyard, or Hilliard, best known as Queen Elizabeth's miniature painter. Now, bearing in mind that Hilliard was brought up to the craft of a goldsmith; that, after the Queen's decease, James I appointed him, by patent, his principal drawer of small portraits and "embosser of medals in gold"; that he had previously been appointed "goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter" to Queen Elizabeth, the following extract from the Domestic Papers of her reign, dating four years only before 1588, demonstrates, precisely enough, that Hilliard was then employed upon art work akin to these medallic conceptions :

"1584. July 8. Richmond. The Queen to Derick (Dirck?) Anthony, graver to the mint, and to Nicholas Hildyard. As our Great Seal, by much use, waxes unserviceable, we have resolved that a new one shall be made. We therefore desire you to emboss in lead, wax, or other fit stuff, patterns for a new one, according to the last pattern made upon parchment by you, Hildyard, and allowed by us; and by the same pattern to engrave and bring to perfection with speed a new Great Seal in silver, of convenient massiveness, in form as near as may be to the former, and when finished, deliver it to our Chancellor, to be by him brought to us."

No other names, of which I am aware, are in documentary existence as being, in 1584, connected with the production of art-work at the Queen's mint; and if Anthony and Hildyard were bracketted for such employment as designing and completing a Great Seal in that year, why should they not have been engaged, four years later, upon the production of these Armada medals?

In respect of the Tapestries I have not yet been able to learn how they were secured by the House of Lords; but part of their history is as follows :

After the departure of the Spaniards, Howard of Effingham, desirous to commemorate the British exploits performed under his leadership, ordered ten pieces of hangings to be executed in Flanders, where they were woven by one Francis Spiering, from designs of Cornelius de Vroom. That they were in possession of Lord Howard, in 1602, appears from the following excerpt from the State Papers, Rolls issues :

"1602. Dec: 23. John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton. Mention made that 'the Lord Admiral's presents to the Queen on feasting her were less precious than was expected, being only a suit of apparel, whereas it was thought he would bestow his rich hangings of all the fights with the Spanish Armada in '88.'"

WM. TASKER NUGENT.

BRASS CASH AND THE AGE OF BRONZE.

THE familiar little brass cash, with the square hole for stringing them together on a thread in the centre, are, strange to say, the lineal descendants, in unbroken order, of the bronze axe of remote Celestial ancestors. From the regular hatchet to the modern coin one can trace a distinct, if somewhat broken succession, so that it is impossible to say where the one leaves off and the other begins—where the implement finally merges into the medium of exchange. Here is how this curious pedigree first worked itself out. In early times, before coin was invented, barter was usually conducted between producer and consumer with metal implements, as it is still in Central Africa at the present day with Venetian glass beads and rolls of red calico. Payments were all made in kind, and bronze was the commonest sort of specie. A gentleman

desirous of effecting purchases in foreign parts went about the world with a number of bronze axes in his pocket (or its substitute), which he exchanged for other goods with the native traffickers in the country where he did his primitive business. At first, the early Chinese in that unsophisticated age were content to use real hatchets for this commercial purpose; but, after a time, with the profound mercantile instinct of their race, it occurred to some of them that when a man wanted half a hatchet's worth of goods he might as well pay for them with half a hatchet. Still, as it would be a pity to spoil a good working implement by cutting it in two, the worthy Ah Sin ingeniously compromised the matter by making thin hatchets, of the usual size and shape, but far too slender for practical use. By so doing he invented coin, and, what is more, he invented it far earlier than the rival claimants to that proud distinction, the Lydians, whose electrum staters were first struck in the seventh century B. C. But, according to Professor Terrien de la Couperie, some of the fancy Chinese hatchets which we still retain, date back as far as the year one thousand (a good round number), and are so thin that they could only have been intended to possess exchange value. And when a distinguished Sinologist gives us a date for anything Chinese, it behooves the rest of the unlearned world to open its mouth and shut its eyes and thankfully receive whatever the distinguished Sinologist may send it. In the seventh century, then, these mercantile axes, made in the strictest sense to sell and not to use, were stamped with an official stamp to mark their value, and became thereby converted into true coins—that was the root of the "root of all evil." Thence the declension to the "cash" is easy; the form grew gradually more and more regular, while the square hole in the centre, once used for the handle, was retained by conservatism and practical sense as a convenient means of stringing them together.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 41.]

II. BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

F. Irregular Practitioners.

I. BERMUDA.

80. *Obverse.* To Berkeley Every Virtue Under Heaven. St. Paul's College Bermuda. Incorporated A. D. 1726.

Reverse. God Hath Made All Men Of One Blood. Acts XVII. 26. Pewter.

Amer. Jour. of Numis., Oct. 1873, p. 45.

I do not like to class the Rt. Rev. Geo. Berkeley, D. D., Bishop of Cloyne, among "irregular" medical practitioners, and yet he was a great dabbler in medicine, in his own case, and as prescribing for his friends. His "Siris, a Chain of Philosophical Reflexions and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar Water," and "Farther Remarks on Tar Water," certainly admit him to our present list.

The medal described above was obtained by Mr. C. F. Allen of Denver, while in Bermuda as United States Consul, and is now in the possession of President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University. It is apparently very rare.

There is another, an Irish medal, connected with Berkeley, which I shall hereafter refer to in its appropriate connection.

2. CUBA.

In elsewhere describing the medals, etc., of Sanitation, which is but the department of preventive medicine, I gave, so far as then known to me, those illustrating the Water-Supply of cities. Among them was the following.

Havana. Inauguration of the Water Works in 1858.

Obverse. The arms of the city. A crowned shield, surmounted by Neptune in quadriga drawn by spouting sea-horses.

Reverse. An inscription of twenty-three lines, with names of Captain-General Concha and others. Bronze and tin. Oval, of size varying from 39 x 44 to 33 x 36.

Frossard's Sixteenth Sale, Oct. 21, 22, 1880, No. 1420; *Ibid.*, Forty-second do., April 10, 1885, No. 518; Storer, Medals, etc., illustrative of Sanitation, *The Sanitarian*, August, 1887, p. 164, No. 112.

I have recently learned of another. Neither of them, however, do I include in this serial enumeration of Medical medals, as regards numeration.

Matanzas, 1872.

Obverse. The city arms. A crowned and laureated shield, with the legend: NOBLE-Y MUY-LEAL Above and below, inscription in five lines, of official names, ending with that of King Amadeo I of Spain.

Reverse. A river-god, with trident and urn. Beneath, F. CRONES. Inscription: INAUGURACION DEL ACUEDUCTO BURRIEL Exergue: MATANZAS 16 MAYO 1872 Gilt copper. 40 mm.

Weyl Sale, Berlin, Oct. 14, 1878, No. 1651.

3. HAYTI.

In the sale of the collection of Dr. Carson of Canandaigua, N. Y., May 27, 28, 1886, there was offered, though not regularly catalogued, the Seal of the Surgeon-in-chief of the military forces of the island, which, though not a medal, is yet collaterally of sufficient interest to justify my inserting it here. I owe an impression of it to the courtesy of the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, who possibly may still possess the original.

81. *Obverse.* A wreath of plume-like leaves, united by a sinuous line. Inscription: LE MEDECIN EN CHEF DE L'ARME^E DE | ST | DOMINGU^E (the latter two words within field.)

Reverse. Blank. Silver. Oval. 21 x 27. 34 x 42 mm.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. MEXICO.

A. Personal Medals.

82. A gold medal has been conferred upon Dr. P. Bustamente of Guadalajara, Jalisco. I as yet merely know of its existence, through Dr. J. W. Bastow of Colima, who has promised to obtain for me its description.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

83. *Obverse.* Nude bust of the Emperor Iturbide to right, with military badge (the "Guadalupe"). Beneath shoulder, E. GORDILLO. Inscription: AUGUST (rosette) MEX (rosette) I (rosette) IMPERATOR (rosette) CONSTITUT (large rosette).

Reverse. A blazing star. Beneath, PROTOMEDICATUS | EIUS · QUE · SODALES | OBLATAM · JAM · FIDEM | EXIGUO · HOC · MUNERE | DENUO · TESTANTUR · 1823. Silver, bronze. 26. 39 mm.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Mexiko), No. 6553, fig.

This medal is very rare. It is in my collection. A specimen was in the Anthon Sale, Part V, No. 1419. Mr. H. H. Bancroft of San Francisco, the Historian of the Western Coast of America, has kindly searched out for me its origin. He writes me as follows: "It is commemorative of Augustin I (Iturbide) in his efforts to revive the utility and efficiency of the 'protomedicato,' after the general relaxation of all branches during the long revolutionary struggle. The protomedicato was the office of a protomedico, or physician acting by royal appointment in a district. Later it was a tribunal authorized to examine and license physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, and phlebotomists. At one time it acted also as a board of health. The office of protomedico existed from an early day after the conquest of America. In 1570 the king resolved

to send out protomédicos generales, who had to reside in a place having an audiencia, and during the residence of such officer no other protomédico could act within the district of that audiencia. The duties of the protomédico general were to procure information relative to the advancement of medical science, to write the natural history of his district, and to license competent persons applying to him for permission to practice any of the above mentioned professions. He was often charged with the duty of introducing reforms.

"The protomedicato was suppressed by royal order in 1830, and 'juntas superiores de medicina, cirurgia y farmacia' were created. These juntas were in their turn done away with in 1839, their functions being merged in the 'direccion general de estudios.' I believe that most, if not all, of the Spanish American republics have followed that example."

84. *Obverse.* Front view, with rounded dome and pillars, of a military asylum. Before dome, a trophy. Inscription: ASILO A LA CONSTANCIA Y AL VALOR MILITAR. Beneath, to left, L. R(ovira).

Reverse. Inscription: SE COLOCÓ LA PRIMERA PIEDRA POR EL EXMO. SEN | PRESIDENTE CIVD. | ANTONIO LOPEZ | DE SANTA-ANNA | EN 27 DE SETIEMB. | DE 1843. Silver, bronze. 26. 40½ mm.

Ibid., No. 6644. A specimen was in the Anthon Sale, Part V, No. 1426.

This very rare medal is also in my collection. To Mr. Bancroft, of San Francisco, I owe the following account of its history. "This Santa Anna medal is commemorative of the laying of the corner stone of a Veteran's Home on the plan of the French Hôtel des Invalides, a report on which may be found in the 'Memoria de Guerra y Marina, 11 de Enero de 1844.'"

Unlike Poor and Work-Houses, these asylums for the incurably wounded, crippled and prematurely decrepit, fall within the group of hospitals. In this instance there is also chronicled a medical event, so that the piece might be grouped in two of our subdivisions.

2. GUATEMALA.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

85. Inscription: HIPPODROMO DEL HOSPITAL GENERAL DE GUATEMALA. A token for fifty centavos. Brass. 22.

86. As preceding, but for twenty-five centavos.

87. As preceding, but for ten centavos.

The above three tokens appeared in the Leavitt Catalogue of May 11, 12, 1886, No. 226. I presume that the circus, or race-course or bull-ring, referred to, is an example of the many ways employed to obtain funds for benevolent purposes, which are so common in certain foreign countries.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

I. VENEZUELA.

A. Personal Medals?

88. *Obverse.* DR. ALACOMBE PUERTO CABELLO ¼

Reverse. Blank. Tin.

This is in the Government (formerly the Lee) Collection. Of its history I have as yet been able to ascertain nothing. I presume that the individual commemorated is a regular or irregular practitioner of medicine, though were it a European medal, this would be far from certain, for many that have been thought medical have been found, upon investigation, to be of jurists and general philosophers. In the United States there are similarly quite a number that I have thus far failed to find explained. What, for instance, is to be said of the Dr. SELLECK, whose name appears upon one of the tokens of Chesebrough, Stearns & Co. (silk goods), of New York, in my collection. And what of the unifaced Dr. MARK (AND HIS LITTLE MEN), which I also have.

With reference to the true character of the above piece, I may add that I have received the following general statement from Prof. A. Ernst, of the University of Caracas, Director of the National Museum of Venezuela.

"There were never any such (medical of any kind) medals struck in this country. The only thing that comes near to it is perhaps a bronze statue which was erected in 1883 to the memory of Dr. José Vargas, a most eminent physician and sometime Rector of our University."

2. COLOMBIA.

F. Pharmacists, etc.

Santa Cruz de Mompos.

89. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius, crosswise. Behind, a branch of laurel. Upon the staff, a patera, from which the serpent drinks. Inscription: RIBON HERMANOS | + MOMPOS +

Reverse. A flag, upon which a seven-pointed star; in centre of this, within a circle, RH Above, 2½ CENTAVOS Exergue: HADIN A PARIS Copper. 30 mm.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Süd-Amerika), No. 8215, fig.

My knowledge of this piece I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York.

3. BRAZIL.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

Rio de Janeiro.

90. *Obverse.* Bust of the Emperor to left, in military coat covered with Orders. Inscription: D. PEDRO II IMP. CONST. — E DEF. PERP. DO BRAS.

Reverse. View of the Hospital. Inscription in exergue: LANÇOU A' PEDRA FUNDAMENTAL | DO NOVO HOSPITAL DA SANTA | CASA DA MISERICORDIA | 18²/40 Bronze. 33.

This extremely rare medal, upon laying the corner stone of the new Hospital of the Sacred House of Mercy, has been given me by Senhor Cicero Peregrino of Pernambuco. I have also a specimen through John Gordon, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, from the Baron de Maya Monteiro of the latter city.

The City of Recife.

91. *Obverse.* A large building, cross-shaped, with central cupola, seen obliquely from above.

Reverse. Inscription: REINADO DO (the reign of) SENHOR D. PEDRO II. In field, A | FUNDAÇÃO | DA | CASA DE DETENÇÃO | DA | CIDADE DO RECIFE | NO DIA 8 | DE | DEZEMBRO | 1850. Silver, copper. 34.

A portion of this "Detention House" is a hospital. The medal is excessively rare. I have impressions of it from Senhor Peregrino of Pernambuco.

F. Tokens of Pharmacists, etc.

Rio de Janeiro.

92. *Obverse.* Three beaded circles. Within the smallest, the Brazilian arms; a crowned shield half encircled below by branches of laurel and bay, tied by ribbon; upon the shield, the hemisphere encircled by pearls. Inscription between the central and inner circles: GRANADO & C^A (rosette) | RUA 1º DE MARCO. N^º 12 (rosette). Inscription between the outer and middle circles: FORNECEDORES | + + + DA CASA IMPERIAL + + +

Reverse. Three circles, the outer and inner beaded, the middle one lined. Device, a pentagonal hollow star; within, • | MARCA (curved upward) | REGISTRADA (curved downward) | •. Inscription between inner and middle circles: DEPOSITO GERAL OO LICORTIBAINA | (rosette) RIO DE JANEIRO (rosette). Inscription between outer and middle circles: (rosette) ♦ IMPERIAL DROGARIA ♦ (rosette) | ♦ E PHARMACIA ♦ Copper. 18.

In my collection.

4. PERU.

F. Pharmacists, etc.

Callao.

93. *Obverse.* A mortar, with pestle. Inscription: M. R
Reverse. MITAD (One half [real]) Bronze. 24½ mm.
 Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Süd-Amerika), No. 9184.

Lima.

94. Dr. Barstow, of Colima, Mexico, writes me that he has in his collection, but now mislaid, a brass token, about the size of a Mexican real, from a Lima druggist. I shall hope eventually to obtain its description.

5. BOLIVIA.

A. Personal.

95. *Obverse.* Bust of President Belzu, to left. Inscription: EL MINIST^O EJECUT^O AL PROF^R DE MEDIC^A Y CIRUJ^A PEDRO ASCARRUNS.

Reverse. Aesculapius, with serpent-entwined staff. Inscription: EN PREMIO DE SUS SERVICIOS AL PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCI^A DE BOLIVIA. Silver. Oval. 22 x 27. 37½ x 44 mm.

Ibid., No. 9456.96. *Obverse.* As that of preceding.

Reverse. Laurel branches, bound below by ribbon, forming a wreath above. Before this, an open book, upon which, to the right, CONS | TITU | CION | —— and to left, BOLI | VIANA (an anchor) Inscription: LIBRE POR LA CONSTITUCION. Silver. Oval. 37½ x 44 mm.

Ibid., No. 9457.

Dr. Ascarruns, commemorated by these two medals, was Staff Surgeon in 1850 to Gen. M. Y. Belzu, President of Colombia.

6. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

Buenos Ayres.

97. *Obverse.* A hospital building. F. Zuccotti (fecit). Inscription: HOSPITAL ESPANOL BUENOS AIRES.

Reverse. Inscription: LA SOCIEDAD ESPANOLA DE BENEFICENCIA. CON MEMORA LA INAUGURACION DE LAS OBRAS DE ENSANCHE (of the works of enlargement) DE SU HOSPITAL 15 DE AGOSTO 1884. Silver. 20.

In the Government (formerly the Lee) Collection.

The above description I owe to the kindness of Surgeon J. S. Billings, of the U. S. Surgeon-General's office.

7. PARAGUAY.

A. Personal Medals.

City of Asuncion.

99. *Obverse.* Beneath the imperial crown, the double-headed eagle of the thirty-third degree, holding a sword in its talons. Above, a radiant star, with the letter G. Beneath the sword, the All-seeing eye. On the left of the eagle G.: and on the right O:. Legend, on a circle surrounding the field, above, BENEMERENTI PRÆMIUM; and below, ASUNCION 1º DE ABRIL DE 1872 (E.: v.:)

Reverse. Within a circle, the inscription (in seven lines, the second of them curved): MEDALLA | DE BENEMERITO DE LA OR.: | OPRECIDO | AL SUP.: GR.: MAESTRO.: | GR.: COM.: | D^r JUAN ADRIANO | CHAVES. Near the edge of the circle, in minute letters, S. CACCIA.: Legend, outside the circle, ★ POR LOS MIEMBROS DEL G.: O.: Y SUP.: ★ CON.: DE LA REP.: DEL PARAGUAY. Gold or silver, lead. 28.

Marvin, The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, CCCCXCI. -

As to whether the Dr. Chaves above commemorated is an M. D. or LL.D., I am as yet uncertain, but in the absence of further evidence presume the former, although it may prove, as in the case of many other generally considered medical medals, that the Doctor is in reality of the legal profession.

F. *Tokens of Pharmacists, etc. (as yet unidentified).*

I thus far know of but six Portuguese and Spanish-American druggists' tokens. Four of them are of Colombia, Brazil and Peru, and three have been described above, Nos. 89, 92 and 93. Whether the following are of the Southern or Northern continent I am as yet uncertain.

99. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle. Inscription: RAFAEL BALLESTAS.

Reverse. MITAD (one half [real]) Copper, nickel, brass. 16.

Low's Fifth Cat., Feb. 3, 4, 1885, No. 75.

This is in my collection.

100. *Obverse.* Device as in preceding. Inscription: R. M.

Reverse. As preceding. Copper, brass.

Ibid., No. 97.

Possibly this may prove the same as that from Callao, our No. 93, though Messrs. Weyl and Low are equally noted for their accuracy in description.

In my next I shall commence the enumeration of the medical medals, etc., of the United States.

[To be continued.]

WASHINGTON MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

I FIND among my Washingtons a few "Inauguration Centennials" not described by Mr. Low in the October *Journal*. The list I send may be of interest to collectors of Washington medals. I have no idea that it is complete, and would be glad to hear from some other collectors if they have any more.

I continue the numbers from Mr. Low's list, putting pieces with reverses described by him first, and ending with a store card or advertising medal of Black, Starr & Frost, of New York City, which, although it may not properly belong in this list, was struck for the same occasion, and is a much handsomer medal, both in design and execution, than most of the others. No. II was pictured in "Harper's Weekly" about April 30, last; but No. I, which varies slightly from it, in arrangement of legend, etc., has, I believe, never been illustrated.

I have twenty-seven pieces, in various metals, nearly all white metal, which include the entire list of twenty-two pieces.

J. H. TEN-EYCK BURR.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov., 1889.

XII. *Obverse* as obverse of IV, but without the legend. *Reverse.* Same as reverse of IV. Same bars and ribbon. Same metals and size (24).

This was used as a campaign medal, but with an eagle pin. It was sold in Washington during the inauguration of Harrison and Morton.

XIII. *Obverse.* Bust to right within a quatrefoil. Legend, GEORGE WASHINGTON. *Reverse.* Same as the reverse of VI. Pierced, bar and ribbon. White metal. Size 26.

XIV. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right. Legend, GEORGE WASHINGTON; in exergue, 1789. *Reverse.* Same as the reverse of VII. White metal. Size 23.

XV. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right. Legend, on a raised border, GEORGE WASHINGTON FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ★ 1789 ★ *Reverse.* Same design as the reverse of IX. Pierced, bar and ribbon. White metal. Size 24.

XVI. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right. Legend, CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL CELEBRATION, NEW YORK; on either side of bust, 1789-1889; in exergue, APRIL 30. *Reverse.* View of Federal Hall. Inscription in five lines, FEDERAL HALL WALL ST. N. Y. | WHERE WASHINGTON WAS | INAUGURATED | FIRST PRESIDENT | APRIL 30. 1789 Pierced. White metal. Size 20.

XVII. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right. Legend, INAUGURATED NEW YORK APRIL 30. 1789. *Reverse.* View of Brooklyn Bridge. Inscription in five lines, NEW YORK. BROOKLYN | PROGRESS OF | 100 YEARS | THE EIGHTH | WONDER Pierced, ribbon and bar, the bar a hatchet inscribed, I CANNOT TELL A LIE. Brass and white metal. Size 16.

XVIII. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right, within a wreath (leaves of which I cannot make out) on which are thirteen five-pointed stars. No legend. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines, WASHINGTON | INAUGURAL | CENTENNIAL | * 1789 · 1889 * | NEW YORK CITY Pierced. White metal. Size 16.

XIX. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right, within a double circle of dots and stars, surrounded by legend, CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL CELEBRATION, NEW YORK APRIL 30 1889. *Reverse.* View of Federal Hall, N. Y. Inscription above, WHERE HE WAS INAUGURATED FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. | APRIL 30. 1789; below, FEDERAL HALL | WALL ST. | N. Y. Pierced. White metal. Size 15.

XX. *Obverse.* Naked bust to right. Legend, GEO. WASHINGTON FIRST PRES'T U. S.; in exergue, * 1789 * *Reverse.* Inscription, CENTENNIAL OF HIS INAUGURATION * | NEW YORK | APRIL 30, | 1889 Pierced. Brass. Size 12.

XXI. *Obverse.* Busts to right, jugata, of Washington and Harrison. Legend, WASHINGTON - HARRISON; in exergue, 1789 - 1889. *Reverse.* A square tablet surrounded by a wreath of olive and oak. Inscription in seven lines, CENTENNIAL OF THE | INAUGURATION OF | GEORGE WASHINGTON | AS FIRST PRESIDENT | OF THE UNITED STATES | NEW YORK APRIL 30. | 1789 Pierced, bar and ribbon. White metal. Size 24.

XXII. *Obverse.* View of the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall Street, New York. Legend, THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION * In exergue, 1789 - 1889 *Reverse.* Two U. S. flags crowned, one having thirteen and the other thirty-eight stars in the field. Above the flags in four lines, COMPLIMENTS | OF | BLACK STARR & FROST | NEW YORK; below are branches of olive and oak crowned and tied at bottom with a ribbon. White metal. Size 32.

This is a Store Card of Black, Starr & Frost, Jewellers, of New York City. The dies are better cut and the whole medal is of better workmanship than any except No. 1.

GLEANINGS.

NAPOLEONIC MEDAL RELATING TO THE LOUVRE.

At the period when Napoleon was collecting antique statues and paintings from vanquished Europe, there might be seen at the Louvre, in company with the Apollo Belvidere and the Nine Muses, those grand works in plastic art, the Dying Gladiator, the old river gods Nile and Tiber, Laocoön and his Sons, and first, perhaps, in all eyes,

"The statue which enchants the world,"

the Venus de Medici. She especially was considered the trophy most worthy of the conqueror, who had described her to the Directory, in July, 1796, (the figure was not carried off until about 1800), as 'la célèbre Venus qui manque à notre muséum and with whom that museum is lastingly associated in one form of art. For it is a curious indication of the times that, on Bonaparte's State visit to the Louvre, in 1803, Denon, then General Director of Art, presented him with a medal bearing his profile on one side, and the figure of the Venus de Medici on the other.

A ROYAL COLLECTION OF MEDALS.

From a paper dated July, 1856, in the Edinboro' Review, I gather that "foremost among English numismatists, in point of time as well as most illustrious in station, we must place Prince Henry, the accomplished and unfortunate son of James I. He purchased a noble collection, amounting in number, as Scaliger informs us, to 30,000, of which 4,000 were gold, from the Flemish numismatist, Gortœus, who describes it as having been formed with infinite pains, and as consisting chiefly of Greek coins. The collection passed into the hands of Henry's brother, Charles, who was distinguished as

a munificent patron of art in all its branches. Learned foreigners of the period mention Charles's cabinet of coins in conjunction with and at the head of his other valuable works of art; and one of these foreigners, Charles Patin, assigns to him a place before all the contemporary sovereigns of Europe in regard to his taste and munificence as a collector. The royal example had its effect upon the nobles of the Court. Villiers, the favorite; the stately Thomas, Earl of Arundel; and William, the high-minded Earl of Pembroke, were all collectors of coins. To these names may be added that of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose collection, having been presented by him to the University of Oxford, escaped the plunder and dispersion which was the fate of his sovereign's in the civil wars. In fact, it is the only one of these early cabinets which remains intact."

N. B. The Pembroke collection survived until 1848, say two hundred years, the longest period of existence of any *private* cabinet of coins in England with which I am acquainted.

Horace Walpole, in 1757, printed, at Strawberry Hill, a catalogue of Charles I's pictures and medals, compiled from manuscripts by Vertue, the engraver, and others.

"NOT WORTH A RAP."

In the Swiss Cantons a Rap, in 1783, was equivalent to .0417 of a penny. Ergo, not to be worth a Rap was to be worse off than a penniless pauper; in fact, the most utterly impecunious individual conceivable. I give this note with some hesitation, as I never heard the expression used in the States. It is out of fashion here in these days, but was a popular phrase in the days of my youth.

Wimbledon, Oct. 25, 1889.

WM. TASKER NUGENT.

ENGRAVED VIRGINIAN MEDAL.

MR. R. A. BROCK, of Richmond, has given us the following account of a curious engraved Virginian medal, which is interesting from several points of view, but especially in the use of the word PRIMUM in the obverse legend, for QUARTUM which was early employed. From its device it seems to date to the early days of the Revolution. While Virginia did not inflict the first wound on the British lion, the honor of which belongs to Massachusetts, yet she was, by the appointment of Washington as the first General of the Continental Army, entitled to be regarded as first in a certain sense, among the opponents of the crown.

There is now in the possession of Mr. S. G. Crockburn Harvey, Huntington Valley P. O., Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, a very curious medal of fine gold, so faithfully engraved that impressions printed from it, which furnish the accompanying descriptions, have the soft effect of fine copper engravings of the last century. The medal was preserved from destruction by the former husband of Mrs. Harvey, Hon. Edward A. Turpin, a native of Virginia, but a citizen of New York when in 1858 appointed Minister to Venezuela, where he remained until 1861. He found the medal in the shop of a jeweller, in Maracaibo, and purchased it at its metal value, \$23. How it got to South America, or how or by whom it had been preserved intact and uninjured so long, he failed to ascertain. It is oblong in shape, measuring two and one-eighth by one and five-eighth inches. Its description is as follows:—

Obverse. On a field azure, within an escutcheon of scroll and floral borders, a female figure, erect, with head helmeted, bust bare, and remainder of figure in outline drapery, save the fore legs and feet, which are bare. The left leg extended forward, left hand grasping double-headed spear, held perpendicularly—the right arm holding a shield bearing a Medusa-head with serpent locks, possibly denoting that of a tyrant. The whole surrounded with the legend in Roman letters: CITY OF WILLIAMSBURGH X VIRTUTE ET LABORE FLORENT RESPUBLICÆ X

Reverse. A male figure in armor, head almost in profile, body half turned to the front, the right arm raised and bent, the hand grasping a spear which is thrust into the breast of a lion rampant, its head bearing a crown (Britain), its paws drooping, the tail turned down between the hind legs. Motto beneath in Roman letters: EN DAT VIRGINIA PRIMUM Above the figures, the firmament with a circle enclosing thirteen stars, and above, the motto, in Roman letters: IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

I am without information as to the origin of this medal, but may conjecture that it was designed by John Page, who was one of the committee appointed by the Virginia Convention of 1776 to devise a Seal for the Commonwealth. Where executed, and by whom, are matters of curious interest. The devices and mottoes of the Great Seal of the State, as offered by George Mason, another member of the committee, and the author of the "Bill of Rights," were entirely different. They were adopted and have remained unchanged, save that in 1779 the motto of the reverse of the Seal was changed from *Deus nobis haec otia fecit* to *Perseverando*. The whole history of the Great Seal of Virginia has been lucidly and circumstantially given in a report made by Col. Sherwin McRae, and communicated by Gov. William E. Cameron, Feb. 25, 1884, to the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia [House Document No. xi].

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 44.]

DCCXCIV. Obverse, Within a serpent-ring a triangle surrounded by formal rays, having on its centre a globe belted with the zodiacal signs, showing Virgo, Libra and Scorpio. Legend, outside a circle of points which encloses the serpent-ring, above, G.: O.: DE FRANCE and below, CONGRES MACONNIQUE [Grand Orient of France, Masonic Congress]. Between DE and FRANCE is the All-seeing eye; dividing the legend, on tablets, are 1789 at the left and 1889 on the right. A second circle of points outside the legend. Reverse, Within a chain of love-knots is an equilateral triangle, one angle pointing downward; the extended compasses on the upper side so arranged with the triangle as to give the effect of a six-pointed star, within which is a Liberty-cap; over the joint of the compasses is a radiant five-pointed star, with another on each side of it: the field between the emblems and chain is filled with sprigs of acacia and a circle of dots surrounds the whole. No legend. Silver and bronze. Size 32.¹

Obverse, Minerva with helmet, spear, and level; Masonic implements near her: and legend; apparently from the obverse die of DCXXI: Reverse, LYCEE REPUBLICAIN DE PARIS. Silver. Size 19 nearly.²

This last obverse is also muled with a die bearing a bust of Louis XVI, as described on page 250 of my work, and is found in silver, size 19. Possibly it may have some connection with the Lodge which issued the following, but I see no good reason for calling either Masonic.

DCCXCV. Obverse, Bust of Louis XVI to the right. Legend, LUD. XVI. REX CHRISTIANISS. [Louis XVI, Most Christian King.] Reverse, Appar-

¹ This is a recent piece, struck on the occasion of the gathering of a "Masonic Congress" in Paris during the summer of 1889. I am enabled to describe it by the kindness of Bro. Ambrose Webster, who happened to be in Paris at the time the Congress was in session, and was presented with an impression, which I believe is the only one in America at present. The device of the obverse is substantially the same as DLXXXVII.

² This piece was exhibited in the Worcester, England, Exhibition in 1884, as Masonic; the obverse seems to be such, and was described under DCXXI, the place of mintage being then unknown; this mule locates it, but I cannot accept it as anything but the issue of some Society, who used the Masonic obverse from fancy. See note 450 in my volume, and that on DCCXV, below.

ently the same as that of CLXXXII, having the same inscription. Silver. Size 19 nearly. Rare.¹

DCCXCVI. Obverse, As the obverse of CLXVII, (a wreath of laurel) but without the inscription, the field having been left blank for engraving. Reverse, As the reverse of the same medal, (an altar, phenix and legend). These pieces have a square under the trowel at the right of the altar, which was not mentioned in the previous description. Silver. Size 19.²

DCCXCVII. Obverse, A lyre between two branches of laurel, etc., as obverse of DCXXXVI. Legend, LOGE OLYMPIQUE DE LA PARFAITE ESTIME a floral ornament at the close of the legend. [Olympic Lodge, of Perfect Esteem.] Reverse, Masonic working tools as on reverse of DCXXXVI.³

DCCXCVIII. Obverse, As obverse of LIII, but the cross is Teutonic, and sable, and is surmounted by a smaller cross, or, having fleurs-de-lis on the ends, and on the centre an escutcheon bearing a double-headed eagle. The legend is somewhat differently arranged. Reverse, As reverse of LIII. Copper. Size 19 nearly. Struck by the Lodge Sept Ecossais of Paris.⁴

DCCXCIX. Obverse, An acacia bush, etc., as obverse of CCXLIV. Reverse, A star of rays, with Masonic tools, (square, compasses, etc.,) as reverse of the same number. Silver and brass, octagonal. Size 14. Struck by the Lodge Jerusalem, of Paris.

I have seen a medal closely resembling CCCXXXVII, and as it is possibly the same piece, I hesitate to number it, though my impression is that the obverse at least is from a different die. The temple has three doors and on the frieze PHILONOMES; over the left door, NORD [north,] over the centre, ORIENT [east,] and over the right, SUD [south.] The legend differs from the other only in that the words O.: DE PARIS below the temple curve to complete the circle, instead of being "in the exergue," as described. It is of silver, and size 18.⁵

DCCC. Obverse, On the centre of the field two N's in script, the second retrograde and entwined with the first to form a cipher, but the letters are not superimposed; above is the Imperial crown enclosed within branches of laurel, the stems crossed beneath; below the cipher the Imperial eagle grasping a bar, and his wings extended as if in flight; at the right of the cipher a triangular level, over which is the radiant sun; at the left a level of different form, over which is the crescent moon. Legend, above, LOGE DE NAPOLEON LE GRAND and below, OR.: DE FONTAINEBLEAU. [Lodge of Napoleon the Great. Orient of Fontainebleau]. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a star of six formal rays proceeding from the letter G, and surrounded by a wreath open at the top and crossed and tied at the bottom with a narrow

¹ This medal, which I have not seen, I describe from a sale Catalogue of R. Dupriez, (Bruxelles, without date, but No. 11, of his series). It was struck by the Lodge St. Louis of Martinique, of United Brethren, whose Orient was at Paris, and others of whose medals I have already given. These various mules of pieces bearing the bust of the King whom the French Royalists regarded as a martyr, are thus connected with a Lodge in Paris, and were struck, I should judge, by some admirer who obtained the use of the dies, as suggested in the preceding note, and may give a clue to the origin of those with the figure of Minerva. It is difficult to account for them satisfactorily.

² The device on the reverse enables us to assign this medal. It was struck by the Lodge Phenix, of Paris,

possibly about 1804. There is an impression in the Lawrence Collection with the obverse engraved, showing the intention of the Lodge in preparing the die.

³ I have seen this piece, but do not recall the size or the metal; it seems to have been struck, probably near the close of the last century, by a Lodge in Paris.

⁴ This piece may not be correctly described as to its reverse; the obverse I think is correctly given, but in my brief opportunity to examine it, I was unable to obtain a satisfactory description. I have seen no other impressions.

⁵ This medal was shown me by a dealer, while that previously described was in the Pythagoras cabinet, now scattered, so that I was unable to compare them.

ribbon; the right side formed of oak and the left of acacia; on the head of the compasses is a small star of five points. No legend. Copper and probably other metals. Size 23.¹

DCCCI. Obverse, A wreath of acacia, tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon and close at the top, enclosing the inscription □ VRAIE REUNION DESIREE | O.: DE GRAY in two lines, the first semi-circular. [Lodge of Desired True Union. Orient of Gray.] Under the bow in minute letters MASSONET ED. [The die-cutter's name.] Reverse, The All-seeing eye within a triangle, formal rays from which fill the field. On the sides of the triangle LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE. [Liberty, etc.] There is no legend; the rim is nearly level with the field, and the edges are smooth. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 26.²

DCCCII. Obverse, The compasses extended on a graduated arc of sixty degrees and enclosing a level, square, rule, gavel, trowel, and plumb, interlaced; at the top is the radiant sun; under it, and falling below the head of the compasses, through which it passes, is a loop of ribbon, on which are the words NON MORITUR. [It does not die, or It is immortal.] Legend, outside a circle of dots which separates it from the field, LOGE DE L'HEUREUSE REUNION A L'ORIENT DE LILLE. [Lodge of the Happy Union, Orient of Lille.] Reverse, A flight of seven steps, on either side of which stands a pillar with capital; between the pillars the compasses extended, their points resting on the ends of a square, and enclosing a star of five points on which is the letter G; at the top is the tetragrammaton on a radiant triangle which illuminates the field behind the columns. A rope border surrounds the field on both obverse and reverse. No legend. Silver. Size as engraved,³ 18.

DCCCIII. Obverse, A youthful warrior in Roman armor stands facing, and rests on his sword, his right hand placed upon his breast; a helmet lies at his feet on his left, and a stump of a tree with one branch bearing leaves at his right. Legend as the preceding. Reverse, A bee-hive on the centre of the field, around which fly seven bees. Legend, below, curving upward, ATTRAHIT DULCEDO [Sweetness attracts.] Silver, octagonal. Size as engraved, 22.³ Struck by the same Lodge as the last.

DCCCIV. Obverse, Between two branches of laurel, crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom and open at the top, a cipher of the letters A R in script, and interlaced. (For AMIS REUNIS). Reverse, A semi-circular flight of seven steps; on the upper step rests the angle of a square, with the points of the extended compasses resting upon the ends; within is a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G; on either side, at a little distance from the steps is a column, that on observer's right bearing the letter B and the

¹ This reverse is very similar to the obverse of DCCXLV, and is no doubt of recent date. In the Lawrence collection.

² There is nothing to show the date of this medal, which was struck by the Lodge named, chartered July 8, 1836, having its Orient in Gray, a town at the head of navigation on the Saone. For an opportunity to examine a set of proof impressions of this piece, I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low, who recently obtained them abroad. They are now in the Lawrence collection.

³ I describe these medals from a plate in "Numismatique Lilloise," etc., by Ed. Vanhende, published at Lille, in 1858, a copy of which has been kindly loaned me by Mr. L. H. Low, of New York. I have never

seen these medals, which must certainly be rare in America, if indeed an impression is to be found here, of either of them. From the volume named I learn that the Lodge which struck them was formed by the "Happy union," in 1775, of the first Lodge established at Lille, November 6, 1744, under the name "Saint-Jean" with another, established in 1764, under the authority of the Prince "Comte de Clermont," Grand Master of France from December 11, 1743; whose first Master was Mons. R. Panckoucke de la Motte, and whose name was La Triomphante. All the medals struck by Lodges at Lille, which I have described, are illustrated on Plate LV, figs. 510-514, of the work cited.

other J; at the top is a radiant delta, bearing the tetragrammaton. An ornamental border surrounds each field. Silver. Size as engraved, 16 nearly. Rare.¹

The Lodge Fidelite, in Lille, which was closed by municipal authority in December, 1851, was chartered in 1781, taking precedence from May 21 of that year. It struck no medal, but had a "Piece of recompense," engraved on silver, for its members, and a "Lodge jewel" of copper, of triangular form, and bearing a dog, seated, as its device.²

DCCCV. Obverse, Enclosing a star of seven points is a triangle; on its left side, F^{ER} LE; on the right, 2 MAI and on the base 1783 [Founded, etc.]; the field is apparently roughened. Legend, above, REG.: LOGE LA CANDEUR and below, o.: DE LYON [Regular Lodge of Candor, Lyons.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G and surrounded by a wreath of acacia, open at the top and tied with a ribbon at the bottom. Legend, above, SOUVENIR DU CENTENAIRE and below, ★ 21 OCTOBRE 1883 ★ [Centennial souvenir, October, etc.] Bronze and no doubt other metals. Size as engraved, 20.³

DCCCVI. Obverse, On the field is the inscription in four lines, LA R.: □ | PAIX ET UNION | AU T.: c.: f.: | 5866 v.: l.: a space for a name between the third and fourth lines. [The Regular Lodge Peace and Union to Very Dear Bro.—1866, year of True Light.] Legend, above, A LA GL.: DU GRA.: ARCH.: DE L'UN.: and below, ★ o.: DE NANTES. ★ [To the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe, etc.] Reverse, A wreath of olive or laurel, tied at the bottom with ribbon and having the square and compasses enclosing the letter G between the ends of the branches at the top; inscription within the wreath, in three lines, ASSIDUITE | TRAVAIL | DEVOUEMENT [Assiduity, labor, devotion.] At the bottom of the inscription are three five-pointed stars, one over two. Silver, copper and white metal. Size 26.⁴

DCCCVII. Obverse, Three clasped hands emerging from clouds; below is a line, which is treated as if to represent the ground, and serving at the same time to separate the exergue, which contains the date 5812. Legend, on the left, TRIPLE; on the right, UNION (the name of the Lodge). Reverse, The square and compasses surrounded by rays proceeding from the face of the sun in the centre; outside the rays a circle of twelve stars. Legend, above, ORIENT DE RHEIMS and below, filling out the circle, two branches of laurel. Silver. Size 17. Scarce.⁵

DCCCVIII. Obverse, The All-seeing eye. Legend, above, L.: DE L'UNION PARFAITE and below, o.: DE LA ROCHELLE [Lodge of Perfect Union,

¹ This medal I describe from the same plate as the preceding. I am informed that all three of the foregoing are used as "jetons de présence." This Lodge, which struck the large medal, CCLIV, (which was given "in recompense for meritorious actions,") and also that described in full in this Supplement as No. DCL, had its Orient in Lille, and was instituted in 1766, but has been "*en sommeil*" since December, 1851, when it was closed as a result of the *Coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon. From this I infer that all its medals may be considered scarce.

² This description is from *Numismatique Lilloise*, p. 193 *et seq.*, which states that the other Lodges of Lille have struck no medals. *Fidelité* was closed at the same time as *Amis Réunis*.

³ This I describe⁴ from an engraving originally printed in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 1884, in

an article on recent Masonics by Bro. Brichaut, who kindly sent me a copy of his reprint of the same. Other medals of this Lodge I have already described.

⁴ This Lodge was established April 2, 1776, and I believe is still working. For proof impressions of the medal I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low. The Lodge mark is a rhomboid instead of the usual form (which I use in the text for lack of the symbol on the piece,) and encloses three dots. The branches of the wreath are conventional in form, and I am uncertain for which they are intended. There are no berries, or I should call it olive. The letters have the proper accents. Although bearing the date 1866 I have never till now seen it, and the impressions shown me are apparently just from the dies.

⁵ This medal, which was imported by Mr. Fossard, is now in the Lawrence collection.

Orient of Rochelle.] Reverse, A circle inscribed within a triangular level. Legend, BON POUR UN KILO DE PAIN • [Good for one kilo of bread.] Bronze. Size 16.¹

DCCCIX. Obverse, A burning altar similar to that on CCXIX, but with nine five-pointed stars on the band below the top; under the clasped hands on the front of the altar is a pomegranate within a wreath of acacia tied by a ribbon; on the right of the altar the compasses and a rough ashlar, on the left a trowel and perfect ashlar with pyramidal top; — the altar is on a mosaic pavement, below which in exergue, in very small letters, F. BREVIERE. Legend, COEUNT IN FOEDERA DEXTRÆ. [Right hands clasped in alliance.] Reverse, A group of emblems — a triangular level, at the top of which is a gavel, erect, the plumb line of the level falling perpendicularly with the handle of the gavel, and crossed horizontally by a rule, all surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves bound by a ribbon; a burning torch to the right, and a sword in an ornamental scabbard to the left, cross each other in the wreath, and a ribbon passes around the sword, and projects to the left. Legend, L.: DE LA SINCERE AMITIE O.: DE ROUEN 5822. ★ Silver, nine-sided. Size from side to opposite point, 22.²

DCCCX. Obverse, Legend, L.: DE LA CONSTANCE EPROUVEE surrounding o.: | DE | ROUEN in three lines. [Lodge of Tried Constancy, etc.] Reverse, The square, compasses, and rule interlaced; no legend. Brass, decagonal. Size 14. Doubtless a jeton de presence of the Lodge named.³

DCCCXI. Obverse, A temple on a high platform approached by seven steps in its front; there are four pillars and three windows on the side towards the observer, and one pillar on the front corner of the other side; between the pillars and under the pediment, garlands are suspended; the door is closed; in the pediment is a small device which is not distinguishable; on the left of the temple in the back-ground is an olive tree; on the right, in front of the temple, is a monument in the form of an obelisk on a square plinth; on the plinth is a phenix on a pyre, its wings uplifted and the smoke ascending on each side of the monument; above it is a small five-pointed star, enclosed within the square and compasses; at the top is an ornamental terminal, somewhat resembling a spear-point: over the temple is a blazing star, on which is the letter G, very small; on the right, above the front of the temple, is the crescent moon in clouds, and on the left, just above the corner of the roof, the radiant face of the sun. Legend, LOGE DE S^T. JEAN A L^O DE S^T. QUENTIN CONSTITUEE EN 1744 [St. John's Lodge, Orient of St. Quentin, constituted 1744.] Reverse, A pelican vulning herself, her young in front of her on a rock, her wings outspread; above her is a delta in clouds, from which proceed rays. Over all, and filling the remainder of the field, is a tasselled cable-tow with three knots and a loop between each knot. Legend, URGET PROLIS AMOR [Love of offspring compels me]. Silver. Size 18 nearly. Rare.⁴

¹ The legends show the Lodge which struck this piece, and its purpose, but the date of its issue I have not learned. I describe it from a rubbing sent me by Wor. Bro. Shackles. Shown in the Plymouth, England, Exhibition, No. 366.

² This is a medal of the same Lodge which struck CCXIX, and I think a later issue, as it bears a more elaborate and tasteful device on the reverse, while that

of the obverse seems to be an improved rendering of the obverse of the former. From an impression in the Lawrence collection.

³ Probably identical with a "yellow copper" piece with the same inscription, mentioned in Schulman's Catalogue (Amersfort, August, 1887).

⁴ This is in the Lawrence collection, and from its style probably belongs to the last century.

DCCCXII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G on a small five-pointed star; a wreath of acacia, open at the top and crossed at the bottom, surrounds the emblems and fills the field. Legend, above, R.: L.: L'INDEPENDANCE FRANCAISE [Respectable Lodge of French Independence,] and below, ♦ O.: DE TOULOUSE. ♦ Reverse, A field, plain, for engraving an inscription, and surrounded with a wreath of acacia open at the top and having a small square and compasses at the bottom where the stems cross. Silver. Size 19 nearly. A ring at the top in form of a wreath inserted in the edge.¹

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

COIN SALES.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

DECEMBER 24, 1889, Mr. Frossard held his Ninety-seventh Sale, in the rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York. The Catalogue contained many Spanish and Franco-American Coins, Medals and tokens, especially a very complete set of the rare jetons struck for the American Colonies under Louis XV, a complete set of the Medallic Thalers of Bavaria, rare Scotch and English coins, Crowns and Double Crowns of German Cities and States, and the collection of American Coins and Medals made by Mr. J. V. Palmer, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., with some choice Ancient Coins from private hands. The Catalogue, 34 pages and nearly 600 lots, was prepared by Mr. Frossard, and a few copies were issued with an autotype plate. Among the pieces sold, we note the following: Medallic Thalers, of Ludwig I, of Bavaria, forty-one pieces; the set brought \$82; Dollar of Christian VII, of Denmark, struck for Greenland, 1777, extremely rare and fine, 6.35; the Franco-American jetons of Louis XIV and XV, 21 pieces, some in silver and others in copper, brought from 5.50 to 31.00, the latter price being paid for that with undraped and laureated bust of the King, by the younger Roettiers, and with Mars and Neptune on the reverse, and legend *Parat ultima*, etc., which was in very fine condition; an Aureus of Marcus Aurelius, Victory crowning the Emperor, 25.00; one of Commodus, draped bust, and Security seated on reverse, superb and excessively rare, 27.00; a Solidus of Maximianus, also very rare, 39.00; Stater of Ptolemy I, Soter, 120.00; (the only other specimen ever sold in America brought \$305.) Gold Medallion of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe, with Ptolemy I and Berenice on rev., brought 85.00. A beautiful Decadrachm of Syracuse, with head of Arethusa and quadriga on rev., 85.00. Among the medieval coins we note a Hardi of Edward the Black Prince, which sold for 19, and a Five-Guinea piece of William III, for 38; a "Lion" of Mary Stuart, 22; a Pound piece (XX shillings), of Charles I, 52; and the last piece in the sale, a pewter token of four pence (Canadian) of Lauzon, 1821, sold for 16.60. Altogether the sale must have been very satisfactory.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold the collection of Mr. E. Shorthouse, an English collector, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., in New York, on the 6th of December. Mr. Shorthouse is a resident of Birmingham, and a member of the London Numismatic Society. It contained many "gems," rarely we suppose to be found in English Cabinets, of early Colonials, many fine Dollars, and some fine and rare Cents; there were also of course some fine and rare foreign coins, the first piece in the Catalogue being one of Six Thalers, of Christian Louis of Brunswick, 1654, which brought \$20. A rare silver medal of the Council of Dort, with date 1619, sold for 7.75; the curious "Nelsonic Crimson Oakes," with many Masonic emblems, but which Marvin rejects as a Masonic, though its history, up to the present time, has not been made clear, 6.00; this dates from 1809, and was probably the issue of some private society, which adopted Masonic emblems from fancy; we know of but one other impression, which we believe is in Gen. Lawrence's cabinet. A Penny bearing the legend "The Theatre of New York in America," with a view of the building, presumably, sold for 4.75. A Birmingham Sixpence, with view of the Workhouse, uncirculated and believed to be the only one in America, dated 1813, sold for 50.00; one has sold in England for 102, and Mr. Batty, the compiler of an extensive work on English Copper Coinage, has been offered and refused 97 for one in his collection. A side-view Bank Penny, of Montreal, 33; another, 1839, 24; N. E. Shilling, NE in punch mark, 30; and other early Massachusetts coins at very good prices; Baltimore Shilling, 30, and Sixpence, 22; three Elephant pieces, the lot, 145; New York Cent of 1786, "Non Vi," 76; do., 1787, "Liber Natus," 126; Myddelton Token, 22; Quarter of 1796, v. f., 40; Dime of same date, 10; the Cents brought excellent prices. One of '93, chain, "Ameri," 85: '95, lettered edge, unc., 40; '96, Liberty cap, unc., 63; Proof set of '58, lacking the 3c., 45.25; the Libertas Americana medal, ex. f., 27. The sale amounted to \$3,174, for the 700 lots. It was a very interesting one, and we might quote many more prices, did space allow.

¹ From an impression imported by Mr. Low, now I believe in the Lawrence collection: doubtless intended as a member's jewel. I give the crosses in the obverse legend as nearly as type will admit. As previously stated, R, on the obverse, may stand for *Respectable* or *Reguliere*.

BOOK NOTICES.

MEDALLIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE III. COMPILED BY THE LATE EDWARD HAWKINS, F. R. S., F. S. A., AND EDITED BY AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, F. R. S., F. S. A., AND HERBERT A. GRUEBER. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. . . . LONDON, 1885. 2 vols.

THE volumes with this title form a very important and very interesting numismatic work. The preface gives an account of the origin of the work and the accidents attending its course toward publication, while in the introduction we find a concise statement of the history of medallic art in Great Britain, with some account of the artists and subjects of the more important medals. The whole number described in the work is 2624, of which 455 belong to George II, and 370 to William and Mary, while Charles I, Charles II, and Anne claim each nearly 300. The really interesting part of the work begins with the reign of Elizabeth, in which are several on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Under Charles I, are three medals of Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, one supposed to be unique, while on another is a curious map of Maryland. Under James II, are two medals commemorating the recovery of the silver treasure by Captain, afterwards Sir William Phips. Under William III, more than sixty numbers are devoted to medals on the peace of Ryswick. Under George II, we find our old friend Admiral Vernon celebrated in no less than 95 numbers, and some pieces in the cabinet of the reviewer are not found among them. The most interesting American medal is number 292 of the same reign: "THE TUESDAY CLUB OF ANNAPOLIS. May, 1746. Liberty, as a naked youth, holding a staff surmounted by a cap, seated near an altar inscribed, LIBERTAS ET NATALE SOLUM. (Liberty and my native land.) Leg. CAROLUS COLE ARMIGER PRÆSES. (Charles Cole, Esquire, President.) Rev. Two hands united in a heart: inscription across the field, THE TUESDAY CLUB IN Annapolis Maryland MAY 14, 1746. Leg. CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT. (By concord small things increase.) 1.7. (See woodcut.) M.B. AE. Extremely rare." A short note records all that is known of this club. No other specimen of the medal is known to the writer. A continuation of this work is doubtful, but is sincerely to be desired. The next reign swarms with American medals.

W. S. A.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

REMAINS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

PROFESSOR F. W. PUTNAM of Cambridge, recently read a paper in Boston on "Recent Researches in American Archaeology." It was remarkable in its scope, and the suggestions which it afforded. A brilliant series of lantern views illustrated the work of Professor Putnam both here and in the Ohio Valley. The animal mounds were shown and discussed as well as the burial mounds and fortifications. Relics from them were pictured, and most interesting of all, the charred traces of prehistoric cloth, preserved by the exercise of extraordinary care by Professor Putnam himself. The Serpent Mound was fully shown in a series of superb photographs. This has been bought and has been made into a park, through the munificence of Boston ladies. Other mounds, among them the largest one in North America, have been barely saved from destruction by the personal influence of the lecturer.

The latest work of Professor Putnam proved of greatest interest—the Turner Mound. This was investigated most recently and has many peculiar and unexplained features. This mound contains within it a circular wall of the local stones laid up in a rough manner, in a niche of which was discovered the skeleton of the person on whose account the mound was constructed. Within this circle there was an altar, where fire was kept burning evidently for a considerable time, and on this altar was one of the most remarkable discoveries known to the American archaeologist. Here it is clear this prehistoric people offered as sacrifices to the fire-god their choicest

personal effects, and the relics found on the altar gave evidence of the skill in the arts of the mound builders. Among the things found there were ornaments, copper, silver, and in one instance plated with gold, curious artistic forms of copper and of mica, and sheets of mica of a size which would to-day be notable. Sea shells from the Atlantic coast, of the genus *oliva*, mica from North Carolina, obsidian from Colorado, and copper from Michigan, found among these relics, testify to the value of articles which had been transported such a long distance. Among the most remarkable objects were the pearls, which were found in enormous quantities, sixty thousand at least. These are the fresh water pearls, found in the shells of the river clam (*unio*) and were perforated, evidently for the purpose of stringing into necklaces and other ornaments. Teeth of animals, the bear, the wolf and even of the grizzly, which is not known east of the Rockies, were found, perforated for ornamental purposes. Evidence of the use of iron by the mound builders was also found, the meteorites themselves, then partly hammered, and finally beaten into plates for ornamental purposes. It was even beaten into a thin covering for earrings, for which it was valuable from its brilliancy. Any one of a dozen different topics suggested by these pictures could have been made the subject of an evening's talk, so full was the lecturer of facts and information.

The artistic status of the mound builders was touched upon. Pictures of objects from the Turner Mound were shown, terra-cotta figures of accuracy and considerable artistic skill, and one in particular, very suggestive of the art of the Egyptians in posture, features, and even in the shape and ornaments of the headdress. The Turner Mound in its pits, a feature not observed before, presents a puzzle to the investigator. The curious structures, shaped not unlike reverberating furnaces, with very small chimneys, were found to a considerable number placed about the centre of the mound, and pointing inwards. No hint as to the purpose of these pits can yet be given.

EDITORIAL.

THE desirability of bringing to as early a conclusion as possible the various descriptive lists, now publishing in the *Journal*, has induced us to give somewhat more space than usual in the present number to these matters, thereby excluding the notices of Society Meetings, which have been furnished us by their Secretaries. These lists are of special value to collectors of certain groups of medals, and the completeness with which the *Journal* has given them, has elicited much commendation abroad; we do not lose sight, however, of the other objects of the *Journal*. We are glad to resume our "Gleanings" in the present issue, and in the next number we hope to give our readers a portion of an interesting paper on Alchemical Medals, and to resume the Notes and Queries, etc.

THE prevailing epidemic has been very serious in the Boston Printing offices; some of the larger offices have been greatly demoralized, and many of the smaller ones might as well have closed for the time, from lack of workmen; it has been very prevalent in the building where the *Journal* is printed, "laying off" a large number of employees, and death has been busy among them. We mention this as a part of the history of the winter, and as explaining the lateness of publication of this number.

WANTED. The Coin Collector's Journal for October, 1888. Address Wm. S. Appleton, 18 Somerset St., Boston.

CURRENCY.

A ST. LOUIS Police Judge, who is a terror to evil doers, one day had a gambler on trial before him. The prisoner denied having played for money, but said chips were used. The Judge fined him \$10, however, saying that "chips" were money. After the docket had been disposed of, the Judge was approached by the poker player, who asked if the Judge still thought that chips were money. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he said: "Well, I suppose I will have to pay my fine." Coolly counting out ten chips, he laid them on the magistrate's desk, and before the Judge had time to recover his equilibrium, disappeared. The fine was afterward remitted by the Judge, but the "chips" are still in his possession as a reminder of his ruling that chips were money.



FIG. 1. Obv.



FIG. 2 A.

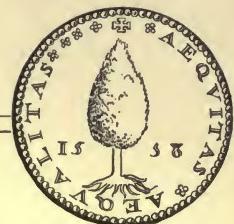
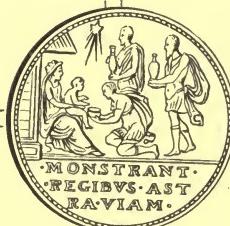


FIG. 1. Rev.



FIG. 2.



THE COMET OF CHARLES V.



FIG. 2 B.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

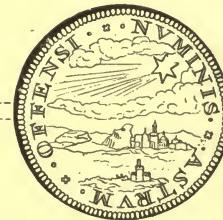


FIG. 5.

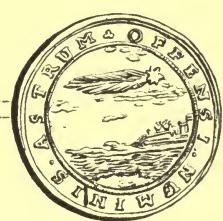


FIG. 6.

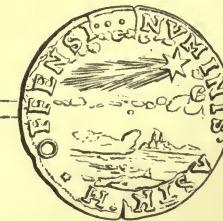


FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

THE COMET OF THE ARCHDUKE MATHIAS.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

PLATE II.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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No. 4.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALCHEMY TO NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, PH. D.

THE doctrine of the transmutation of metals prevailed in many nations at an early period of their intellectual development. It seems to have been an outgrowth of primitive notions concerning the constitution of matter, one element or principle being regarded as fundamental and capable of giving birth to the others. Water, air, fire and earth were severally regarded as the first principles of all things by Greek philosophers, and these four were adopted by Aristotle. He held, moreover, that these elements are mutually convertible, each having two qualities, one of which was common to some other element. Thus he wrote :

Fire is hot and dry.
Air is hot and moist.
Water is cold and moist.
Earth is cold and dry.

In each element one quality was dominant, and by changing the proportions of the qualities, one element could be changed into the other. This doctrine was afterwards extended to metallic bodies, and a race of alchemists began to investigate it experimentally. We do not read of attempts to change gold into silver, nor either of these metals into lead, for avarice acted as a mighty stimulus in advancing the inquiry, and a false philosophy sustained it through many hundred years.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the belief in the possibility of converting lead into gold and silver was well-nigh universal, and the pursuit of alchemy was followed by persons in every station of life; physicians vainly hoping to discover the Elixir of Life, merchants and tradesmen seeking a short road to riches, peasants and noblemen, beggars and princes with whom avarice was a common motive, each and all courted the fascinating folly. The belief was not confined to the ignorant and unlearned, but was held by the men of science, the theologians, the warriors, and the statesmen of that

period. Some who professed to have accomplished the "great work," as the transmutation was called, were undoubtedly self-deceived, owing to the occurrence of certain phenomena which modern chemists have no difficulty in explaining, but which to the experimenters of the Middle Ages seemed conclusive proofs of the wonderful transformation. On the other hand there were many unprincipled impostors who gained a precarious livelihood by pretending to a knowledge of the hermetic art, and who practiced their profession at the bidding and costs of wealthy and credulous devotees of Mammon. These hired laborers in alchemy, anxious to maintain their reputation and to please their patrons, fostered this belief by many tricks and clever impostures. The learned and crafty Dr. John Dee, who enjoyed the patronage of both Rudolph II, the Emperor of Germany, and of Queen Elizabeth of England, when about to seek favors from the latter, sent her a small disc of gold which he claimed to have made by hermetic art from a copper warming-pan; and shortly afterwards Dee forwarded to the Queen, as an unimpeachable witness, the warming-pan itself, having a hole in the copper bottom of the exact size of the piece of gold.

Leonhard Thurneysser, a noted German physician and alchemist, on the 20th of November, 1586, in Rome, performed a miracle with a common iron nail; the nail was dipped into the melted philosopher's stone, and the iron so far as immersed was transmuted into gold. All of which was solemnly testified to by a Cardinal of the Church; besides, was not the nail itself, half iron and half gold, a tangible witness convincing to the most skeptical?

Believers in the transmutation of metals had however far more satisfactory and authoritative evidences than these questionable specimens, to which they could point with assurance; these were the medals and coins of silver and of gold, duly stamped with the records of the transmutation, commemorating the power of the adept and honoring his noble patron. The number of these hermetic rarities in numismatics is surprisingly large; to catalogue them all would be no easy task; we herein describe forty-three pieces mentioned in literature or preserved in cabinets abroad.

The chief source of information concerning hermetic numismatics is a scarce little quarto published at Kiel in 1692 by Samuel Reyher, and bearing the title "*De Nummis quibusdam ex chymico metallo factis.*" It is a dissertation presented to the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the University. In its 144 pages it includes thirty-seven chapters; the titles of the first five are as follows: Cap. I. *De Nummis Aureis.* II. *De Nummis Argenteis.* III. *De Ænigmatibus nonnullis Chymicis.* IV. *De Auro ex Auripigmento.* V. *De Ægyptiorum Chrysopæia et de Aureo Vellere.*

As may be inferred from these allusions to the "Enigmas of Chemistry," and to the "Alchemy of the Egyptians and the Golden Fleece," the author was imbued with the credulous spirit that pervaded all branches of philosophy and science at that period. He writes as a historian, but is not thorough, since he fails to catalogue many pieces existing prior to his time.

In the first two chapters, on gold and silver coins respectively, he gives representations of five gold and four silver pieces, besides naming some others. These will be described in their chronological place. We may be pardoned for remarking that Reyher lived and wrote about a century too soon, for after his day a much larger number of these evidences of transmutation and credu-

lity appeared, which would have greatly added to the size and interest of his essay.

Additional information is found in the works of J. David Köhler (*Historischer Münzbelustigungen*. Nürnberg, 1729-1750, 24 vols.), David Samuel Madai (*Vollstaendiges Thaler-Cabinet*. Königsberg, 1765), Schulthess-Rechberg (*Thaler-Cabinet*. Wien, 1840, 3 vols.), and other numismatic treatises: our chief reliance, however, is on works that belong rather to an alchemical than to a numismatic library; these we shall mention in passing.¹

I. (13th Century).—Among the earliest of the coins, whose undisputed existence was regarded as visible proof of hermetic labors, were the so-called *Rose nobles* made from gold artificially prepared by Raymund Lully. This celebrated alchemist (1235-1315) was invited by Edward II, King of England, about the year 1312, to visit his realm; on his arrival he was furnished with apartments in the Tower of London, where he transmuted base metals into gold; this was afterwards coined at the mint into six millions of nobles, each worth more than three pounds sterling. These Rose, or Raymund nobles as they were also called, were well known to the antiquarians of the sixteenth century, and were reputed to be of finer gold than any other gold coin of that day. On the *obverse* of these coins is represented in a very rude fashion a ship floating on the sea decorated with a royal ensign and carrying the king, who bears in his right hand a naked sword and on his left arm a shield. Around this design: EDWARD D[E]I GRA[TIA] REX ANGL[IAE] Z FRANC[IAE] D[OMINI]N[U]S IB[ERNIAE]. (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.)

On the *reverse* a conventional rose surrounded by four lions and ducal crowns, alternating with four lilies. The inscription on the outer circle reads: JHS. AUT.[EM] TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM ILLOR.[UM] IBAT. (But Jesus passing through the midst of them went His way.) St. Luke iv: 30. (Wieglob, *Untersuch. Alchemie*. Weimar, 1777, p. 217.)

Rose nobles are figured by Lenglet du Fresnoy in his *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique* (Paris, 1741, Vol. II, p. 8.), who remarks, "They are less rare in the north of England than in the capital; one of my friends had several, some of which weighed ten ducats."² These coins are said to have been worn as amulets to preserve from danger in battle, and to have been used as *touch pieces* in connection with the gift of healing by royal touch. (Pettigrew, *Superstition in Medicine and Surgery*. London, 1844, p. 129.)

Lully himself, in his "Last Testament," declares that while in London he converted twenty-two tons' weight of quicksilver, lead and tin, into gold. This relation is vouched for by Cremer, Abbot of Westminster (Maier's *Tripus Aureus*. Francofurti, 1618, p. 183), and the Raymund nobles are described by William Camden, the English antiquary (*Britannia sive regnum Angliae*

¹ Since my first paper on 'Alchemy and Numismatics' (*Amer. Journal of Numismatics*, XXI, p. 73), Mr. David L. Walter, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, has contributed some notes on the subject, including a brief list of authorities. To this communication I am indebted for a few points.

In the preparation of this article, Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, granted me the use of his library, and made several bibliographical suggestions; his courtesy and kindness I thankfully acknowledge.

The valued communication of Dr. Hans Riggauer, of Munich, I acknowledge elsewhere.

² Numismatists classify Rose nobles into the old and new, the former being coined prior to 1500. Some of them bear the image of a rose resembling a star with long points and crowned, others the image of a ship (as above); the latter are also known as ship-nobles. (Köhler, Vol. VI, 327; Kenyon's *Gold Coins of England*, p. 17. Also Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, London, 1840, which reviews the alchemical legend of Lully.)

descriptio, 1586), and by John Selden (*Mare Clausum*, 1635). Robert Constantine, in his History of Medicine (1545), states that he found public documents confirming the report that Lully made gold in the Tower by order of the King, and Dr. Edmund Dickenson relates that the workmen who removed the cloister which Lully occupied at Westminster found some of the powder, by which they enriched themselves. Historians who do not believe in transmutation, point out chronological discrepancies which throw doubts on the pretensions of Raymund Lully. (See Wieglob, *op. cit.*)

The alchemists clothed their writings in a mystical, enigmatical language, and illustrated them with very extraordinary symbols and hieroglyphs, only a part of which are decipherable; whether the remainder really had any rational significance is doubtful. These symbols included those used in common to designate the seven known planets and the seven known metals, an association that dates from the first centuries of the Christian era.

Symbol.	Metal.	Planet.	Symbol.	Metal.	Planet.
○	Gold	Sun	¶	Tin	Jupiter
▷	Silver	Moon	δ	Iron	Mars
♀	Copper	Venus	♀	Mercury	Mercury
☿	Lead	Saturn	♂	Antimony (added later).	

These symbols were in common use in alchemical manuscripts and printed books for several centuries, and are naturally found on coins and medals whose history is connected with transmutation.¹

Alchemists attempted to explain chemical facts known to them, and especially the constitution of bodies by this theory: All bodies, they said, are made up of three elementary principles named and symbolized thus: ♦ Sulphur, volatility; ☿ Salt, fixedness; ♀ Mercury, metallicity. This mercury they distinguished from the metal by calling it the "Philosophical Mercury." All bodies are formed of these imaginary principles combined in various ways, and the predominance of any one determined the degree of volatility, of fixedness in fire, or of metallicity. Thus gold, they argued, had little sulphur and much salt and mercury, while lead had much sulphur, no salt, and a large share of mercury. They further believed that by changing the proportions of these principles one metal might be transmuted into another; thus to convert lead into gold, it was necessary to remove its sulphur, increase its metallicity, add salt, and change its color. Besides these the literature of alchemy abounds in curious signs; every substance, every apparatus, and every operation (such as fusion, distillation and filtration,) had its appropriate sign; some were pictorial and abbreviative, some symbolical, but the majority were arbitrary. (Bolton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sciences, Dec., 1882 and March, 1883). A mere catalogue of them fills a book of many pages; the *Alchemisches Oraculum*, (Ulm, 1772,) contains over 2,000 such symbols.

In their writings the alchemists further used metaphors to denote materials and operations. Thus nitre (saltpetre) was a "venomous worm," a "scorpion" and a "dragon;" antimony was a "wolf" (*lupus metallorum*); sal ammoniac an "eagle;" and pictorial representations of these objects were

¹ Modern Numismatists, I am informed, use the following abbreviations for the metals indicated: A' gold, AR silver, Ld lead, WM or w m white metal, B brass, T tin, N nickel. Van Mieris, in his handsome work on the Coins of the Netherlands (*Histori der Nederlandsche*

Vorsten, 1735, 's *Gravenhage*, 3 vols. folio), uses the first five symbols in the preceding table for the respective metals in connection with the engravings. Also Schulthess and others.

employed to designate the underlying chemical facts. Hence lead, being Saturn, was represented by this god of mythology, usually as the Greek *Chronos*, or Father Time, with his wooden leg and a scythe and hour-glass.

This enigmatical method of expression is quite common in the manuscripts and books of certain authors. The works of Michael Maier,¹ physician to Rudolph II of Germany, and of Basil Valentine, an obscure (perhaps mythical) monk of the 15th century, afford striking examples.

These symbols, hieroglyphs and pictorial metaphors, enter into the designs of the gold and silver pieces coined to commemorate "the great work," thus giving them a character at once significant and easily recognizable.

Metallic talismans also frequently contain the symbols of the seven metals, signs of the zodiac and magical characters, but these are devoid of true alchemical association, and form no part of our study. The curious may consult the plates in the third volume of Appel's *Repertorium zur Münzkunde des Mittelalters* (Wien, 1824;) also the essay on Metallic Amulets and Talismans by David L. Walter in Proceedings Am. Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, for 1886. (p. 38).

II. (1604).—A good example of the fantastic representations mentioned is the oval piece of silver bearing the date 1604 and figured by Reyher in the work named (p. 15).

Obverse. Rude figures of the four animals of prophecy, the lion, the calf, the man and the eagle (Rev. iv. 7) supporting in their midst a spotted fleece. Above these are three crowns; on the first rests a young man holding a sword in one hand and a cross in the other; on the second rests an old bearded man wearing a pointed helmet and holding the *Reichsapfel* or Imperial Globe; on the third crown rests a dove. Around these symbolic figures of the three persons of the Trinity are the words:

TRIA MIRABIL. [IA].
DEUS ET HOMO.
TRIN. [US] ET UN. [US].
MATER ET VIRGO.

(Three marvels : God and man : three and one : mother and virgin). This inscription is found also on other coins of hermetic association.

On the *Reverse*, in the centre, a conventional and modified symbol of mercury supports a pelican feeding its young; within the lower circle of the symbol stands an eagle. The lower part of the symbol is made up of ♀ (copper), the centre of ♂ (antimony), and the top of the caduceus of Mercury, intertwined. On the right stands a young man holding in one hand the symbol ♫ (sulphur), and in the other a nondescript object: on the left stands a young woman, holding ♯ (mercury) in one hand and a cornucopia in the other. The inscription reads: above the figures, ESS[ENTIA] UNA (One essence); below the same, RITRT. G. I. W. and lower down SIC VOLVERE FATA (Thus the fates have decided.) Beneath is 1604. Around an outer circle, NATUR[A] UN[ITA] USU R[E]NATA MODO TOT[A], h[ab] FUERAM, NUNC ☽ CLAR[ISSIMUM] EXTO. (Originally one in my nature, now entirely regenerated, I was lead, behold me most brilliant gold.)

¹ *Atalanta fugiens*, Oppenheim, 1618; *Symbola aureum chymicum* by Stolcius de Stolzenburg, Francofure mense duodecim, Francofurti, 1617. Also: *Viri furti*, 1624. Long 12mo.

III. 1617.—Samuel Reyher, in the work described, says he possesses through the liberality of Dr. Johann Ludolph Ringelmann a golden piece which he shows in a wood-cut without giving its history. Its description is as follows:—*Obverse.* Figures of a man and a woman apparently in a savage state on either side of an ornamented shield; the inscription around the outer circle is: MO.[NETA] NO.[VA] ARGENTEA CIVITATIS EREFORD. (New silver coinage of the city of Erfurt.)

On the *reverse* a shield quartered like a coat of arms surmounted by a cherub's head in clouds, with the date 1617 and the signs ♦ (sulphur of the alchemists), and ♀ (mercury). Around the edge the inscription: DATE CAESARIS CAESARI ET QUAE DEI DEO. (Matthew xxii: 21. Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.) (Köhler, [J. D.] *op. cit.*, Vol. 21, p. 65. Madai, No. 2219).

Two specimens of this Erfurt thaler of 1617 are preserved in the Royal Bavarian Cabinet of Coins, Munich, as I learn from Dr. Hans Riggauer.

IV. Another coin of the same date is briefly mentioned by Tenzel. It was stamped with a phoenix, and beneath this fabulous bird the words IN TERRIS RARISSIMA SED TAMEN. (Most rare in the earth, yet nevertheless I do exist.) The origin of this coin was unknown to him. (For Tenzel, see coin of 1687, this article.)

V. (1622.)—Dr. George Wolfgang Wedel, Professor of Medicine in the University of Jena in 1673, member of learned societies, and court physician, was a frequent contributor to alchemical literature. Of unimpeachable character, his assertions were of great weight among his compeers. Wedel (also called Wedelius) describes a silver piece struck by the city of Erfurt of the date 1622, and distinguished by the characters ♦ (sulphur) and ♀ (mercury). The full description is as follows:

Obverse. MO[NETA] NO[VA] ARG[ENTEA] CIVIT[ATIS] ERFFORD. 1622. (New silver coinage of the city of Erfurt, 1622) surrounding a wheel with scrolls, and the signs ♦ and ♀ (sulphur and mercury).

Reverse. The arms of the city of Erfurt and the inscription: NACH DEM ALTEN SCHROT UND KORN. (Of standard weight and fineness).

Wedel, however, points out that in 1622 there were two masters of the mint in Erfurt named Ziegler and Weismantel, and the latter to distinguish his coinage from that of the former, employed the well-known signs given, without any intention of attaching to them a hermetic meaning (Reyher, p. 6; Buddeus, §21). To this category obviously belong the German coins of the fourth century mentioned by Reyher. Dr. Hans Riggauer informs me that three specimens of the Weismantel coins are preserved in the Royal Bavarian Cabinet, Munich.

VI. (IV Century). Quoting Tilemann's *Münz-Spiegel*, (I. 3. c. 4 p. 91,) Reyher says: At that time it came to pass that the people had coins, but the most of them were thin and hollow (*hole*) for the convenience of the common people. Afterwards the Kings and Princes [in Germany] coined silver and gold pieces, but of small value, from 20 to 25 *Eschen*, like the Roman *Semis* and *Tremis*. The gold, however, was of unequal fineness, some, perhaps the most ancient, being of 22 carats, some of 18 and others, perhaps the most recent, of 12 carats. These had busts of various monarchs

on one side and on the other a figure of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, holding the symbol ♀ in his hands; that is to say the upper part of the sign reversed ♀ in his right hand, and the cross + in his left: from this it appears that the coins were struck by the Suabian rulers, for as Tacitus remarked, Mercurius was specially honored by the Suabians. So far, Tilemann.

A poorly executed and diminutive woodcut in Reyher's work shows the coin as above described, and an almost undecipherable inscription.

The alchemists sought the philosopher's stone in the three kingdoms of nature, animal, vegetable and mineral; but the chief object of their efforts was the liquid metal, quicksilver; this had great weight, and the paradoxical property of fluidity; they argued that if it could be changed to a yellow color and "fixed," that is, deprived of its fluidity, it would become gold. Mercury, therefore, is constantly symbolized on the hermetic coins, but to claim every coin as proof of transmutation that has the impress ♀ is obviously absurd.

Josef Neumann (*Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen*. Prag, 1858) names several coins bearing the symbol for copper ♀ to indicate the metal of which struck. Nos. 2649 and 2650 are of the date 1767, and were coined by Stanislaus, King of Poland. A third copper coin named by Neumann (1203 a) bears the symbols ☽ ⊕ ♀ on one of three shields. This is an Austrian coin of the year 1652. We merely note these in passing, as additional pieces in evidence that the planetary symbols were used by mint-masters without any thought of attaching to them an alchemical significance.

VII. (1630).—A silver thaler of handsome design, coined in Mainz, is catalogued by Madai as alchemical, probably because it is stamped with the symbol ♀.

Obverse. A portrait bust of Anselm Casimir (Elector and Archbishop of Mainz) wearing a standing collar, with the words: ANSELMI CASIMIRI D.[EI] G.[RATIA] ARCHIEP[ISCOPI] MOG[UNTINENSIS] S.[ACRI] ROM[ANI] IM[PERII] PER.GERM[ANIAM] ARCH[I]CAN[CELLARII] P[RINCIPIS] E[LECTORIS]. (Anselm Casimir, by the grace of God Archbishop of Mainz, Arch-chancellor, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.)

Reverse. The Prince's arms with three helmets and archbishop's staff and sword. Inscription, MONETA NOVA ARGENTEA MOGUNTINA. 1630. D. ♀. (New silver coinage of Mainz. 1630). The sign D. ♀ is believed to be that of the mint-master. This piece occurs in two styles, round and eight-cornered. (Madai, No. 402.)

VIII. (1634).—Several gold and silver coins stamped with the effigy of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, or with his royal arms, are regarded by alchemists as evidence of transmutation, their claim being based on the circumstance that the coins bear the venerated hermetic signs for mercury ♀ and sulphur ☉. John F. Buddeus and other historians do not consider this claim valid, and attribute the designs to the fancy of the royal coiner. (*Historisch und politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie, in Roth-Scholtz Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, Erster Theil*. Nürnberg, 1728.)

Reyher, quoting the traveler Monconys (*Itin.* part II; p. 381), relates the following circumstances:

"The apothecary, Strobelperger, told me that a certain merchant of Lubeck, not very successful in business, yet who knew how to 'fix' lead and

to convert it into gold, presented to the King of Sweden, then traveling in Pomerania, a mass of gold weighing one hundred pounds, prepared by himself through hermetic art. Gustavus Adolphus caused ducats to be made of this gold, bearing his likeness on one side and the royal arms with the characters for mercury and sulphur on the other. He gave me (continues Monconys) one of these ducats and said that after the death of the merchant, who did not seem to be very wealthy, and had long since discontinued trade, one million seven hundred thousand crowns were found in his house." (Reyher, *Cap.* 1, p. 4.) The coins referred to are figured by Reyher and by Buddeus:

Obverse. Bust of Gustavus Adolphus, head in profile crowned with a wreath; around the edge the inscription: GUSTAV[US] ADOLPH[US] D[EI] G[RATIA] SUEC[ORUM] GOTH[ORUM] VAND[ALORUM] R[EX]. (Gustavus Adolphus, by the grace of God, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals).

Reverse. The royal arms of Sweden, with ♀ and ♂ on either side, and the date 1634. On the edge the inscription: PR[INCEPS] FINL[ANDIAE] DUX ETHON[LÆ] ET CAREL[LÆ] DOM[INUS] INGER[MANNIAE]. (Prince of Finland, Duke of Estonia and of Carelia, Lord of Ingria). The size of the coin is given by Reyher in a circle 22 mm. in diameter.

IX. (1632.)—A double ducat of Gustavus Adolphus of the date 1632 is also claimed by the votaries of Hermes. This gold coin has on the obverse a human skull resting on a bone; out of the skull issue serpents, together with a grape-vine, on the branches of which hang many clusters of grapes. Around this emblem is the inscription: EZECH.[IEL] AM. XXXVII CAP.[ITEL] UND AM. VI NOVEMBER 1632. (Ezekiel, Chapter 37, and on November 6th, 1632.) In an outer circle the words: GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS D. G. SUEC. GOTH. VAND. RE *.

Reverse. The royal arms of Sweden, with the year 1633, and the signs for sulphur ♀ and mercury ♂ on either side. Around this: DV MEN[S]CH [EN] KIND MEINST AUCH DASS DI[E]SE BEINE WID[ER]LEBEN WERD[EN]. (O son of man, believest thou that these bones will live again). And in an outer circle: PR[INCEPS] FINL[ANDIAE] DUX ETHON[LÆ] ET CAREL[LÆ] DOM[INUS] INGE[R]MANNIAE. (Prince of Finland, Duke of Estonia and Carelia, Lord of Ingria.) The reference to Ezekiel, chapter 37, relates to the vision of the dry bones, to which the alchemists gave a mysterious hermetic interpretation. (Joh. Heinr. Scheler, *Beschreibung derer zu Ehren des Koenigs in Schweden, Gustavi Adolphi, mit dem Signo Sulphuris et Mercurii 1632 zu Erfurt gepraegeten zweierlei Thalern*, etc. In Hirschius [J. C.], *Bibliotheca numismatica*. Norimb. 1760. Reyher, *op. cit.* p. 9. Madai, No. 218).

X. (1631.)—A third coin of silver by Gustavus Adolphus has on the obverse the Tetragrammaton יהוה or sacred name of Jehovah in Hebrew characters within rays of glory, and beneath this are the words: A DOMINO FACTUM EST ISTUD. (By the Lord has this been done).

Reverse. The inscription in eleven lines: DEO TER OPTIMO | MAXIMO GLORIA ET LAUS | QUI GUSTAVO ADOLPHO | SUECORUM GOTHORUM | VAND[ALIAE] QUE REGI CONTRA | CAESAREANUM AC | LIGISTICUM EXERCITUM | VICTORIAM TRI- BUIT, | AD LIPSIAM DIE | VII SEPT. ANNO M. D. C. XXXI. (Glory and praise be to God, thrice best and greatest, who gave the victory to Gustavus Adolphus, King of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, against the imperial army and

the Ligitians at Leipzig on the seventh day of Sept. 1631.) Beneath this inscription is the character ♀ (mercury), but Reyher, who gives a representation of the coin, remarks that this sign probably denotes the day of the week (Wednesday) and not the metal that formed the basis of hermetical operations.

The Royal Cabinet of Coins of Bavaria, at Munich, possesses several examples of these Gustavus Adolphus pieces, to wit: Of the 1634 ducat, six pieces; of the double ducat of 1633 in silver, one piece; of the thaler of 1631, one piece; also two of the same date without the symbol, and one golden piece of this coinage. Dr. Hans Riggauer, Director of the Cabinet, to whom we are greatly indebted for a list of the alchemical treasures preserved in Munich, also mentions an Erfurt double thaler, of the date 1631; *obverse*: the signs ♫ and ♀ in a decorated coat of arms, and Gustavus Adolphus ascending to heaven in a two-horse chariot.

Reverse. Gustavus Adolphus on a bed of state. (See Schulthess, 2048.)

XI. (1647).—The pursuit of alchemy does not appear to have been followed in Denmark at so early a period as elsewhere. Christian IV, who ascended the throne in 1588, (died, 1648) had in his employ an alchemist named Kaspar Harbach, who had the very useful knowledge of transmuting the products of Norwegian mines into gold; Danish ducats of 1644 and 1646 were shown, which were said to have been made of artificial gold. Some persons, however, were incredulous, and to vindicate the honor of his private alchemist, King Christian caused new ducats to be coined. These bear on the *obverse* a full length figure of the King in armor, surmounted by the words: CHRISTIANUS, D. [EI] G. [RATIA] DAN. [LAE] R. [EX]. (Christian IV, by the grace of God King of Denmark). The reverse has a rather large pair of spectacles and the legend: VIDE MIRA DOMI[NI]. 1647. (See the wonderful works of the Lord). (Figured in Köhler's *Münzbelustigungen*, Theil xii: p. 145, 1740).

XII. (1647).—In the same year an adept named J. P. Hofmann performed a transmutation in the presence of the Emperor Ferdinand III, in Nuremberg. From this hermetic gold the Emperor caused a medal of rare beauty to be struck. It is figured in the work of an anonymous author entitled: *Nützliche Versuche und Bermerkungen aus dem Reiche der Natur*, and published by Georg Bauer in Nuremberg in 1760. This exceedingly rare piece bears on the obverse two shields in one of which are eight fleurs-de-lis, and in the other a crowned lion highly conventionalized. In an outer circle occur the words: LILIA CUM NIVEO COPULANTUR FULVA LEONE, and in an inner circle: SIC LEO MANSUESCET, SIC LILIA FULVA VIRESCENT. 1647. (The yellow lilies lie down with the snow white lion; thus the lion will be tamed, thus the yellow lilies will flourish). The two shields are linked above by a crown, over which are the letters I. P. H. V. N. F., denoting:—JOHANNES PETRUS HOFMANN VASALLUS NORIMBERGENSIS FECIT; and on the right the letters T. G. V. L., denoting: TINCTURÆ GUTTÆ V. LIBRAM, which refer to the fact (?) that five drops of the "tincture" transmuted a whole pound of the base metal. This power of the tincture is also indicated by the letters v. g., (*quinq[ue] guttae*.) that appear between the two shields below.

On the reverse, in the centre is a circle containing the figure of the warrior Mars holding the symbol ♂ in one hand and a sword in the other, and

surrounded by the inscription: ARMA FURENS CAPIAM RURSUSQUE IN PRAELIA SURGAM. (Enraged I shall take up my arms and again rush into the battle.) This refers to the circumstance that the active agent in transmutation was made in this case from iron. Around this central circle are six smaller ones; the first contains the symbol for lead $\text{\textcircled{L}}$, with the words A MARTE LIGOR. (By iron am I bound.) The second, that for tin $\text{\textcircled{T}}$, with the words A MARTE DEFENDOR. (By Mars I am protected.) The third, the sign for copper $\text{\textcircled{C}}$, and the words MARTE CONJUNGOR. (By Mars I am united.) The fourth, the sign for mercury $\text{\textcircled{M}}$, and the words PEDIB[US] MARS, ARS SCIDIT ALAS. (Mars goes on his feet, art has torn away his wings.) The fifth, the sign for silver $\text{\textcircled{S}}$, and the words MARTIS HORRORE DEFICIO. (I am slain by the fear of Mars.) The sixth circle contains the symbol of gold $\text{\textcircled{O}}$ with the words A MARTE OBSCUROR. (I am hidden by Mars.)

George Bauer, describing this handsome medal in 1760, says it is preserved in His Imperial Majesty's Cabinet of Coins, Vienna.

XIII. (1648).—The Thirty Years' war was brought to a happy conclusion by the Emperor Ferdinand III at the treaty of Westphalia, on October 24, 1648. In January of the same year the Emperor found time in spite of his cares of State to experiment with the fascinating art of Hermes. A certain Richthausen, who claimed to have received the power of projection from an adept now dead, performed a transmutation in the presence of the Emperor and of the Count of Rutz, director of mines. All the precautions suggested by experience with impostaers were observed, and with one grain of the powder furnished by Richthausen, two and a half pounds of mercury were changed into gold. To commemorate this event the Emperor had a medal struck of the value of 300 ducats, appropriately inscribed. The obverse contained a full-length representation of Apollo with rays proceeding from his head; in one hand he held the lyra and in the other the caduceus; his feet were covered with winged sandals, thus personifying the transmutation of mercury into gold. Above and below the figure were the words: DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS EXHIBITA PRAGÆ XV JAN. AO. MDCXLVIII IN PRÆSENTIA SAC. CAES. MAJEST. FERDINANDI TERTII. (The Divine Metamorphosis, exhibited at Prague, January 15, 1648, in the presence of his Imperial Majesty Ferdinand the Third.)

On the reverse there was no ornamentation, and the words: RARIS HÆC UT HOMINIBUS EST ARS ITA RARO IN LUCEM PRODIT. LAUDETUR DEUS IN ÆTERNUM QUI PARTEM SUÆ INFINITÆ POTENTIÆ NOBIS SUIS ABIECTISSIMIS CREATURIS COMMUNICAT. (Like as rare men have this art, so cometh it very rarely to light. Praised be God forever, who doth communicate a part of His infinite power to us His most abject creatures.) The size of this medal is given as $2\frac{1}{4}$ Würtemberg inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in thickness. It was still to be seen at the Treasury in Vienna in 1797; it has been figured in several works, among which may be named J. J. Becher's *Oedipus Chimicus* (Amstelodami, 1664), Zwelffer's *Mantissa Spagirica* (1652), and W. Cooper's *Philosophical Epitaph* (London, 1673).

XIV. (1650).—Two years after this successful experiment the Emperor made another projection at Prague, operating on lead with some of the powder received from Richthausen. With the gold thus obtained Ferdinand made

a second medal bearing the inscription: AUREA PROGENIES PLUMBO PROGNATA PARENTE. (A golden daughter born of a leaden parent). This medal was seen by the traveler Keyssler in the last century, at the Imperial castle of Ambras in the Tyrol. Richthausen, who had furnished the Emperor with the means for these transmutations, was ennobled, being made Lord of Chaos. (J. G. Keyssler's *Neueste Reisen durch Deutschland*. 2 Abth. Hannover, 1751.)

XV. (1658).—The accomplished Richthausen, now Lord of Chaos, gave further proof of his skill (in legerdemain or in chemistry?) in the year 1658. The Elector John Philip of Mainz, a warm patron of alchemists, having received some of the powder of projection from Richthausen, and taking extraordinary precautions to prevent fraud, himself converted four ounces of mercury into gold. The metal was superfine and additional silver had to be added to reduce it to the usual quality. Pieces of this gold were in the possession of Professor G. W. Wedel of the University of Jena; and Mainzer ducats were also coined from a portion of the abundant metal. These bear on the *obverse* the arms of the Electorate of Mainz and the words: GEORG [IUS] FRID. [ERICUS] D. [EI] G. [RATIA] ARCHIEP[ISCOPUS] P. [RINCEPS] E. [LECTOR] EP[ISCOPUS] WORM. [ATLÆ]. (George Frederick, by the grace of God Archbishop, Prince, Elector, Bishop of Worms).

Reverse. The words: DUCATUS NOV. [US] AUR. [EUS] ELECTOR. [ATUS] MOGUNT [IAE] (New golden ducat, struck for the Electorate of Mainz) and below this the Mainzer wheel. They are also stamped with the sign ♯ which denotes that the gold was made by hermetic art from mercury. (Moncony's *Voyages* II, 379.)

XVI. (1652).—A silver piece of Low Dutch origin is figured by Reyher. On the *obverse* are these curious emblems: a tower with flames issuing from the archway, a snail bearing a ring in his mouth, and a background of hills above which birds are flying. Around this the words:

† VANT' GEEN DAT ELCK VERSMEET;
BEN ICK IN T' WESEN BRACHT
DIEK' EER MAER VULLIS WAS
BRAL NU MET A' HOOCHST PRACHT.

(No one has found that which each despises.
I am brought into being
Though I was little more than filth
Now I shine with the greatest brilliancy.)

Reverse. Three miners at work with pick and spade in a quarry or mine; around this the words:—

† LANGST GEWEEST, EERST GEVONDEN;
DOOR GOOTS GAEFT TE DESER STONDEN.
T' KOOMPT VAN GODT
DIT EDEL LOT A. 1652.

(A long time existing, just discovered
Through God's gift at this time
This noble lot comes from God. [Anno: In the year] 1652.)

Reyher says this is preserved in the treasury of the illustrious Count of Schwartzburg, residing at Arnstadt in Thuringia.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 55.]

VI. THE COMETS OF THE YEAR 1618.

THE COMETS OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

There were three (some say four) Comets observed during the year 1618, and there are many medals commemorative of them. I shall make observations on the medals as they present themselves, merely saying for the present that I divide them into three classes, viz: A, those dated August; B, those dated November 19th; C, those with no date, and which we cannot assume as commemorating any particular one of the Comets, though I suspect they are of the last and greatest one.

A. MEDALS OF THE AUGUST COMET.

1. *Obverse.* The Comet within a circle of eight arches, seven of which terminate in trefoils, while the eighth terminates in the nucleus of the Comet itself, the tail of which streams out from it. Around all this is a double octagonal line in place of an inner circle, in which is the legend, COMETA. VENTVRI : DEI VIRGA : 25 AUG (ornaments) (The Comet, the rod of God who cometh. 25th August). [The small letters are not capitals but a sort of italic script.]

Reverse. Within a circle two clasped hands on a pedestal inscribed L.S., a light half extinguished in a candlestick and some reeds bent and broken; over all the sun, signifying the Divine presence, and referring to Isaiah, chap. xlvi : 3, which reads, "A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench: He shall bring forth judgment unto truth." Legend (around in a double circle), KEINES : WIRD . VERSERT . WER . GOT . RECHT . EHRT : (None that honors God rightly shall be destroyed). Within the circle, ESAI 41 (*sic!*) (Isaiah 41). This is possibly a mistake of the engraver of Van Loon's cut, but there are other medals with ESAI 24 (*see infra*), also incorrect, the verse being from chapter 42. Around the inscription is a double outer diamond, etc., and ornamentation resembling the obverse, but with urns instead of angels' heads. Silver, Klippe, diamond shape: length of sides 31 mm. 19 A. S.

Van Loon, II, 103. He curiously enough says the two pieces described by him on the above page are similar, except in size; they are entirely different. Our plate III, No. I.

The next medal is another on the August Comet, and refers to a catastrophe which destroyed the town of Plürs in Lombardy, in this year, and of course was attributed to the Comet, as the legend shows.

2. *Obverse.* View of Plürs. Legend (?) DEN 25 AVGVSTI ANNO COMETA VENTVRI. DEI VIRGAE (*sic.*) (The 25th of August in the year 1618 (?) the Comet of the rod of the approaching God.) The chronogram appears defective as described. I have never seen the medal. Probably a D and one more I should be in large capitals.

Reverse. View of a lake. Inscription (?) : ALLES · WAS · WAR · IN · PLVRS · DER · STADT · GOT · DVRCH · BERGFALL · VERSENKET · HAT. (literally, All that was in the City of Plürs God has sunk through the fall of a mountain.)

Ruland and Pfeiffer 15, quoting Haller, II, 182.

I have not been able to procure the latter work, but my friend, W. T. R. Marvin of Boston, kindly communicates the history of the disaster, as follows: Plürs was a

town of Lombardy, on the borders of Switzerland, earldom of Chiavenna, situated on the river Maira, a branch of the Po, and at the foot of Mount Conto, one of the Rhaetian Alps. At the time of the catastrophe it had a population of 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants, and was a summer resort for people from Milan, Vienna, and other cities. Its ruin was caused by the fall of a portion of the mountain, which buried most of the place, and its destruction was completed by the flooding of the river which was dammed by the debris, forming a small lake, probably that alluded to on the reverse. The inhabitants had been warned of their danger by one of the residents who had discovered a rift in the mountain-side, but they scoffed at his fears and he alone escaped, even his daughter being entombed. The neighboring village of Schilan perished in the same disaster, and even the names of these places are almost forgotten.

Van Loon gives on the same page as No. 1, a medal which he describes as differing only in size from that, but it is entirely different (see No. 3 below); it is dated November 19. Van Loon says that the Comet, though seen in Germany August 25th, was "not seen in the Netherlands until November 27th," a patent absurdity! The fact is that the August, the 19th November, and the 27th of November Comets, were all distinct. As to the August Comet and that of 19th November, thus dated on the medals, this is too evident to admit of argument; as to the two November Comets, we find them both spoken of by the authorities (see below).

B. MEDALS OF THE COMET OF NOVEMBER 19TH, 1618.

It is of this Comet that Van Loon (II, 103), speaks, and quotes the *Merc. Franc.* for 1618, and *Brandt's History of the Reformation* (Dutch), to the effect that this "terrible Comet which troubled the spirits of the people, had a dark red tail, and extended from the sign of the Balance towards that of the Bear, and in eighteen days travelled sixty-four degrees." It was the subject of a book composed in Dutch by Professor Nicholas Mulerus, of Groningen, entitled "The Celestial Trumpet of the year MDCXIX" (*sic.*) Early in the next year another book was published with the approbation of the Counselor Deputies of the States, containing remarks on the Comet and the conjunctions of affairs in the Netherlands. It contained among other things several poetical pieces. It was written in Dutch, and the authorship was ascribed by some to Jacques Kats, Pensioner Counselor of Middleburg. It is evident that the Comet of August was not thereby intended, and while the Comet of 19th November may have been, yet it is more likely from the date that the great Comet of the end of November, seen also in December, and even in January, 1619, was the subject of the learned essayist. Be that as it may, we now describe the medals dated November 19, 1618.

3. *Obverse.* Within a circle formed by a wreath, with a rosette on top and bottom, the Comet travelling in a southwesterly direction (on this medal), under which a line and inscription: ANNO 1618 - 19 NO. (year 1618, 19th November); outside of the wreath are ornaments in the corners.

Reverse. Within a double circle the hands, reeds, sun, and smouldering candle, similar to No. 1 (q. v.), no pedestal for the hands, which appear to rise out of the water. Legend, around, in a double inner circle, KEINS WIRT VERSERT · WER · GOTT RECHT EHRT · ESA. 42. Many of the letters are joined together. In the corners are angels' heads with wings. The legend is translated above. Silver, Klippe. 21 mm., 14 A. S., length of side.

Described from a specimen formerly in my own collection. (Stolen therefrom.)

4. Very similar; the letters and medal itself are a little smaller, but it bears the incorrect inscription on the reverse, ESAI 24 instead of 42. I have seen this medal.¹ Silver, Klippe. About 20 mm. 13 A. S.

Van Loon, II, 103, plate III, fig. 2.

5. *Obverse.* Similar to No. 1. Described as "Comète dans les epicycloides à feuilles de trefle." COMETA: VENTVRI : DEI: VIRGO : (sic) 1618 19 NO.: (Translated above.)

Reverse. The sun above water from whence arise rushes, etc., etc., as the others. Exergue, ESAI. 42. Gold, Klippe. Square. 37 mm.

Coster,² Jetons.

6. *Obverse.* The Comet with thick swollen train. Exergue, W · R · N · Legend, ANNO · 1618 · DEN 19 NOVEMBER · H · 4 · MANE. (1618, November 19, 4th hour [hora] in the morning.)

Reverse. Only the two hands lifted out of the water to the Hebrew tetragrammaton.

Exergue, ESA. 24. Legend, WER GOTT RECHT EHRT KEINS WIRT VERSEHRT. (Translated above.) Silver. 21½ mm.

Ruland and Pfeiffer, 13.

C. MEDALS OF 1618 COMET, WITHOUT DATE OF MONTH, PROBABLY OF THIRD COMET.

In addition to what has been said above, Sir Isaac Newton says four Comets appeared in 1618, and "the second and fourth were probably the same." He speaks of the last of these thus: "In the year 1618, end of November, there began a rumor that there appeared about sun-rising a bright beam, which was the tail of a Comet, whose head was yet concealed within the brightness of the solar ray. On November 24th, and from that day, the Comet itself appeared, with a bright light, its head and tail being extremely resplendent. The length of the tail which was at first 20° or 30°, increased till December 9, when it rose to 75° with a light much fainter and dilute than in the beginning." It appears to have been visible in January, 1619.

As already remarked, Newton says the second Comet, which appeared October 31, was the same as the one thus described. The intermediate one was that of November 19. We now describe the medals not bearing any month, and which probably commemorate this last and greatest Comet.

7. *Obverse.* A sarcophagus on a bier covered with a pall bearing a large cross, and on which lie a helmet and sword; a Bible leans against it; to the left is a withered tree; over all the Comet sweeps through the sky. Legend, BEDROVNG EINES COMETENS (threatening of a Comet). Exergue, ES WERDEN ZEICH(EN) GESCHE(HEN) LV. 21 (and there shall be seen signs, Luke 21). The singularly appropriate quotation is from Luke xxi: 25, "And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity," etc.

Reverse. In seven lines, GOTT GEB DAS VNS DER COMET STERN BESSERVNG VN-SERS LEBENS LERN (God grant that the Comet star may teach us to better our lives). Silver. 27 mm. 18 A. S.

Plate III, figure 3, from the specimen in my own collection.

¹ Ruland and Pfeiffer describe under their Nos. 11 and 12 a medal and its "variant" similar to above, 3 and 4, but VERSEHRT instead of VERSERT, and size of sides 25 mm. I have not seen these; my medal, i.e. No. 3, is 21 mm. and Van Loon's (No. 4) scant 20 mm. If there are such varieties they can be styled 4a and 5a. "Pestilentia in Nummis," No. 40, describes a similar

medal, 31 mm.; this is probably the same as described by Coster; see next note.

² He also describes "Même pièce réduite au modèle 30 m. de diam. sur flacon carré d'argent" (same piece reduced to size of 30 millimetres in diameter, struck on a square planchet in silver).

This weird and very roughly executed medal is I think the most extraordinary and interesting of the series described. He who reads the chapter of Luke referred to, and then views the medal with its emblems, coffin, withered tree, etc., and the awful Comet sweeping over the scene of desolation, may well fancy, if he be not totally void of imagination, what state of feeling produced this piece two hundred and seventy years ago! There was naught in the mind of the people evidently, but blood, ruin, and desolation, and the Thirty Years' War brought all these terrible things, as we find by the medals next to be described. The Comet was so terrible, and it left its impression so indelibly on the popular mind, as the forerunner of that long and fearful struggle which desolated Germany, that even two years after the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, the following medal was struck :

MEDAL STRUCK 1650 IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 1618 COMET (PORTENDING THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR) AND THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA (1648).

8. *Obverse.* The Comet over the inscription in eight lines (very unskilfully divided words), GODT · STRAFTE · DEVTSCHLANT · LANGE ZEIT MIT GROSEN · FEVR · PEST KRIG HVNGER · DIE ZEIT Legend, continuing the inscription, WAR EIN · GROSER · COMET · STERN · ALLES EIN GROS RVT · 1618. (God punished Germany for a long time with great fires, pestilence, war and famine. In that time there was a great comet star, a great rod (*Ruthe*) to all.)

Reverse. Inscription in eight lines, GODT · GAB · FRIDE IN HEILIGEN ROMISCHEN REICH ANNO 1650 DAFVR DANC DIE GANSE CHRISTENHEIT. GOTT VATER. SOHN. VNDT. HEIL(iger) GEI(st). (God gave peace in the holy Roman [German] Empire in the year 1650, and therefore all Christendom thanks God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.) Silver, Thaler.

Madai 5178.

[I take this direct from Madai. Ruland and Pfeiffer copy incorrectly from the same, and erroneously number it 5871.]

VII. THE COMET OF 1664-5.

THE COMET OF THE PLAGUE AND OTHER DISASTERS IN EUROPE.

Newton speaks of this as the notable Comet of 1664-5, observed by Hevelius, and gives a great number of observations of it. The first is of December 3, 1664, at Dantzig, and the last March 9, 1665. It appeared for three months together, during which it traveled over almost six signs, and on one of the days thereof, described almost 20°. "Its course did very much deviate from a perfect circle, bending toward the north, and its motion toward the end from retrograde became direct."

An *engraved* piece, described by Ruland and Pfeiffer, seems to allege that the *two* Comets were seen at once on Christmas-day, in 1664, somewhere in the Netherlands or Low Dutch countries. I give it no number or credit. These *engraved* pieces I consider as of no value: any idle engraver, or boy that can handle a burin, can turn one out as of any period with little trouble. A description may be found in the appendix.

A. GERMAN MEDAL.

1. *Obverse.* Comet and star. Exergue, 1664. I. | xo (1664, 1st December. xo = *Decimo*, or tenth month, the reckoning from March). All within a wreath.

Reverse. Armored arm with sword, coming out of clouds to left; underneath are a skull and cross bones. Legend, BESSR. IN DIE HANT. DES HERRNN. (Better in the hand of the Lord.) Silver, Klippe. Length of sides 22 mm.

Ruland and Pfeiffer, No. 18. I have never seen it.

The allusion is evidently to 2 Samuel xxiv: 13, 14. The King, David, having sinned, Gad the prophet comes and offers him his choice : "Shall seven years of famine come unto thee in thy land? or wilt thou flee three months before thine enemies, while they pursue thee? or that there be *three days' pestilence* in thy land? . . . And David said unto Gad, I am in a great strait: let us fall now into the hand of the Lord; for His mercies are great; and let me not fall into the hand of man." The pestilence then broke out.

It is evident from the legend that the Comet was regarded as a messenger of divine wrath threatening coming chastisement, and the pious medalist preferred a punishment directly from the Almighty to a delivery into the hand of an earthly foe. It is more than probable that this medal was struck to commemorate an attack of the plague, as in the next year, 1665, the terrible plague of London occurred, and was said to have been introduced from the continent, some say from Holland, and on the London medal (below) this and the 1665 Comet are seen together as portending the plague and the fire.

B. MEDAL OF BASLE IN SWITZERLAND.

2. Obverse. View of Basle, under which are a skull and hour-glass.

Reverse. AO. 1664 DEN 7 UND 25 DECEMBRIS IST DIESER COMET ZU BASEL GESEHEN WERDEN. (This Comet was seen at Basle the 7th and 25th of December, A(nn)o 1664.)

Ruland and Pfeiffer, 19. Cf. Haller, II, s. 25. 1274.

As will be seen by this medal, the Comet was seen at Basle, December 7 and 25.

VIII. THE COMET OF 1665.

THE COMET OF THE PLAGUE AND FIRE OF LONDON.

1. Obverse. A city (London) half on fire and half covered by the pestilential vapors falling upon it (British Museum Med. (*i. e.* Medal) Cat., says fire and rain); above are the tetragrammaton יהה the radiant All-seeing eye, wind from cloud, and two immense Comets (the 1664-1665 Comet last described and that of April, 1665, which we are now considering.) In the foreground a river, dead trees, death (?) and a warrior, both on horseback, in conflict. Legend, SIC PVNIT (Thus He punishes). Exergue, MDCLXVI.

Reverse. A shrine and crucifix, cornfield and vineyard and the river. In the foreground St. Paul casts off the viper. Legend, MERA BONITAS (pure kindness).

Plate III, 4, from the specimen in my collection, and that in the British Museum

The allusion is to Acts xxviii: 3, etc. St. Paul, the well known patron saint of London, is invoked as its protector, and his "kindness" prayed for, is typified by his casting off the serpent which, as on the German "Plague Medals," signifies the pestilence.

It may well be observed here that while no modern work, speaking of the plague, says more than that a Comet appeared, not mentioning the *two* (some say *three*) Comets of 1665, the medal puts us on enquiry, and we find that the 1664-5 Comet was probably co-existent with the plague on the continent, whence it was introduced into England in 1666; an example of the value as historical records of the medallic memorials which numismatics elucidates.

The Comet of 1664-5, as already mentioned, had been visible over England for months, filling men's souls with fear and foreboding, and those years had been full of other omens and portents of evil augury. No birds were to be seen in 1665; and in the preceding summer, as we learn from the

manuscript "*Treatise of the Plague*," by the learned Apothecary William Boghurst (which is preserved in the Sloane Collection, British Museum):—

There was "such a multitude of flies that they lined the insides of the houses; and threads of string hanging loose were covered with flies like ropes of onions: and swarms of ants that covered the highways, that you might have taken up a handful at a time; and such a multitude of croaking frogs, that you might have heard them before you saw them."

There was an uneasy and depressed feeling in the minds of the people, particularly the Londoners, many of whom were still under the influence of the old gloomy Puritan feeling and saw in the license of the time, under the restored King, a fit subject for divine chastisement. As if to intensify this feeling into absolute terror, and to show that the Almighty wrath was indeed terribly kindled against the sinful city, there suddenly appeared in April, 1665, another and greater Comet. "A terrible Comet," say contemporary accounts, "a blazing Comet with a tail apparently six yards in length, which rose betimes in a lurid sky and passed from west to east with ominous movement." Hevelius, who observed it says, as quoted by Newton, that

"In April it exceeded almost all the fixed stars in splendor, and even Saturn itself, as being of a more vivid color, for this Comet was more lucid than that which appeared at the end of the foregoing year [see preceding medal]; and was compared with stars of the first magnitude."

Many of the common people insisted that it was plainly in the form of a fiery sword, pointing to the doomed city of London; saw in it the manifest sign of divine displeasure, and awaited some awful disaster as a chastisement. The King and Queen, it is related, watched the Comet for a whole night. The worst fears of the public were soon realized. It was the plague and fire that the Comets foretold. In May, 1665, men in London told one another with blanched faces that the plague had broken out. It first appeared in Saint Giles' and Saint Martin's, and soon spread to all parts of the city. The rich, the middle classes, and even the poor, warned by terrible experience, began to flee from the contagion. The streets were soon so blocked with vehicles conveying passengers and their luggage as to be impassable. The river was full of shipping on which citizens with their wives and children had taken refuge. To add to the horror of the ever increasing pestilence, the towns and cities round about refused to allow Londoners to enter their gates, and established cordons of guards to prevent their approach. The number of deaths which for the first week in June had been 43, increased in the last week of the same month to 263, although the population had been decreased by an almost incredible number of absentees.

On the 29th of June the Court left for Hampton. It was time! During the first week of July there were 753, in the second 1,082, in the third and fourth 1,800 deaths. By this time all who could leave, with the exception of those whom a sense of duty or undaunted courage kept in the city, had gone. Yet in August 17,000, and in September 26,230 persons died. Horrible indeed was the condition of the city beneath the terrible scourge, which it was now plainly seen had been foretold by the Comets. Victuals grew very scarce, none were brought into the city, and many died of sheer starvation. There were no vehicles in the streets except the dead carts, and no sound but their dismal rumbling and the doleful cry "Bring out your dead." Whole

avenues were barricaded, for there was no one left alive therein. The steps of the few wayfarers echoed through the deserted streets, where grass grew on the road and between the doorsteps. Those who walked in the highways did so in the carriage track, as far as possible from the houses, with nostrums against the plague to their noses and spices in their mouths. Almost every house-door bore the long cross and the inscription "Lord, have mercy upon us," which told that the plague was within. Oftentimes even, the dead were abandoned to decay in their homes, for there was none to attend to their burial. There were no domestic animals; no dog bayed, and no cat walked at night; 40,000 dogs and 200,000 cats had been killed because it was supposed that they conveyed the plague. No infants lived that year; there were no midwives nor nurses for them, and the physicians who remained had other and sterner work to do. Generally mother and child were buried together. The dead were interred in great trenches; many it is to be feared who were still alive sharing a like fate. Sometimes the grave diggers fell dead into the trenches they dug; one single parish lost one hundred and sixteen.

There were no theatres or places of entertainment open, and but few churches, and in those, few or no worshipers. There were neither courts nor magistrates, neither police nor watchmen. Horrible tales are related of deaths in the streets, as for example of a man who fell on the sharp pickets of a fence from weakness and was impaled. The heat was great, but heavy and evil-smelling vapors hung over the city. In September it was believed that great fires might drive away the contagion. Immense piles of coal were therefore lighted in the streets; at first they would not burn; afterwards they blazed with great fury until rain fell. That one night 4,000 people died, and the terrible result of the experiment prevented its repetition. From the 5th of September to the 3d of October 24,171 died; in the remainder of October about 9,000. The cold weather and the lack of victims caused the rate to fall to 3,449 in November, and in December to about 1,000. After this the pestilence died out; confidence became restored, and the city in a measure resumed its normal aspect. But the remembrance of the terrible effect of the plague was not obliterated for generations thereafter. It is estimated that the official figures of mortality for the year (98,000, of which 68,500 from the plague) do not show more than half the number of deaths from the pestilence, for reasons that may well be imagined. Not the least of these was the desire of the authorities at first to avoid creating a panic. The awful mortality can be seen at a glance, even taking the official figures, as given above. London had then a population variously estimated: probably 460,000 was near the correct figure, that is, including all within the Bills of Mortality. When it is remembered that the city's population was depleted by the vast numbers who left while they could, the fatal nature of the disease can be appreciated. It is to be remarked that the staunch Mayor, Sir John Laurence, did not leave the city but remained steadily at his post, as did Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and many doctors, most of whom sealed their devotion to their duty with their lives.

(Molloy, *Royalty Restored, or London under Charles II.* London, 1885. Defoe, *Journal of the Plague.* Newton, *Principia, and many other authorities.*)

GLEANINGS.

BRITISH MUSEUM COIN CATALOGUES : ROMAN MEDALLIONS.

Among those most useful and interesting publications which are issued by the trustees of the British Museum, are to be found various numismatic works, classed as catalogues of coins. The earlier volumes of this series have illustrations on wood, excellent in their way, but far behind those plates which photography and autotype printing have of late years combined to produce. In the present note I take as my subject the volume published in 1874, and entitled "Roman Medallions in the British Museum," a quarto containing 150 pp. of letter-press and 56 autotype plates of medallions, ranging from Domitian, A. D. 69, to Attalus, A. D. 414, and thus covering, during that period of 345 years, great diversities in style and subject.

It seems to me that nothing can well be more clear and complete than the plan of the printed contents of this book : there being, 1st, a full detailed description of the obverse and reverse of every medallion possessed up to date by the Museum, including the 190 shown on the autotype plates ; 2d, an index of names ; 3d, an index of reverse inscriptions ; 4th, an index of mints ; 5th, an index of types ; 6th, a table of dates and titles ; 7th, a table of relative weights of English grains and French grammes ; 8th, and finally, a table for converting English inches into millimetres and the measures of Mionnet's scale.

The autotypes which are annexed to the foregoing letter-press are all of interest, and some few of great beauty. I select, as very fascinating, the following :

A medallion of Hadrian : obverse, bust of Emperor to left ; reverse, a full-length figure of *Æsculapius*, carrying his staff and serpent.* This medallion, excellently executed, is surrounded by *a very wide rim or border*, termed by French numismatists "encastrement." And in respect to such wide-rimmed pieces it may be interesting here to note the opinion of Eckhel thereon. That distinguished authority, whose judgment on this point is now considered the most reliable, held that such pieces were issued by authority of the Senate to record and commemorate important events, as the arrival of an Emperor, his departure, a triumph, or a religious solemnity ; further, that it was easy to comprehend how these pieces were put forth in bronze only, seeing that the Senate had the right to coin in that metal and none other ; and how the mark S. C. was omitted, to obviate confusion with circulating money.

A reverse of a medallion of Antoninus Pius, the subject being apparently a victory in a biga, the horses both rearing ; conceived and carried out in the most delightfully spirited manner, worthy of a Syracusan or Macedonian artist.

A lovely medallion, the obverse showing a delicious head of the elder Faustina, veiled, to right ; the reverse presenting a design of Cybele seated on a lion. This specimen displays most excellent qualities.

A head in profile to right of Faustina the younger, wearing her hair in simple bands and knot at the nape of her neck. The modeling of this head and throat is firm, simple, and true to nature.

A medallion of Commodus, the design on the obverse showing a youthful bust of that ruler to right, wearing the *ægis*, laureled, and displaying his right shoulder and part of the biceps ; the reverse consisting of Minerva, seated, with shield, helm, and spear,—a design all but identical with the Britannia on the British copper coinage.

The same Emperor as Hercules, an Alexandrian type, *struck in two metals*, the broad rim being of lighter color, a bizarre practice carried out quite frequently in Roman medallions, and reproduced, I may add, in the sixteenth century by Cavino, the Paduan imitator of such pieces and first brasses, as shown by a medal bearing the head of Antoninus, which I have just examined.

A medallion of Septimus Severus, presenting his head, laureated, to left ; showing a nude back, and carrying a shield with a boss in its centre.

* Vitellius had previously issued a large brass with this figure.

The gradual decline in art, until Byzantine or lower empire style predominated, is set forth in due order by means of these plates, several sheets of which have been reproduced from drawings executed by a lady named Godsall, which are able interpretations, but inferior to their companions which have been photographed from plaster or sulphur casts. Altogether the publication is worthy of every commendation possible, for its complete and thorough character.

WILLIAM TASKER—NUGENT.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 62.]

In closing my remarks upon the Medical Medals of Canada, in the *Journal* for October, 1889, I stated that medals would probably be found to have been conferred upon many Canadian practitioners who were not known as yet to numismatists. I have since learned of a number of medals which have been conferred on such gentlemen, in recognition of various services; but as they were not struck specially for the recipients, and are of a character which renders them equally appropriate rewards for eminence in other than medical science, they are not included in this list.

Incidentally, I queried in the last number of the *Journal*, as to an uniface "Dr. Mark (and his little men)" token. Regarding this, Mr. Charles H. Wright of New York, Curator of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, writes me as follows: "The Doctor Mark referred to on this token was a Doctor of Music, who educated and trained poor orphan boys and gave public concerts through the British Isles (and perhaps here, though I am not aware of it). I heard him and his clever pupils several times in the North of Ireland some twenty-three years ago, and recall with pleasure the excellent music at his entertainments."

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal Medals.

The field now entered is so extensive that subordinate grouping and condensation become necessary, as follows:

1. Medals struck with sole reference to commemorating the individual.
2. Medals commemorating with the individual a Medical College.
3. Medals commemorating with the individual a Medical Society.
4. Medals commemorating with the individual a Hospital.
5. Medals conferred upon special physicians by a Medical College, Society, Hospital or other organization for medical or surgical relief.
6. Medals conferred upon special physicians from other sources for medical (or collateral) reasons.
7. Medals conferred upon non-medical persons for medical reasons.
8. The medallic cards of physicians supposed to be in good standing.

A large proportion of the medals to be enumerated seem unknown to all who have written upon the subject.

1. Medals struck with sole reference to commemorating the individual.

Dr. Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz (1807-73), of Cambridge, Mass.

101. Obverse. Bust to left. Inscription: LS AGASSIZ—1807-1873 Beneath: F(RITZ). LANDRY, | NEUCHATEL — SUISSE —

Reverse. Laurel boughs tied together. Within: VIRO | INGENIO, LABORE, | SCIEN-TIA | PRAESTANTISSIMO. Bronze. 58. Obverse concave.

Struck at Geneva. Landry, the die cutter, was a pupil of Antoine Bovy.

Amer. Jour. of Numis., Jan., 1875, p. 59, July, 1875, p. 6; Rüppell, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher (reprint, from *Numismatische Zeitschrift*), Vienna, 1876, p. 54.¹

This superb and exceedingly rare medal is in my collection.

102. *Obverse.* Head to right. Inscription: AGASSIZ. Beneath the neck, w. BARBER SC.

Reverse. Within a circle, laurel boughs tied by a ribbon. Above, between their tips, an antique lamp. In centre of field, united by a flowing band, two inverted torches, crossed. Above them NA 1807. Below, OB 1873. Legend: TERRA MARIQUE DUCTOR INDAGATIONE NATURÆ [By land and by sea a leader in the investigation of Nature.] Exergue: crossed and drooping branches of bay. Bronze. 29. Struck at U. S. Mint, by order of the Director at that time, the late Dr. H. R. Linderman, as I learn from Mr. O. C. Bosbyshell, Superintendent.

Amer. Jour. of Numis., Oct., 1874, pp. 22, 42, and July, 1883, p. 15; *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, Sept. 19, 1874.

This in the Government (formerly the Lee) Collection, the Fisher, and my own.

Surgeon Christopher A. Babcock (—1794), of the Continental Army.

Obverse. Masonic emblems (engraved).

Reverse. Inscription: This medal is presented by Union Lodge, Danbury (Ct.), to William A. Babcock, (infant) son of their much esteemed Brother, Christopher A. Babcock, deceased, 1794. (Engraved.)

Amer. Jour. of Numis., April, 1876, p. 73, II, obv. figured; Marvin, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 14, II; Storer, Medals, etc., illustrative of Sanitation, *The Sanitarian*, February, 1890, p. 171, No. 1272. The figure of obverse was printed with comments by Morris, in the *American Freemason* in 1855.

Dr. Babcock was stationed at Danbury, Ct., during the Revolution. When the British attacked that place, General Wooster was mortally wounded, and Dr. Babcock attended him. The Doctor died shortly after at New London, Ct. (not at Newport, R. I., as stated by Morris). He had become a member of the Union Lodge of Danbury, under General Wooster's Mastership, and it issued this medal to his memory, presenting it to his next male descendant. It is considered by Marvin as probably the earliest American Masonic medal. As it is an engraved medal, I do not include it in the regular enumeration.

Dr. C. P. Bronson (), of New York (?).

103. *Obverse.* Bust to right. C. C. WRIGHT DEL. ET SCULP. Inscription: PROF. C. P. BRONSON, A.M. M.D.

Reverse. Within field: This medal is presented to Professor C. P. Bronson, M. D., by his eye patients for his valuable discoveries of principles for the preservation and restoration of natural sight and for the great benefit they have received from the application of these principles. (In eight lines.) Bronze. 37.

This is in the Government (formerly Lee) Collection, and I owe its description to Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., in charge.

Prof. Joseph Henry (1797–1878, Appleton, Cyclopedias of Am. Biogr. [1799–1879, the medal]), of Washington, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. Henry commenced and pursued medical studies with a view to graduating as a physician, and is believed to have received the honorary degree as such. He is commemorated upon the reverse of the Linderman medal, soon to be described, No. 126.

¹ Upon Dr. Rüppell's specimen the date of death was given as 1872, and he calls attention to the error. It would seem, therefore, that the first issue must have been suppressed, and a more correct die prepared. Aside from this point, Rüppell is, I think, too severe in his criticism. He says that "It is, in my opinion, the heaviest, dearest (eight dollars in Switzerland), and for

its several errors the least satisfactory medal that has been struck in memory of any Swiss naturalist." *Lor. cit.* The other details to which he objects are, doubtless, the word "Neuchatel," which he claims should be either Neufchatel, or Neuenburg,—and the use of commas after Ingenio and Labore, while not after Scientia.

Dr. David Hosack (1769-1835), of New York.

104. *Obverse.* Head to right, the hair brushed upward. Inscription: DAVID - HOSACK, M. D. Upon edge, in front of neck, FURST. F.

Reverse. A short cylindrical column and a multitude of emblems; a lyre, spade, and staff of Aesculapius, a mounted sphere, bust, mallet, palette with brushes, scroll, note book, square and compasses, and paint tubes. Legend: ARTS AND SCIENCE. Exergue: FURST F. Bronze, copper, copper silvered. 22 Struck at U. S. Mint.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Nord-Amerika), Nos. 5817-18; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, p. 439, No. 25.

In the Government (Lee), the Fisher Collection, my own, and that of Mr. J. M. Holt, of Newport, R. I.

There seems to have been a very large issue of these medals, and they are the cheapest of American medallions. Mr. I. F. Wood, at the time Secretary of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, endeavored to ascertain for whom the dies were made (*Am. Journal of Numis.*, I, p. 16), and the question has been repeated (*Journal of Am. History*), but without reply.

In 1822 Dr. Hosack received the silver medal of the Horticultural Society of London. This is now in the Fisher Collection.

Dr. John Howard, of England.

Five of the series of Howard tokens (Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, pp. 447-8, Nos. 53, 54, 55, and *Ibid.*, Nov., 1888, p. 425, Nos. 697, 698) were struck for circulation in this country, and are therefore of especial interest to American collectors. For the sake of unity, however, their description will be given under England.

P. A. Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane (1820-57), U. S. N.

105. *Obverse.* Head to right. Below, upon a panel, a ship among ice. Upon each side, two American flags. Inscription: DR. ELISHA KENT KANE, THE GREAT ARCTIC NAVIGATOR, U. S. N. Exergue: G. H. LOVETT - N. Y.

Reverse. Within two palm leaves, crossed, the floor of a temple and Masonic emblems. Above, in clouds, the radiant eye, etc. Externally, a double chased circle, within which, above, the legend: NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MONDO NATI Below, MDCCCLIX. Silver, bronze, white metal, tin, brass. 32.

Marvin, *Am. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1878, page 8, CCXCI; *Ibid.*, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 116; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1890, p. 163, No. 1240.

Struck by Kane Lodge of New York. I have it with both thick and thin planchet. It is also in the Government (Lee) Collection.

106. *Obverse.* Bust of Dr. Kane, over a view of Arctic scenery (similar to the last?).

Reverse. A broad border, with eagle, flying mottoes, stars and trophy. Within, bust of Washington, to right. Beneath neck, G. H. L(OVETT). Inscription: GEORGE WASHINGTON. White metal. 32.

Wood Catalogue, Feb. 25-29, 1884, No. 394; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1245.

"Unique combination in a trial piece."

107. *Obverse.* Nude bust, to right. Beneath, KEY F. Inscription: DR. E. K. - KANE.

Reverse. BORN IN PHILA. PA. | FEB. 3, 1822, | COMMANDER OF THE | GRINNELL ARCTIC | EXPEDITION | MAY 30, 1853, | DIED | FEB. 14, 1857. Bronze, brass, copper, white metal. 24.

Snowden, Subnational Medals, in his Medallic Memorials of Washington in the Mint of the United States, p. 115, No. 46; Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue, Nord-Amerika, No. 5000; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1241.

The dates of birth and death upon this medal are both of them wrong. The former should be 1820, and the latter Feb. 16. It is in the Collection of the U. S. Mint. I have it both in bronze and white metal.

108. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Laurel boughs tied by ribbon. Above, a star. On either side, with letters arranged perpendicularly, F. C. KEY | & SONS Within field: MEDAL | DIE SINK-

ERS | 329 | ARCH ST. | PHILADA. Silver (only two said to have been struck), bronze, copper, brass, white metal, tin. 24.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1242.

I have this in copper, brass and white metal.

109. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Plain. Tin. Rim milled.

Bushnell, An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, etc., New York, 1858, p. 47; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1244.

110. *Obverse.* As preceding, save KEY alone, without F.

Reverse. The same as obverse, but incused. Tin. 25.

Storer, *loc. cit.* No. 1243.

I have this. It is probably a trial piece, and was No. 1856 of the Coulton Davis Catalogue.

111. *Obverse.* View of the discovery of the "open" polar sea. No inscription or legend.

Reverse. Arms of New York, surmounted by eagle on globe, within wreath of laurel. Gold, electrotype. 50.

Snowden, *loc. cit.*, p. 100, No. 6; Homes, On Medals, *Historical Magazine*, VII, 1863; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1238.

This is in the Collection of the U. S. Mint. It was struck by the State of New York for presentation to Dr. Kane, in accordance with resolution of March 18, 1856. Homes states that there was no motto upon the State Arms, or space for other inscription, this having to be subsequently placed upon the rim, and that no provision was made for copies in any other metal. Electrotypes, however, seem to have been taken.

112. *Obverse* and *reverse* similar to the last, but TIFFANY & CO. to right of obverse; and in exergue of reverse, to right and left of the ribbon binding the laurel wreath. Silver, bronze. 38.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1239.

This rare medal is in my collection.

[To be continued.]

HOW NICKELS AND PENNIES ARE MADE.

THE copper used in the manufacture of pennies is of the very best quality. The metal is shipped in bulk from the mines to the factories of Merchant & Co., in Connecticut. There it is rolled and stamped out in circles of the requisite size. These circles are perfectly plain, with the exception of the raised or milled edge. At this stage the pieces intended for pennies are as bright as gold pieces, while those intended for nickels resemble highly-polished silver. In this condition they are delivered to the Mint. Of course it is absolutely necessary that all the pieces should be of uniform size and weight. The transfer from the factory to the Mint is made, and the number of pieces in a package is reckoned by its weight. To find out how many small coins the amount of nickel and copper contracted for at present will make, multiply the number of pounds of copper by one hundred, and the number of pounds of nickel by seventy. This calculation will show that the metal now about to be made up into coin will make 35,000 nickels and 100,000 pennies. One hundred pennies, therefore, weigh exactly one pound. When these pieces reach the Mint they are subjected to the finishing process, which consists in stamping them with the denomination, lettering, and characters seen on the coins when they reach the public. To accomplish this, great power is needed, as the pieces are not heated again after leaving the factory. The amount required is simply enormous, considering the size of the pieces. The copper pennies require a pressure of ten tons avoirdupois, while with the nickel piece it is necessary to put on a pressure of from twelve to fifteen tons.—*Ex.*

MONEY IN ENGLAND IN 1560.

THE following estimate of "fine," *i. e.*, standard money in the Realm of England, A. D., 1560, was made by R. Stanley, of the Mint. (*State Papers: Domestic.*)

Sovereigns, Half Sovereigns, Angels, Half Angels and Crowns,	£100,000
Spanish Ryals, Pistolets, and French Crowns,	50,000
Fine Gold and Silver made by King Edward,	100,000
" " " Queen Mary,	370,000
	<hr/>
	£620,000

With respect to the pistolets or pistoles, mentioned above, the following proclamation was issued by the Queen on Nov. 2, 1560:—

Understanding that the piece of gold called the pistolet was made current at 5*s.* 10*d.*, and that divers in ignorance are deceived in taking other pieces of strange coin instead of pistolets, for 5*s.* 10*d.*, which are not of the same value, notice is given that no pistolets shall be current but only four pieces hereafter portrayed; the 1st and 2d of the King of Spain's coin, the 3d of Venice, and the 4th of Florence, which, not being counterfeited, Her Majesty only allows to be current as pistolets at the value of 5*s.* 10*d.* If the receivers of other strange coin as pistolets shall bring them to the Mint of London, Her Majesty is pleased to give their just value in gold.

This proclamation gave engravings of the four pieces mentioned, both obverse and reverse. It was printed by Richd. Jugge and John Cawood, Paul's Churchyard. A sheet, much damaged, has been preserved.

W. T. N.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

November 8. A monthly meeting was held this day at 12, noon. In the absence of the President, Dr. Green was called to the chair, who welcomed the Secretary after his long absence, and congratulated the Society on his return. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. No business was transacted, and the Society adjourned at 12.30 P. M.

December 13. A monthly meeting was held this day at 12, noon. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Dr. Green was appointed to nominate officers for 1890, to be reported at the annual meeting in January. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a number of interesting and rare pieces, among which were the "Liber Natus" with rev. of eagle standing on globe in unusually fine condition; the same with rev. of arms of New York, a handsome oak-tree shilling, and a "Rosa Americana" twopence of 1723, all from the sale of the Shorthouse collection, also three different dies of the "Non vi virtute vici," the "Gen. Washington" with rev. of "Confederatio" and rev. of shield of the United States, the "Fugio" Cent with rev. with stars in the rings, in gold and silver, etc. The Secretary showed the silver medal with heads of James II and Queen Maria on the recovery of the silver treasure by Sir William Phips, a beautiful stater of Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedon, several tetradrachms of the Ptolemies of Egypt, and two exquisite bronze medals of the Emperor William I of Germany, one on his ninetieth birthday and one on his completion of eighty years of military service. The Society adjourned shortly before 1 P. M.

January 10, 1890. The annual meeting was held this day at 3.30 P. M. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Dr. Green reported the names of the former officers for re-election. The report was accepted, and the following declared officers for 1890; *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Sylvester S. Crosby; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, with the certificate of Mr. Davenport as Auditor. The Secretary showed about a dozen of the copper coins of the Ptolemies of Egypt, varying in size from 30 to 10, four Arabic glass coins, and five Brunswick bell-thalers. The Society adjourned at 4 P. M.

February 14. A monthly meeting was held this day at 3.30 P. M. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. On motion of the President, it was voted to pay any deficit in the cost of publication of the American Journal of Numismatics from the funds of the Society in the hands of the Treasurer. Dr. Hall exhibited two varieties of Connecticut cents in excellent condition. The Secretary showed several of the large Roman copper coins for the Province of Egypt, mostly of the Emperor Hadrian; they show proof of having been long in circulation. The Society adjourned at 4. P. M.

Wm. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FROM information kindly furnished by Mr. H. Russell Drowne, the Secretary of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, we learn that during the winter the Society has taken possession of its new Rooms, which are located on the corner of 4th Avenue and 20th Street. It has received a number of accessions to its membership, and from one of its most active and earnest workers who does not wish to have any public acknowledgment, some valuable additions have been presented to its Cabinet of Coins and Medals. At the December meeting Professor H. Carrington Bolton read an interesting and elaborate paper on the "Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics" (which is now publishing in the *Journal*), and for which the thanks of the Society were voted. It was hoped that other papers of a Numismatic character would be read before the Society during the winter. This Society seems to be one of the most prosperous in the country; its list of members is increasing; its funds are well invested and growing, and its Annual Transactions, which have been printed, contain much of value to the students of coins.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 70.]

DCCCXIII. Obverse, A shield surmounted by a plumed helmet; from the obverse die of CCXXXVII. Reverse, Pillars, scales, etc. Similar to or perhaps, from the reverse die¹ of DIII, but the planchet is slightly larger. Copper. Size 16.

DCCCXIV. Obverse, Inscription in six lines, the first and last curving to conform to the edge of the medal: CENTENAIRE | DE LA | CONCORDE | ORIENT DE | VIENNE | LE 24 SEPTEMBRE 1882. [Centennial of the Lodge Concord, in the Orient of Vienne,² Sept. 24, 1832.] The last line is separated from the remainder of the inscription by a semi-circle of dots, and the name of the Lodge is in script capitals interlaced. Reverse, A triangle through which is passed a branch of acacia; a collar hangs upon the triangle, to which is suspended a small jewel, bearing the square and compasses. Legend above, ★ LIBERTE · EGALITE · FRATERNITE ★ and below, L.· F. LE 5 JUIN 1781. [Liberty, equality, fraternity. Lodge founded June 5, 1781.] The legend is separated

¹ This mule I describe from one in the Lawrence collection. It was struck by the Lodge Militaires Reunis of Versailles.

² I describe this from an engraving in a little pamphlet entitled "Numismatique Maçonnique," reprinted from the Revue Belge de Numismatique, for 1884, and sent me by M. Brichaut. Wor. Bro. Shackles, of Hull, England, has also sent me a rubbing. The piece was

struck for the Lodge Festival, September 24, 1882, something over a year, as will be noticed, after the centenary of its foundation. It was shown in the Plymouth, (England) Exhibition, No. 445, and has been erroneously attributed to Vienna, Austria, but the Lodge is located in Vienne, a French town in the Department of Isère, on the railroad between Lyons and Avignon.

from the field by a circle. A knob and ring at the top for suspension. White metal. Size 21.

DCCCXV. Obverse, As obverse of CCCXLVI, I think from same die. Reverse, A triangular level, above which in a curving line, v.: LEMARCHAND. [Perhaps for Venerable or Wor. Master Le Marchand] and below, also curving, 23 9^{B.R.B.} 1862. Legend, ☐ L'OLIVIER ECOSSAIS. CHEV.: DE LA RENOV.: [Lodge of the Scotch Olive; etc.] A five-pointed star at the bottom. Type metal (?) Size 21.

DCCCXVI. Obverse, Within a wreath of acacia, open at the top and crossed and tied at the bottom with a ribbon, the inscription in three lines, VRAIS | AMIS | FIDELES. [Lodge of True and Faithful Friends.] Reverse, A star of seven points of formal rays; and on its centre an equilateral triangle within which the date 1855; on its left side ZELE, on its right ASSIDUITE and on the bottom DEVOUEMENT. [Zeal, assiduity, devotion.] A broad loop is attached to the top for a ribbon.² Silver. Size 14.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

A ROYAL COLLECTOR.

FROM an article, dated in July, 1856, in the *Edinborough Review*, I find that "foremost among English numismatists in point of time, as well as most illustrious in station, we must place Prince Henry, the accomplished and unfortunate son of James I. He purchased a noble collection, amounting in number, as Scaliger informs us, to 30,000, of which 4,000 were gold, from the Flemish numismatist Gorloes, who describes it as having been formed by him with infinite pains, and as consisting chiefly of Greek coins. The collection passed into the hands of Henry's brother Charles, who was distinguished as a munificent patron of art in all its branches. Learned foreigners of the period mention Prince Charles's Cabinet of Coins in conjunction with, and at the head of his other valuable works of art; and one of them, Charles Patin, assigns to him a place before all the contemporary sovereigns of Europe in regard to his taste and munificence as a collector. The royal example had its effect upon the nobles of the Court. Villiers, the favourite, the stately Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and William, the high-minded Earl of Pembroke, were all collectors of coins. To these names must be added Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose collection, having been presented by him to the University of Oxford, escaped the plunder and dispersion which was the fate of his Sovereign's in the civil wars. In fact, it is the only one of these early collections which remains intact."

D'Israeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," mentions that the Parliamentary Government passed an Act in 1648, "for inventorying the late King's goods"; that the inventory itself is among the Harleian manuscripts (British Museum), under No. 4898, and that the coins or medals, according to this manuscript catalogue, were thrown promiscuously into drawers, one drawer having 24 medals, valued at £2 10; another lot of 20 valued at £1, while one drawer, containing 46 silver coins, with the box, was sold for £5. On the whole, the medals seem not to have been valued at much more than a shilling apiece. It is stated that after the Restoration, scarcely a third part of the medals remained. In 1757, Horace Walpole printed at Strawberry Hill a Catalogue of Charles the First's Capital Collection of Pictures, Limnings, Statues, Bronzes, Medals and other curiosities, now first published from an Original MS. in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which is most interesting. As to the Pembroke Collection, it existed until 1848, say 200 years, the longest "life" possessed by a private cabinet of coins with which I am acquainted. With respect to the fate of the Villiers and Arundel collections my information is uncertain.

w. t.-n.

¹ Struck for same occasion as CCCXLVI, for the Lodge named, of Havre.

² I have not certainly located this piece, which is a member's bijou of some French Lodge, very likely of Paris. It is in the Lawrence Collection.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

ANCIENT ABORIGINAL MINING.

WRITING on "Ancient Mining in North America," Professor Newberry speaks in the *American Antiquarian* of the great antiquity of the aboriginal works. The ancient copper mines on Lake Superior were abandoned not less than four hundred years ago; for the heaps of rubbish around the pits made by the ancient miners were covered with forest trees that had reached their largest size. The old mica mines of North Carolina and the quarries of serpentine in the Alleghanies showed like evidences of antiquity. Some population in the Mississippi Valley worked the oil-fields in various places. The author, visiting Titusville in 1860, when the first well had been opened, noticed pits in the ground which proved to be relics of the excavations of primeval oil-gatherers. A citizen, digging a well in one of the pits, had discovered and followed an old well which was cribbed up with timber and contained a primitive ladder, like those which have been found in the old copper mines of Lake Superior. The cribbing had been rudely done with sticks from six to eight inches in diameter, which had been cut or split by a very dull instrument, "undoubtedly a stone hatchet." The oil was probably gathered by being skimmed from the water that collected in the bottom of the pit. Traces of a similar well were observed at Enniskillen, Canada; and depressions in the surface like those on Oil Creek, were noticed at Mecca and Grafton, Ohio. Ruins of an ancient lead mine exist on the Morgan farm, near Lexington, Ky., in the form, where they have not been disturbed, of an open cut, from six to ten feet wide, "of unknown depths, and now nearly filled with rubbish. On either side of this trench the material thrown out forms ridges several feet in height, and these are everywhere overgrown by trees, many of which are as large as any found in the forests of that region." Galena has been found in many of the ancient works in Ohio, but has never been smelted, and appears to have been valued merely for its brilliancy. Dr. Newberry does not believe that the Mound Builders were of the present Indian stock.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

BOOK NOTICES.

HISTORIA NUMORUM *A MANUAL OF GREEK NUMISMATICS* BY BARCLAY V. HEAD
ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS IN THE BRITISH
MUSEUM. OXFORD AT THE CLarendon Press 1887 [All rights reserved]

THIS beautiful volume of nearly 900 pages, dedicated to the memory of Joseph Eckhel, "scientiae numorum veterum insignis magistri," was welcomed in Europe with warm words of praise. Mr. Head in his preface pays a handsome tribute to Eckhel, while he also shows what strides the study of Greek Numismatics has made in the short century since 1792, when the first volume of the *Doctrina Numorum Veterum* appeared. He next gives a bibliography of Greek Numismatics of the present day, naming only works of value at this time, and mentioning nothing of earlier date than 1763. The introduction of about fifty pages contains a full but concise history of currency and coinage, dwelling at greatest length on the transmission of weight standards, and dealing also with types, periods of art, and the various classes of inscriptions. The descriptive part or "Manual" comprises 748 pages, in which the countries follow the geographical arrangement of Eckhel, which serves perfectly for a collection of ancient coins alone. In it are four hundred cuts of coins, "executed by one of the new mechanical photographic printing processes," and admirable they are. Of course the description of the coins of each country is brief in comparison with the special works which exist concerning some of them, but the most important of these special works are named at the head of the chapter devoted to each country. Moreover, that the best is extracted from such works is evident from the fact that 88 pages are devoted to Italy, 70 to Sicily, 40 to the Peloponnesus, 24 to Crete, and so on in proportion. There are seven different indexes, and five plates of various alphabets. It is of course too much to say that this work will enable one to identify

every ancient coin which he may happen to have, but it will certainly greatly help a student in the classification and arrangement of a collection. We cannot fail to appreciate the amount of time and thoughtful study which Mr. Head must have devoted to its preparation, and we gladly express here our thanks to him for having done so much to aid others in the study of Greek Numismatics.

W. S. A.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number concludes another volume of the *Journal*, and one which, if we may judge from the favorable comments it has received during the year, will compare favorably with any of its predecessors, in the contributions to the science of Numismatics which it has contained. The present number, it will be observed, has an extra sheet, containing not merely the Title and Index, always furnished at this time, but four pages of reading matter in addition. For this we are indebted to the kindness of one of our contributors. Portions of the paper on "Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics," appeared some time since in the *Journal*, but later researches of the author have brought to light so much new material, that his paper has been greatly enlarged; in order to present it to our readers without omitting something that was required for a complete account of the subject, these pages have been added without expense to our subscribers, and an illustration showing several of the rarer Alchemistic pieces will also be given to them at an early day. The interesting paper on Medals relating to Comets will be continued, with illustrations, in the next volume, where will be found engravings of some of these pieces described in this number.

In the coming volume we shall continue our descriptions of Masonics, and Mr. Marvin will next take up those of Germany, which have come to his knowledge since the publication of his work. Dr. Storer's papers on Medical Medals will be continued, and other papers of interest and value are in preparation, and will be duly announced. We shall be greatly obliged to those of our subscribers who will aid us in increasing our List of subscribers, especially by calling the attention of Public Libraries, Collectors, and others interested in our special department, to the Magazine. The *Journal* is devoted entirely to the advancement of Numismatic knowledge, and whatever may be received beyond the cost of manufacture is devoted to increasing its attractions to all lovers of coins and medals.

WE learn that the collection of Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee has been sold to New York parties, and that it is probable that it will soon be offered in one or more sales at auction. We have not learned the plans of its purchasers, but they will be given to our readers when it shall have been decided how to place it on the market. We can only regret that so valuable and complete a Collection of Coins, relating especially to our own country from its earliest coinage, should not have found a resting place in the Cabinets of the nation,—the Smithsonian, or some other equally appropriate place—as we have before suggested in the *Journal*. It is doubtful if such an opportunity will ever occur again.

MR. FROSSARD is soon to offer a small collection of Coins and Medals, many, we judge, from the collection of a well known connoisseur in New York. Among the choice pieces it contains are several of the Goethe Medals, which were described some time since by Dr. Storer in our pages. They are of exceeding rarity, and the Catalogue contains nearly one-third of all described by that gentleman; that will no doubt bring good prices.

CURRENCY.

THE *Herald* says: "Mint Director Leech's statement that a feather had to be taken out of the tail of the eagle on the silver dollar, so as to reduce the number from eight to seven, has mystified a great many people. Is it a fact that the regulation eagle has only seven feathers in his tail?" Having struggled with this in vain, Brisko respectfully desires to be informed where "the funny" is.

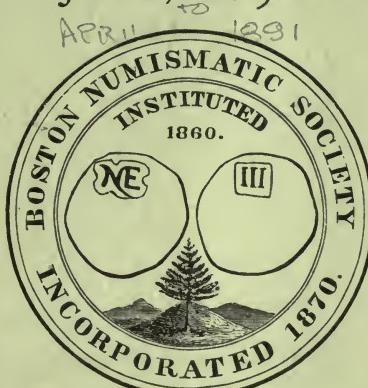
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FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES, PHILADELPHIA.

THE *American Journal of Numismatics* has probably done more than any other single agency to advance the interests of numismatic science in this country. To those who have no higher idea of numismatology than a more or less systematic hoarding and trading of coins, an investigation of such material as this Quarterly furnishes, would come with the freshness of a revelation. Few sciences bear directly or indirectly upon so many human interests, or throw light into so many dark corners, as this study of coins, medals, and tokens. It is the daughter of metallurgy no less than of fine art, the handmaid of history, economics, and archaeology. The *American Journal* is rich in its original matter, as well as in its selections from the writings of the highest authorities at home and abroad. It comes in fine dress, clearly printed on heavy paper, usually with a frontispiece illustration. With the July number, it enters upon the twenty-fourth volume. Published by the Boston Numismatic Society, at 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass. Price, \$2 a year.

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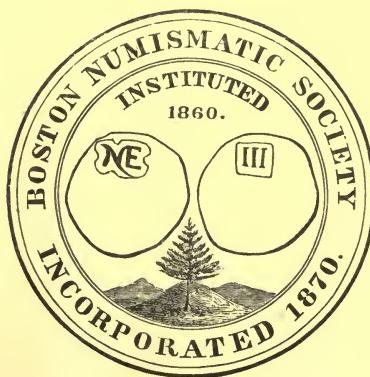
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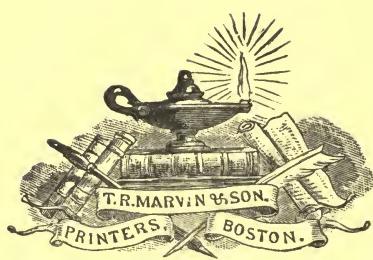


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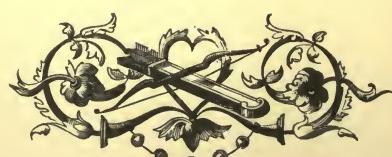
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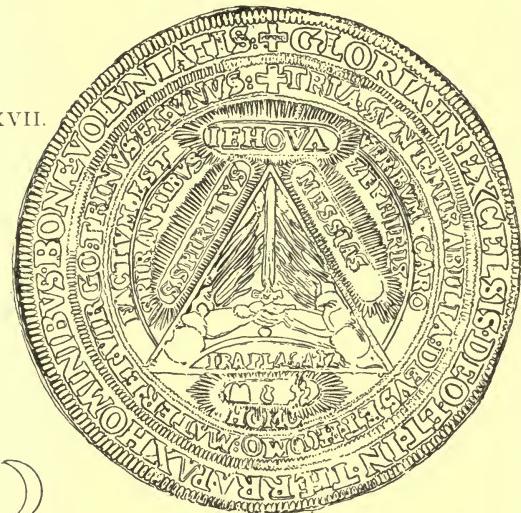
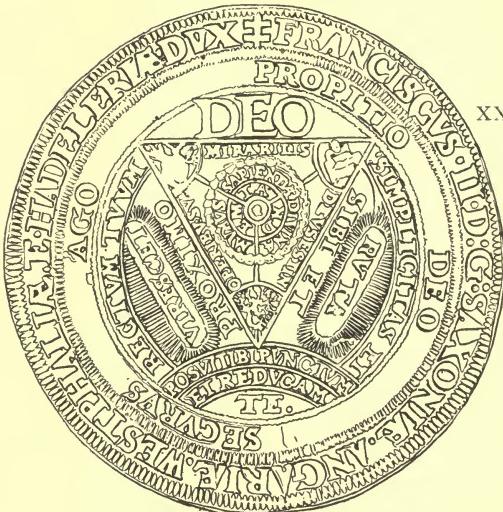




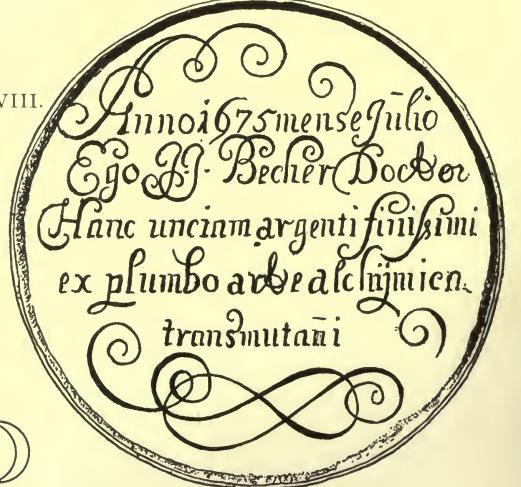
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BOSTON, JULY, 1890.

No. 1.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALCHEMY TO NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, PH. D.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 83 *]

XVII. (1675.)—An Augustinian monk named Wenzel Seyler, a native of Bohemia, visited Vienna in 1675, and securing an interview with the reigning Emperor, Leopold I, son of Ferdinand III, accomplished in his presence a successful projection. He converted a copper vessel which had been brought to him into gold. He also changed tin into gold, and from the precious metal the Emperor caused ducats to be struck, stamped only on one side; these bore on the obverse a portrait bust of the Emperor with the words: LEOPOLDUS D. [EI] G. [RATIA] R. [OMANORUM] I. [MPERATOR] S. [EMPER] A. [UGUSTUS] G. [ERMANIÆ] H. [UNGARIÆ] E. [T] B. [OHEMIÆ] R. [EX] (Leopold, by the grace of God, the ever august Emperor of the Roman Empire, King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia.) On the reverse the year 1675, and the couplet:

“AUS WENZEL SEYLER’S PULVERS MACHT
BIN ICH VON ZINN ZU GOLD GEMACHT.”

which may be paraphrased thus:

“*By Wenzel Seyler’s aid, King Leopold
Transmuted me from tin to gold.*”

(Gottfr. Heinr. Burghard’s *Destillirkunst.* Brieg, 1748.)

XVIII. (1677.)—Wenzel Seyler was rewarded by being ennobled, with the cognomen Von Reinburg, but resorting to deceitful practices he was sent back to his cloister without however receiving punishment. Two years later this crafty monk succeeded in again persuading the Emperor of his power, and a large and elegantly ornamented medallion, still preserved in the Imperial Cabinet of coins in Vienna, commemorates the event. This medallion is of oval form, measures 40 by 37 centimeters, and has a weight of 7200 grammes. On the obverse is engraved a portrait of Leopold I, surrounded by no less than forty-one portraits of his predecessors on the German throne.

* See Editorial.

On the reverse is a long inscription in Latin, setting forth the virtues of the Emperor and the power of Johann Wenzel von Reinburg, in the year 1677. This medallion is figured in Herrgott's *Monumenta Augustae Domus Austriae* (1760), and in Prof. A. Bauer's *Chemie und Alchymie in Oesterreich*. (Wien, 1883.) I examined it in person in August, 1888, at the Imperial Cabinet of Coins, Vienna. It is of elaborate workmanship but decidedly brassy in color, and is said to have a specific gravity of only 12.67, that of gold being 19.3. Two small notches, one in the upper edge and one in the lower, show that it has been cut into for examination.

XIX. (1677.)—Baron Krohneman, one of the boldest impostors of the seventeenth century, played the part of an adept at the court of the Margrave George William of Baireuth, with varying success from 1677 to 1686. He pretended to be able to "fix" quicksilver, that is, to convert it into a solid and to change its color to yellow, in short to transmute mercury into gold. Living at the expense of the Margrave and consuming great sums of money in fruitless experiments, he sought to retrieve his waning reputation by a bold stroke; in the presence of the Prince he heated mercury with salt, vinegar and verdigris in an iron dish, and at the end of the operation gold remained. Probably the trickster mingled gold in the form of powder with the verdigris. Silver was made in like manner, and from this a medal was struck, inscribed with symbolical figures and dedicated to the Margrave.

The *obverse* has a figure of the winged god Mercury, standing on a pedestal; in his right hand he holds the caduceus with the sun at its head, his left hand is placed across his breast. A chain connects his two arms and his ankles, near which hang a padlock. Above the figure is the inscription: ARTE ET INDUSTRIA. (By art and industry.) And below, EXHIBITUM SERENISSIMO PRI[NCIPI] DNO [DOMINO] CHRISTIA[NO] ERNESTO D[E]I G[RATIA] MARCHIONI BRANDENB.[URGIAE] DUC.[I] BORUS[SLE] DIE VI NOV[EMBERIS] ANNO MDCLXXVII. (Given to his most serene highness Prince Christian Ernest, by the grace of God Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia, the sixth day of November, in the year 1677.)

The *reverse* contains the words: SOLIUS QUOD MULTIS CREDITUM ESSE NATURÆ OPUS NON MINOS ARTIS ESSE IGNORET NEMO. PRODIERE OLIM PRODEUNT ET NUNC IPSIUS TESTIMONIA REI. DEO HONORI, PROXIMO SALUTI, TOTI MONDO ADMIRATIONI. (Let no one be ignorant of the fact that what many have believed to be the work of nature alone is not less the work of art. They were formerly produced, they are now produced, as shown by the thing itself. To the glory of God, the salvation of mankind, and the admiration of the whole world.)

Krohneman had rightly reckoned on the effect of his legerdemain, and the Prince gave him the title of Baron, together with many favors. He continued to pursue his crafty ways, duping many persons in authority, fleecing General Kaspar von Lilien to the extent of 10,000 gulden, and living in extravagant style on his ill-gotten gains. At different times during the ten years in which he flourished, seven other coins and medals were struck to memorialize the operations conducted by Krohneman, or to impose upon his patrons. Four of these bear the date 1679, one the year 1678, one the year 1681, and one has no date.

The medal of 1678 is very similar to that struck November 6th, 1677, bearing the standing figure of Mercury holding the caduceus upright on the obverse, and the same inscription on the reverse. The date on the obverse, however, is January 8, 1678; on the pedestal of Mercury are the initials of Krohneman's name: C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO] D.[E] K.[ROHNE-MAN], together with the single word POSTERITATI. (To posterity.)

Of this medal many impressions were coined, some of them bearing in the place of the words ARTE ET INDUSTRIA, the legend PIETATE ET JUSTITIA. (By piety and justice.) They weighed "4 loth 2 quint," being smaller than the coin of 1677.

XXI. (1679.)—The four coins of the year 1679 have the following characters:

[1.] Both in silver and in gold, the latter of the value of 8½ ducats, and dedicated to the Margravine on her birthday, February 18th.

Obverse. A Doric column crowned and encircled by a vine bearing grapes; on one side Cupid shooting an arrow, on the other a sunflower with its blossom turned towards the sun, which is above and to the side of the central column. Beneath the latter a pair of doves, in the background BAYREUTH. Inscriptions: AUF LIBES GLUTH. (In the glow of love.) DER DURCHL. [AUCHTIGSTEN] UND UNVERGLEICHLICHTEN PRINZESSIN, ZU EHREN F.[RAUEN] F.[RAUEN.] (To the honor of the most noble and incomparable lady Princess.)

Reverse. A palm tree in fruit, above, the rays of the sun; on either side a heart connected by a chain to the tree and surmounted by a crown. Inscription (continued from the obverse): SOPHIA LOUYSA MARG.[RAEVIN] ZU BR.[ANDENBURG] G.[EBOREN] H.[ERZOGIN] Z[U] W.[URTEMBERG] U[ND] T[ECK] AUFGERICHTET V.[ON] C.[HRISTIAN] W.[ILHELM] B.[ARON] V.[ON] K.[ROHNE MAN] 1679. (Struck in honor of Sophia Louisa, Margravine of Brandenburg by birth Arch-Duchess of Wurtemburg and Teck, by Christian Wilhelm, Baron Krohneman.) In a half circle within the outer: FOLGT SEEGENS GUTH; above one heart, DIE STARCKT; and above the other, DER MUTH. On one heart, the letters C.[HRISTIAN] E.[RNST]; on the other, S.[OPHIA] L.[OUYSA]. (Heaven's blessing follows strength and courage.) (Köhler, Vol. IX, p. 417.)

XXII. [2.] Also in silver and in gold, the latter of four ducats' weight. This was struck on the baptismal day of the Prince, May 14th, 1679.

Obverse. A two-headed bird, part eagle, surmounted by a crown, over which the words: PRAESIDIA PRINCIPIS. (Protection of the Prince.) On the outer circle the words: IN HONOREM SER.[ENISSIMI] PRINC.[IPIS] D[OMINI] D[UCIS] CHRIST.[IANI] ERNEST.[I] MARCH.[IONIS]. (Continued on the reverse.)

Reverse. An oval shield on a bare arm, the hand grasping a laurel-branch, the arm projects from clouds. Above, the words, PRO PATRIA (For Fatherland); on a scroll, and around the edge: BRAND.[ENBURGIAE] BORUSS. [IAE] DUC.[I]; OFFERT. C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO] D.[E] K.[ROHNE-MAN] M.DCLXXIX. (In honor of his most serene highness, Prince, Lord and Duke, Christian Ernest, Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia; presented by Christian William, Baron Krohneman, 1679.)

XXIII. [3.] This is of silver and commonly called a gulden.

Obverse. The portrait bust of the Margrave Christian Ernest, and the words: CHRISTIAN.[US] ERN.[ESTUS] D.[EI] G.[RATIA] MAR[CHIO] BR.[ANDEN-

BURGIÆ] E.[T] M.[AGDEBURGI] PR.[USSIÆ] D.[UX] B.[URGRAVIUS] N.[ORIMBERGÆ] (Christian Ernest, by the grace of God Margrave of Brandenburg and Magdeburg, Duke of Prussia, Burgrave of Nuremberg.)

Reverse. No ornamentation, and the inscription: IN NATALEM SERENITATIS SUÆ SEXT.[UM] ET TRIGES.[IMUM] DECENTI CULTU MACTANDUM NUMISMA HOC FIERI CURAVIT C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO]. D.[E] K.[ROHNEMAN] 1679. (Christian William, Baron Krohneman, had this coin struck to celebrate appropriately the 36th birthday of his serene highness.)

XXIV. [4.] A silver thaler struck on the birthday of the Crown Prince George William, November 16th, 1679.

Obverse. An armed hand resting on part of a globe and holding upright a sceptre. The arm projects from clouds and supports a branch of laurel. Above the sceptre the sun with long rays, surmounted by the words: A DEO ET PARENTE. (From God and his father.) On the outer edge the inscription: IN HONOREM ET DIEM NATAL.[EM] 16. NOV.[EMBRIS] 1679. SER[ENISSIMI] PRINC.[IPIS] D.[UCIS] D[OMINI] GEORG.[II] W.[ILHELMI]. (In honor of, and for the birthday, November 16, 1679, of the most illustrious Prince and Duke, Lord George William.)

Reverse. A square table on which rests a cushion bearing a sword and a sceptre crossed and passing through a crown; above this an eye in clouds from which rays project. On a scroll or ribbon the words: OPTIMA SPES PATRIÆ. (The best hope of the nation.) Around the edge the inscription: MARCH[IONIS] BRAND.[ENBURGIÆ] BOR.[USSIÆ] DUC.[IS] OFFERT C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO] D.[E] K[ROHNEMAN] MDCLXXIX. (Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia, presented by Christian William, Baron Krohneman, 1679.) This being a continuation of the legend on the obverse.

(Köhler, Vol. VII, p. 265. Madai, Nos. 1053, 1054, 1055.)

XXV. (1681.)—Krohneman lived largely by flattering his princely patron, and in 1681 caused another silver coin to be struck on the birthday of the Margravine (February 18th), which is notable for its rhyming inscriptions. With the exception of a few stars above and below, on both sides, this coin is wholly without ornamentation and symbols. The *obverse* bears the verses:

HOCH—GROSSUS FURSTEN—BILD,
IHR JAHR—TAG HEUT AUFFGEHT,
HIER STEHT ER AUF DEM SCHILD,
WIE IHR MIT AUGEN SEHT;
GOTT WOLLE SIE BEGLUCKEN
UND IHR VIEL HEIL ZU SCHICKEN
AUCH ALLER ORTH UND ENDEN
DEN REICHEN SEGEN SENDEN.

(O high and mighty Princess-image, thy birthday occurs to-day,
Here it stands on the shield, as you plainly see;
God will grant you his favor and much happiness
And on every place and region send His rich blessing.)

Around the outer circle the words: DER DURCHL.[AUCHTIGSTEN] U.[ND] UNVERGLEICHlichsten PRINCESSIN FRAUEN FRAUEN, SOPHIEN LOUYSEN, MARGRAFFIN ZU BRAND.[ENBURG]. (Most high and incomparable Lady, Princess Sophia Louisa, Margravine of Brandenburg.) This is continued on the reverse.

On the *reverse*, these verses :

SIE GRUNE EWIG FORT
UND LEBE WOHL VERGNUGT,
DER HOCHSTE SEY IHR HORT
BIS SIE DIE WELT OBSIEGT.
UND SEGNE ALLE THATEN
DER HIMMEL WOLL IHR RATHEN
DASS SIE LEB LANG IN FREUDEN,
BEFREID VON ALLEN LEYDEN.

(May you always remain youthful and live in great happiness, may the Highest be your protector until you rule the world, and bless all your deeds. Let Heaven be your counsellor that you long live in peace, free from all misfortunes.)

Around these verses, a continuation of the sentence on the obverse, to wit : GEB.[OREN] HERTZOG.[IN] Z.[U] W.[URTEMBERG] U.[ND] T.[ECK] ZU EHREN AUFGERICHTET AN IHREN HOCHGEBURTHE TAGE V.[ON] C.[HRISTIAN] W.[ILHELM] B.[ARO] V.[ON] C.[ROHNEMAN] DEN 18TEN FEBR[UAR] 1681. (Born Duchess of Wurtemberg and of Teck, presented in honor of her birthday by Christian William, Baron Krohneman, February 18th, 1681.)

This is said to be the only instance in which Krohneman's name is spelled with a C instead of a K.

XXVI. General Kaspar von Lilien, one of the dupes of Krohneman, already named, obtained a few ounces of gold by an experiment with some white salt of Krohneman's preparation, the operation being carried out in the General's own house. To commemorate this event a medal was struck bearing no date, but having the following features.

Obverse. A lily plant in flower, above which the sun's rays issuing from a semi-orb containing the Hebrew letters ☰; below the lily the letters : c.[ASPAR] v.[ON] l.[ILLEN]; above it the words: DURCH DIESES LIECHIT. (Through these, light. *Dieses* perhaps alluding to the tetragrammaton, and the legend thus meaning "Through the aid of these [i. e. God] the mind has been illuminated.")

Reverse. Two arms issuing from clouds, on the right and left sides, approach each other centrally; one hand holds a support from which hangs a small key, bearing the letters :

G	E	I
H	I	N
E	M	S

Geheimnis (secrecy), the space between the letters being filled with ornaments. Above this the words: MIT VORBERICHT. (With preparation.)

This ends our record of the medals associated with the name of Krohneman ; some of them it is claimed were made out of artificially prepared metal, and others were merely commemorative of some hermetic mystery. The end of this arch-impostor was as tragic as his life was vicious; he was detected in fraud and hung on the gallows by order of the Margrave. Those desiring to follow in detail his extraordinary career, or to examine engravings of the medals named, may consult Fikenscher's *Geschichte Baron von Krohneman*, Nürnberg, 1800, 8vo.

XXVII. (1686.)—Among the many artful, shameless and pretentious knaves and charlatans that defrauded their wealthy dupes by appealing to

their avarice and practicing on their credulity, Domenico Manuel, styled Count Gaëtano (or Cajetano), deservedly occupies a high place. His career of adventure, duplicity and extortion, his high positions and his ignominious downfall, form a fascinating chapter in biography, but limited space prevents entering into details. Of Italian origin, he appears now at Madrid, where he stole 15,000 piastres; now at Brussels, where he secured by fraud 6,000 florins and two years' imprisonment; now at Vienna, where he gained the confidence of the whole Court by a clever legerdemain; now at Berlin, where he completely fascinated the King by a projection made in his presence and by promises to make unlimited gold, and now he again appears suspended by the neck on gilded gallows at Cüstrin in 1709.¹

Unlettered and blinded promoters of alchemical doctrines have confounded this precious rogue with the innocent Antonius Cajetanus, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and since the family coat of arms of Cajetanus has a mysterious three-faced head, the alchemists seized upon a certain thaler bearing this escutcheon, as evidence of the hermetic skill of the charlatan Domenico Manuel. The piece hardly deserves a place in this catalogue, but may be included if only to show the depth of the alchemical folly. The thaler has the following characters.

Obverse. Portrait bust of Antonius Cajetanus with a perruke. Under the arm the figure 130. With the words: ANT.[ONIUS] CAIETANUS TRIVOL[SIUS] S[ACRI] R[OMANI] I[MPERII] PRIN[CEPS] etc. (Antonio Cajetano Trivulzio, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, etc.)

Reverse. Two escutcheons inclined; above these a crown and a head with three faces, two of them bearded. Below, a bound sheaf of wheat, with the words: COMS. M. XI BAR. RETENNII IMPER. XV ET C. 1686.

(Madai, No. 2069.)

XXVIII. (1687.)—William Ernest Tenzel, the Thuringian antiquary, (1659–1707,) author of *Saxonia Numismatica*, mentions a ducat bearing alchemical symbols.

Obverse. Portrait bust of Frederick I, Duke of Gotha, wearing a laurel crown, with the inscription: FRIDERIC.[US] D.[EI] G.[RATIA] DUX SAX.[ONIAE] I.[ULIACI] C[LIVIAE] ET MONT.[IUM]. (Frederic, by the grace of God Duke of Saxony, Julich, Cleves and Berg.)

Reverse. Two crossed triangles from which rays proceed, with conventional clouds, and symbols of the sun and moon; below, a circle, within which the three symbols, ⊖ [salt], ⊙ [sulphur], and ♀ [mercury], with the inscription: A NUMINE LUMEN SUSCIPIO ET REDEO. (From the Deity I receive light and reflect it again,) and the date 1687. (Buddeus, *Untersuchung von der Alchemie.*)

A specimen of this thaler is preserved in the Royal Bavarian Cabinet of Coins, Munich. (Dr. Riggauer.)

XXIX. (1684.)—The same author mentions a coin struck in 1685 by his highness Anthon Günther, Prince of Anhalt, as a souvenir of his success in transmutation at Zerbst, where for many years he worked in a laboratory

¹ A medal commemorating this execution was struck at the time. It has been described by Professor Fiewe-

ger before the Berlin Numismatic Society, July 3, 1882. (David L. Walter, *Am. Jour. of Numis.*, XXIV, 5.)

with his own hands. Not having access as yet to Tenzel's work (*Colloqu. menstr.*, the first literary review published in Germany), we can give but this brief reference to it, taken from the *Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, p. 204.

XXX. (1704).—The crafty alchemists who operated with the hermetic powder, or the so-called philosopher's stone, almost always pretended to have received the precious material from some stranger, and but few professed to be able to prepare a larger supply of the wonder-working substance. The following anecdote is but one of many of similar purport: In October, 1704, George Stolle, a goldsmith of Leipzig, was visited by a stranger, who conversed on divers subjects for a short time and then inquired if Stolle knew how to make gold. The goldsmith replied very innocently that he "knew only how to work with that metal when already made." The stranger further inquired if he believed in the possibility of transmutation, to which Stolle answered that "he did believe in the art of Hermes, but had never met any person able to give him ocular proofs." Thereupon the visitor exhibited an ingot of a yellow metal which the goldsmith tested with the touch-stone and by the crucible, and ascertained it to be 22 carat gold. The visitor assured him it was artificial gold and withdrew. The next day he returned and asked to have the bar of gold cut into seven round pieces; this Stolle did, and after the stranger had stamped them he gave him two of the pieces as a souvenir. The pieces were inscribed with the words: O TU ALPHA ET OMEGA VITÆ SPES ES POST MORTEM H̄ REVIVICATIO ⊖ ☽. O UNICUS AMOR DEI IN TRINITATE MISCERERE MEI IN AETERNITATE, PER ☉ ♫ ♪ FIT LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM. (O thou who art Alpha and Omega [the beginning and the end], thou art the hope of life after death. The restoration of life to lead [transforms it to] gold and silver. O unequalled love of God in Three Persons, have mercy on me through eternity. By sulphur, salt and mercury the Philosopher's Stone is made.)

The news of this singular event made a great stir in Leipzig; Augustus, King of Poland, received one of the gold pieces and the other was deposited in the collection of medals at Leipzig. The unknown adept who was so generous with the precious metal, was popularly supposed to be a certain mysterious personage who called himself Lascaris, and to whom for many years were attributed similar proofs of hermetic power. (*Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*. Tübingen 1730.) Figured on Tab. V, No. 67, of Kundmann's *Numi Singulares*, Breslau, 1734.

XXXI. (1706).—In 1705 Charles XII of Sweden condemned to death General Paykhull, convicted of treason, having been captured while bearing arms against his own country. The General, as a forlorn hope, offered, if permitted to live, to manufacture annually one million crowns of gold without any expense to the King or to the Kingdom. He also offered to teach his art to any persons whom the King should select, pretending to have learned the secret from a Polish officer named Lubinski, who in turn had received it from a Corinthian priest. The King accepted Paykhull's offer and made arrangements for guarding against fraud, appointing General Hamilton of the Royal Artillery to superintend the work of the alchemist. The materials were prepared with great care; Paykhull added his "tincture," together with

some lead, and the whole was melted together. A mass of gold resulted which was coined into one hundred and forty-seven ducats. A medal was also struck on this occasion, having a weight of two ducats and bearing this inscription: HOC AURUM ARTE CHIMICA CONFLAVIT HOLMIAE 1706 O. A. V. PAYKHULL. (O. A. Von Paykhull cast this gold by chemical art at Stockholm, 1706.) This operation, which was in all probability a mere sleight of hand, was witnessed by General Hamilton, Counsellor Fehman, and the chemist Hiärne; the latter, however, had some predilections for alchemy, and in his report of the affair did not doubt the verity of the transmutation. Berzelius afterwards took the trouble to examine the documents attesting this transmutation, and came to the conclusion that the process described could not have accomplished the conversion of lead into gold. (Petræus, *Vorrede zu seiner Ausgabe des Basilius Valentinus*; also Henckel's *Alchymistische Briefe*, Th. I; and Berzelius, *Traité de Chimie* VIII, 7.)

XXXII. (1710.)—Professional alchemists usually operated upon lead, but Delisle, a low rustic of Provence, excited much astonishment by transforming iron and steel into gold. Although an ignorant, uncultivated man, he succeeded in imposing on persons of learning and influence; even the Bishop of Senez, who was at first incredulous, wrote to the Minister of State and Comptroller-General of the Treasury at Paris, that he "could not resist the evidence of his senses." In 1710, in the presence of the Master of the Mint at Lyons, after distilling with much mystery a yellow liquid, he projected two drops of the liquid upon three ounces of pistol bullets fused with saltpetre and alum, and the molten mass was then poured out on a piece of iron armor where it appeared pure gold, withstanding all tests. The gold thus obtained was coined by the Master of the Mint into medals inscribed AURUM ARTE FACTUM (Gold made by art), and these were deposited in the Museum at Versailles. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique*. Paris, 1741.)

XXXIII. (1717.)—The Landgrave Ernest Louis of Hesse Darmstadt had long been ambitious of accomplishing a projection, and had made many vain experiments, when, in 1716, he received by mail a small package sent by one who did not disclose his identity. The package was found to contain the "red" and the "white tincture," with instructions how to use them, the first for transmuting into gold and the second for silver. The prince himself tested the effect of these tinctures on lead and had great success. With the gold, he had coined, in 1717, several hundred ducats which bore on one side his effigy and the words: ERNEST.[US] LUD.[OVICUS] D.[EI] G.[RATIA] HASS. [IAE] LANDG.[RAVIUS] PR.[INCEPS] HER[.]S. [FELDENSI]S (Ernest Louis, by the grace of God Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld); and below: NACH ALT.[EN] REICHS SCHROT. U.[ND] KORN. (according to the old standard of the realm); and on the other the lion of Hesse and the letters E. L. (signifying Ernest Louis.) With the silver he had coined one hundred thalers similarly inscribed, but also bearing in Latin the words: SIC DEO PLACUIT IN TRIBULATIONIBUS B. I. B. 1717. (For thus it pleased God in our misfortunes.) (S. H. Güldenfalk's *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*. Frankfurt, 1784.)

For cut see Köhler, Vol. XVI, 1, 1744. Madai, No. 1277.

The anonymous author of the queerly entitled *Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia* (Tübingen, 1730), declares he has seen several of the gold and silver pieces mentioned in the preceding pages, especially those of Gustavus Adolphus, dated 1631, 1633 and 1634. He also mentions a gold piece of Nürnberg bearing the words: MONETA NOVA ARGENTEA and notwithstanding this *mal-a-propos* inscription for a gold coin, he considers it a piece in evidence.

XXXIV. (1732.)—A silver triple thaler of good workmanship is described by Madai. (No. 4544.)

Obverse. A portrait bust of the Emperor Charles VI, crowned with laurel, and wearing a perruke. Around and above are the words: CAROL.[US] III D.[EI] G.[RATIA] SICIL.[IARUM] ET HIER[OSOLYMAE] REX. (Charles III, by the grace of God, King of the Sicilies and of Jerusalem.) Beneath the portrait C. P. (Mint master's initials?)

Reverse. A burning phoenix on which the sun throws its rays. Below, the letters S. M. and the date 1732; with the legend: OBLITA EX AURO ARGENTEA RESURGIT. (The forgotten silvery [component] rises again (?) is recovered) from the gold.) The motto, together with the phoenix, a favorite emblem of alchemists, led Madai to believe that this handsome coin was struck by one of their fraternity. Mr. Walter (*Journal*, July, 1889, p. 5,) suggests, however, with more probability, that the piece was struck from silver left after refining gold. To change gold into silver was not the alchemist's dream.

XXXV. An undated thaler, also called a talisman, is imperfectly described by Madai, who, unfortunately for our purpose, omits the chemical symbols which are its chief features.

Obverse. Three flower stalks spring out of the trunk of a tree, each stalk being tipped with a chemical symbol. A naked man with the sun for a head, and a woman with a crescent on her forehead, draw a saw through this tree, beneath which a serpent winds his way. Legend: ΦΥΣΙΣ ΤΗ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΤΕΡΠΕΤΑΙ [Natura per naturam delectatur] (which may be rendered, Nature delights herself in her works.) Owing to imperfect stamping the last word may also be read TEMNETAI [disecatur] (literally, is severed').

Reverse. A crowned man standing on a globe, in his right hand an open book, in his left hand a caduceus held upright. Behind him water and rocks. The man has three faces, two bearded and one younger; on the globe are chemical characters. In old Gothic letters the words: NATURÆ INTERPRES, VITÆ FONS, GLORIA MUNDI. (The interpreter of nature, the source of life, the glory of the world.) (Madai, No. 2380, quoting Val. Ferd. v. Gudenus' *Beschreibung eines gesammelten vorraths auserlesener cabinets-thaler. Wetzlar, 1734.* 175 pp. sm. folio.)

In the foregoing pages I have briefly sketched the history and characteristics of all the contributions of Alchemy to the science of Numismatics that I have met with in the course of my reading; the works cited are chiefly in

¹ The mystic character of the piece is curiously manifested in the legends of the obverse, the significance of which is not easily given in English without a tedious paraphrase. The floral device may have an allusion to the Greek proverb ΗΛΙΕ ΗΑΙΚΑ ΤΕΡ-

ΠΕΙ (Plat. Phaedr. 240, c., etc.) thus confirming the reading ΤΕΡΠΕΤΑΙ. On the other hand, TEMNETAI, a word used to denote felling or cutting down trees, seems to be indicated by the device of the saw, but the grammatical construction is unusual. — ED.

my private library. Completeness either in detailing the individual coins, or in enumerating them, is not claimed; a further search in numismatic literature would in all probability reveal many more. In fact, after collecting the foregoing material, I received from a correspondent the rubbing of an alchemical coin, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Poillon of New York, and which I will describe presently. This piece is one not known to the writers I have quoted, and this circumstance led me to entertain a hope that I might possibly find other medals and coins of hermetic origin in the great treasuries of Europe. A clue afforded by Bauer, especially directed me to the Imperial Cabinet of Coins in Vienna. But first, I may note that inquiries made in person at the Coin Department of the British Museum, and that of the National Library in Paris, were entirely fruitless. The gentlemen in charge received me with great courtesy, but had no knowledge of alchemical coins, and much less preserved specimens. Inquiry, also, for Reyher's book, being the authority on the subject up to 1692, developed the fact that it was not to be found in either of the above far-famed institutions.

At Vienna, however, my request to see the Wenzel Seyler medallion was promptly granted, and further queries led to the exhibition of three handsome specimens of alchemical coins. Through the kindness of the Director of the Cabinet of Coins, I was permitted to have made plaster moulds of the three pieces; these were prepared by the workman of the Imperial Cabinet in the highest style of art. Carrying these moulds with me to London, the Head Keeper of Coins kindly allowed me to avail myself of the skilled electrotyper of the British Museum for the preparation of fac similes. These I had made in duplicate, presenting one set to the British Museum, and carrying away the other for my private use. One of these pieces is of gold, or what purports to be gold, and two are of (pseudo) silver. One of the latter was known to Reyher and is figured in his oft-quoted book.

XXXVI. The coin of which I have a rubbing has the following characters:

Obverse. A figure of Saturn as Chronos, having a scythe over his right shoulder, and dragging behind him Mercury, whose caduceus has fallen in front. Above Saturn, the sun and rays piercing the clouds. Over Mercury, the words: SINE ME NIHIL. (Without me nothing [can be accomplished.]) In the sun's rays, PER ME (Through me), and above: TANDEM (At last). In front of Saturn: SI VOLVERO (If I should be changed). The significance of these symbols is plain; remembering that Saturn is lead, Mercury quicksilver, and the sun gold, they have reference to the transmutation of mercury to gold by the aid of lead and of heat (PER ME in the sun's rays).

The *reverse* shows a large triangle surrounded by flames issuing at right angles to its three sides; within the triangle is a figure made by combining the symbols of sulphur \triangle , salt \ominus , and mercury \times , over which is the symbol of gold \odot . Above this, and within the triangle, are the words: TRINUM IN UNO (Three in one). On the edge of the piece (writes my correspondent) is the following inscription: A star of seven pellets, with the words: DUM \times CORNUA \triangleright ASSUMIT SOROR FIT MATER FRATRI SUO \odot RO (Whilst I was mercury the silver [moon] takes her horns, and the sister becomes the mother to gold her

brother), and following this a little tablet with the letters F. K. The piece itself is of tin or pewter and in fine condition; it measures 35 mm. in diameter. It bears no date, but is apparently not very ancient. The theory that bodies are compounded of three principles, to wit; sulphur, salt and mercury, prevailed from the middle of the fifth century to the middle of the eighteenth, though it was modified in the latter period by the introduction of Phlogiston.

XXXVII. Taking up the fac similes in chronological order, the oldest, though bearing no date, can be assigned to the period between 1581 and 1619, since it bears the name of Francis II, Duke of Saxony.

This is of silver, or some white metal resembling it, and measures 68 mm. in diameter. The *obverse* is almost wholly taken up with inscriptions arranged in concentric circles, within and without a central triangle, in the corners of which are fireballs, a naked man and a salamander, and centrally another small circle.

✠ FRANCISCVS • II • D : G : SAXONIÆ. ANGARIÆ • WESTPHALIÆ. ET : HADELERIÆ • DVX
PROPIIO DEO SECVRVS AGO | SIMPLICITAS ET RECTVM TVVM | RVTA VIRES CET
DEO SIBI ET PROXIMO
MIRABILIS DEVIS EST IN OPERIBUS SVIS
SAPIENTIÆ DIVINÆ MVNVS TANDEM ☺
POSVI TIBI PVNCTVM ET REDVCAM TE

It is difficult to translate with certainty the medieval Latin on this piece, but it may perhaps be rendered as follows:

(Francis II, by the grace of God Duke of Saxony, Engern, Westphalia, and Hadeln. God being favorable, I act in safety. Simplicity and thy justice [prevailing] the rue [the national emblem] shall flourish. For God, for himself and for his neighbor. God is wonderful in his works. Gold is at length the gift of divine wisdom. I have set a mark for thee and will bring thee back.)

The *reverse* has the following words, also arranged in concentric circles; but within the central triangle two arms issue from clouds, their united hands clasping an upright sword, which itself is surrounded by flames.

✠ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS BONÆ VOLVNTATIS :
✠ TRIA • SVNT • MIRABILIA : DEVIS • ET • HOMO : MATER • ET • VIRGO : TRINVS • ET • VNVS :
IEHOVA • VERBVM • CARO • FACTVM. EST • ZEPHIRIS • SPIRANTIBVS • MESSIAS • S • SPIRITVS.
IRA PLACATA.
Ѡ ρ ψ
HOMO.

(✠ Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, to men of good will. ✠ Three things are marvels, God and man, Mother and virgin, Threefold and one. Jehovah. The word has been made flesh. Zephyrs blowing. Messiah. Holy Spirit. Anger appeased. Man.)

The characters above the word HOMO are not cut with sufficient distinctness to be identified, and are given here as closely as possible with type. In *Historischen Remarques über die neuesten Sachen in Europa*, (Hamburg, 1702, etc.), this is described at p. 179. The writer says the first may mean the tables of the Law, (the conventional representation of which it evidently resembles) the centre and last characters the world, and the chalice of the New Testament; and in view of the inscription this seems as satisfactory an explanation as can be offered. The first character is not recognizable as an alchemical symbol, the second is antimony, and the third *calx*, or lime. This Medal is also described in M. Christian Schlegel's *Biblia in*

Nummis, Jena, 1703, (p. 346) who however doubts its being alchemical. (Quoted by David L. Walter, *loc. cit.*) See plate.

Reyher describes a variety of this "thaler piece," so called, and illustrates it at page 18, which has the well-known chemical symbols ⊖ ♫ ♩ of sulphur, salt and mercury, but otherwise seems to conform exactly to our plate. *Historischen Remarques*, p. 129, also has an engraving, and the piece is further briefly mentioned by Köhler and Madai (No. 1282).

XXXVIII. (Medal of 1675.)—This has the appearance of a piece of silver hammered into shape by an unskilled hand; the marks of the hammer are clearly seen on its faces, and the edge is turned over till it projects slightly on the circumference. It measures 66 mm. in diameter. The *obverse* has a representation of Saturn as Chronos or Time, with a flowing beard and common garments; he holds a scythe in his right hand, the blade of which passes above and behind his head. He has, as often portrayed, one wooden leg. In his left arm he supports a naked infant. On his left a house and a lofty tree; on his right rising ground and another tree; at his feet grass and flowers. No inscription. This design is not stamped as by a die, but is drawn on the face by some sharp-pointed instrument.

The *reverse* has a few simple scrolls and the words in five lines in script characters: ANNO 1675 MENSE JULIO EGO J. J. BECHER DOCTOR HANC UNCIAM ARGENTI FINISSIMI EX PLUMBO ARTE ALCHYMICA TRANSMUTAUI. (In the month of July, 1675, I, Doctor J. J. Becher, transmuted by hermetic art this ounce of purest silver from lead.) See plate.

This inscription is of the highest interest, as it directly associates this medal with the eminent German chemist Dr. Johann Joachim Becher, Professor of Medicine in Mainz, and physician to the Elector. Born in 1635 at Spires, he was self educated, but his talents gained for him many positions of honor. At one time he resided in Munich, where he had an excellent laboratory; later in Vienna, and still later in Holland. In 1681 he traveled in England, examining the mines and smelting works of Cornwall. He died in 1682, according to some authorities, in London. He was the author of thirty-seven or more works, the most celebrated being that usually known as *Physica Subterranea*, (Frankfurt, 1669); a later edition of this, published at Leipzig in 1703, has a long introduction by George E. Stahl. In this joint work the doctrine of Phlogiston is promulgated, a theory that controlled chemical science for more than a century.

Although possessed of no mean attainments in science, Becher was a firm believer in alchemy, and labored and wrote much on the transmutation of metals. In the same year as that of the medal in question (1675) he published an Essay on the possibility of transmutation, dedicated to Emperor Leopold. At this time and for two years previously he was much occupied with alchemy; in 1673 he made a proposition to the States General of Holland to manufacture for the government one million thalers per annum, above all costs, by operations on sea-sand, of which certainly there is no lack on the coast. He maintained that the sand fused with certain ingredients, to which were added one mark of silver, yielded uniformly one *as* of gold, and stated that by operating on one million marks of silver daily, the above named profit could be secured. This proposition was favorably considered by the govern-

ment, which granted him a premium and a percentage. In 1679 an experiment was made, whereby one mark of silver yielded six *as* of gold. But notwithstanding this fortunate result, the project was never carried out, and Becher soon after left the country. In justice to this chemist, it should be stated that he himself said he preferred science itself to all gold. To the circumstances connected with the medal in question, I have not as yet found any reference in those of his works at my disposition.

XXXIX. (1716.)—The third of the fac simile pieces is of (suppositious) gold, and is a handsome piece of workmanship, the figures and letters being in high relief.

Obverse. A large figure of Saturn resting on clouds, with the head of the Sun, holding a scythe in his right hand and an hourglass in his left. On the clouds to his left the symbol of lead h ; on the outer circle the words: AUREA PROGENIES PLUMBO PROGNATA PARENTE. (A golden offspring begotten of its parent lead.)

Reverse. No ornaments whatever, and the following long inscription in letters of uniform size:

METAMORPHOSIS | CHYMICA | SATURNI IN SOLEM | ID EST | PLUMBI | IN AURUM, | SPECTATA
CENIPONTI | 31 DECEMBRIS MDCCXVI. | PROCURANTE : SERENISSIMO | CAROLO PHILIPPO | COMITE
PALATINO RHENI | S : [ACRI] R : [OMANI] I [MPERII] ARCHIDAPIFERO ET ELECTORE | BAVARIE,
IULIAE, CLIVIAE ET MONTIUM DUCE, | TYROLIS GUBERNATORE ETC., ETC., ATQUE IN HAC MONETA |
AD PERENNEM REI MEMORIAM | ARCI AMBROS ET | POSTERITATI DONATA. (The chemical meta-
morphosis of Saturn into Sol, that is, of lead into gold, seen at Innsbruck, December 31st,
1716, at the hands of his highness Charles Philip, Count Palatine of the Rhine, of the Holy
Roman Empire, Chamberlain and Elector of Bavaria, Duke of Julich, Cleves and Berg, Gover-
nor of the Tyrol, etc. And a coin in this [*i. e.* struck in metal resulting from this metamor-
phosis] is given as a perpetual souvenir of the transaction to the Castle of Ambros and to
posterity.) See plate.

This inscription gives all that we have of its history; the Castle of Ambros was renowned in the last century for its extensive and valuable collections of curiosities, many of which are still preserved in Vienna. The hexameter on the obverse, *Aurea progenies*, etc., was first used, as we have stated, by the Emperor Ferdinand III in 1650.

XL. Since collecting most of the preceding material, I have received a kind letter from Dr. Hans Riggauer, Director of the Royal Bavarian Cabinet of Coins, Munich, communicating a list of the alchemical medals in possession of the Collection; to this we have already referred, and we here add brief notes of additional medals named in his letters, Nos. XL to XLIII.

A pest-medal. *Obverse*: St. George and the Dragon. *Reverse*. A monogram, etc., and an inscription with the symbols y and d .

XLI. A medal of lead, size of a double thaler. *Obverse*. In an inner circle the sun surrounded by the signs y d \odot δ y d C , and the inscription (translated): THIS THALER IS MANUFACTURED OF SEVEN METALS. *Reverse*. An inscription declaring that "These metallic and mercurial materials are worn by men as protection against rheumatism and erysipelas."

XLII. A small, thick medal of lead. *Obverse*. A hexagram with the letters A D O N A I in the corners; in the central hexagon the characters d \odot d y . *Reverse*. A pentagram with alchemical and mystical characters.

XLIII. A medal of tin. *Obverse.* A miner at work, surrounded by sixteen alchemical characters. *Reverse.* An inscription of ten lines. (See Appel, 4038.)

It is obvious from even these brief descriptions, that Nos. XL to XLIII fall in the class of talismanic medals, and the alchemical symbols so-called are of purely astrological significance.

Besides the coins and medals made from hermetic gold and silver, there were many other evidences of alchemical skill not less reliable and pleasing. Having no intention, however, of reviewing the history of transmutations in general, we can only allude to a few of these visible and precious proofs of the mystic art. Early in the 17th century, Michael Sendivogius of Poland played a successful rôle as alchemist in many parts of Europe, receiving special favors from crowned heads and wealthy noblemen. In 1604 he went to Prague and was cordially received by Emperor Rudolph II, a devotee of alchemy; Sendivogius presented a morsel of the philosopher's stone to the Emperor, who made a transmutation with his own hands; delighted with his success, Rudolph caused to be placed on the wall of the room of the castle in which the event occurred, a marble tablet inscribed as follows:

FACIAT HOC QUISPIAM ALIUS
QUOD FECIT SENDIVOGIUS POLONUS!

(Let any other do what Sendivogius the Pole has done.)

This tablet was still to be seen in position as late as 1740. Sendivogius was given the title of Counsellor of State, and honored with a medal of the Emperor. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique*. Paris, 1741, Vol. I, p. 339.)

On another occasion Sendivogius delighted the King of Poland, Sigismund II, by transmuting a silver medal into gold without injuring the ornamentation; this he did by merely heating the medal red hot and dipping it into a solution of the "powder" in alcohol. Borel, in his *Antiquités Gauloises*, relates that he saw this crown piece in Paris, and he describes it as "partly gold, so far only as it was steeped in the elixir, and the gold part was porous, being specifically more compact than in its former state in silver; there was, moreover, no appearance of soldering nor any possibility of deception." (Morhof, *Epistola ad Joel Langelottum*. Hamburgi, 1673, p. 150.)

A certain Lascaris, whose movements were mysterious in the extreme and who generally remained incognito, is credited with a remarkable feat in Vienna. On the 20th July, 1716, before a number of important personages, in the palace of the Commander of the Fortress, Lascaris transformed a copper pfennig into silver by plunging it into a certain liquid. This was testified to in legal form by many dignitaries of the Church and of the State.

The Scotch alchemist, Alexander Sethon, in 1602, made a projection for his host, James Haussen, a poor sailor; some of the gold he gave to Dr. Vanderlinden, a reputable physician, who engraved on it the date of the transmutation, *March 13th, 1602, at four o'clock*; this piece was seen in the hands of the Doctor's grandson by George Morhof. The same Sethon is credited with another transmutation for a Frankfurt merchant named Coch, with whom he lodged, and from the gold thus obtained shirt buttons were

manufactured. (Th. de Hoghelande, *Historiae aliquot transmutationis metallicae*. Coloniae, 1604.)

In many families of Germany, heirlooms, such as the buttons just named, were treasured and handed down to younger generations as mystical emblems of a lost art; such was the buckle, half silver and half gold, received from an unknown adept by Baron von Creuz of Homburg in 1715; such were the silver guldens transmuted to gold by Count Caetano, in the city of Berlin (1705); such, too, was the drinking-cup belonging to the Countess Sophie von Erbach, which was changed from silver to gold by an unknown visitor in her castle; such also were the rings and buttons preserved by the Güldenfalk family as a souvenir of the skill of an adept in 1755.

Those who believed and would persuade others to believe in the transmutations of metals, were further wont to recall the enormous riches of many reputed followers of Hermes, discovered usually after their death. Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who made projections with his own hands, at his death in 1580, left seventeen millions of rix dollars in the treasury; Rudolph II of Germany, already often alluded to, left at his death in 1680, eighty-four hundred weight of gold and sixty hundred weight of silver, products of hermetic art. At the same time the professed makers of gold invariably demanded from their credulous patrons, or from the public, large sums of gold itself, ostensibly for the preparation of the wonder-working "tincture," though actually it was consumed in the maintenance of ostentatious and extravagant living.

The establishment of a truly scientific spirit of inquiry, and the progress of a rational chemistry at the close of the last century, exposed the pretensions of alchemy, and deprived the charlatans of their power over the masses. The manufacture of coins and medals to commemorate fraud and legerdemain ceased, yet this century is not wholly without its harmless claimants of alchemical knowledge and power.

In 1843 a curious work appeared in Paris, by a manufacturer of cloths of one of the southern provinces, who undertakes to teach in *nineteen lessons* the secret of transmutation. François Cambriel, the author of this "*Cours de philosophie hermétique*," makes the following magnificent offer:

"We therefore offer 25,000 francs for each thousand francs loaned, provided the person loaning the money will grant us his confidence and will furnish 6,000 francs (a sufficient amount to complete our discovery), to be paid in seventeen payments, one every month except the first, which shall be of 1,200 francs." Then follows his address, and it is rather significant that he resides in *Judas Street!* N°. 8, Paris. This tempting offer does not seem to have found takers; perhaps the author lacked the financial ability of a George Law to float his bubble.

In 1869 Dr. Gottlieb Latz, of Bonn, one of the University towns of Germany, published an extraordinary volume on alchemy, "for the use of physicians and all educated thinkers," in which he exhibits much misdirected learning, and amazing credulity.

Finally, this very year, 1889, has seen the second edition of a volume having the title; "L'or et la transmutation des métaux, par G. Théodore Tiffereau, alchimiste du XIXe siècle. Paris, 1889." To analyze this singular book would take up too much space at the close of a paper already lengthened

beyond expectation, but we may briefly say that the author claims to have discovered while residing in Mexico, *nature's processes* of producing the metals gold and silver in mines, and he appeals to the public to give their attention to a series of six memoirs addressed to the French Academy of Sciences and declined by them. These memoirs are couched in respectful, not extravagant terms, and clothed in modern chemical language, facts which make the claims of the author more at variance with current belief. He permitted one of the assayers of the Mint at Paris to perform one of his experiments, and the report annexed would be discouraging to any one less blind, enthusiastic, and self-confident than Monsieur Tiffereau.

Tiffereau does not strictly come within the scope of this essay, as he has not as yet made any contributions to numismatics; perhaps this notice may prompt him to do so, and furnish collectors with one more singular proof of belief in a long-lived delusion.

University Club, New York.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 95.]

115. *Obverse.* Very large bust, in high relief, by Coutts. Inscription, within pearlyd circle and olive wreath border: + ELISHA KENT KANE + | BORN AT PHILADELPHIA. FEBRUARY. 3. 1820 + | + DIED. AT. HAVANA. FEBRUARY. 16. 1857.

Reverse. Plain. Copper shell, electrotype. 92.

R. Coulton Davis Cat., Jan. 22-26, 1890, No. 1857; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1247.

A medal was voted to Dr. Kane by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, for his services in search of Sir John Franklin. This had not been executed in 1878 (Loubat, The Medallic History of the United States of America, 1776-1876, Vol. I, xxvii), and Surgeon-General John Mills Browne, U. S. N., has ascertained for me from the Treasury Department that it has never been struck to this day.

Dr. Kane did however receive the medal from the British residents of New York; the Queen's medal to Arctic Explorers between 1818 and 1855 (Grueber, Guide to the English Medals in the King's Library, British Museum, 1881, p. 138, No. 602); the Founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, in 1856; and the gold medal of the Société de Géographie, in 1858.

Dr. Winslow Lewis (1799-1875), of Boston.

116. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: WINSLOW - LEWIS, M. D.

Reverse. * * * | AUG. B. SAGE'S | NUMISMATIC | GALLERY | N° 5 | * * * Bronze, copper. 20. Edges beaded.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue, N.-A., No. 5901.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

There is a second medal, a Masonic "jewel," commemorating Dr. Lewis.

117. *Obverse.* A flight of three steps, on either side of which an angel, while a third is descending. At the foot a sleeping man; at top, rays emerging from clouds. This is "the ladder which Jacob in his vision saw, having three principal rounds," FIDES, SPES, CHARITAS, as appears below, upon a band.

Reverse. Plain, for member's name. Usually enclosed in a garter of blue enamel, on which WINSLOW LEWIS LODGE in gold letters, and a small square and compasses at end of ribbon. Gold. 19.

Marvin, *Amer. Jour. of Num.*, July, 1878, p. 8; *Ibid.*, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 117.

Dr. Lewis, a very dear friend of the writer, was a skilled numismatist, as well as influential Mason and eminent surgeon.

Dr. Henry Richard Linderman (1825-79) of Philadelphia, Director of the U. S. Mint.

118. *Obverse.* Within a milled circle, bust to right. Beneath, BARBER. F Inscription: H. R. LINDERMAN. | NA 1825. OB 1879. Upon each side, a twig of bay.

Reverse. Within a similar circle, a seated female placing a wreath upon an urn. This stands upon a square monument, on whose front, surrounded by a serpent swallowing itself, the name HENRY. Upon left face, NA | 1799 | OB 1879. In front, an antique lamp and a large inverted torch. overshadowing all, an acacia or weeping willow. Beneath, JOSEPH HENRY. Inscription: ANNUAL ASSAY 1879. | SCIENTIA VIRTUS VERITAS Upon either side, a twig, as upon obverse. Bronze. 24. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

This rare medal is in my collection.

Dr. Valentine Mott (1785-1865), of New York.

119. *Obverse.* A patient lying upon operating table, at whom Death, as a skeleton amid clouds, aims a dart, which is warded off by a standing female figures Legend: SECAT SALVBRITER [He wounds to heal.]

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: CHIRVRGO | PERITISSIMO | VALENTINO MOTT | AVDITORES SVI. | PRID. ID. FEB. | MDCCCXXII.

This very rare medal is in the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

There is another medal of Dr. Mott, the prize which he instituted at the Medical Department of the University of New York. In accordance with our classification, this will be later considered.

Dr. Joseph Pancoast (1805-82), of Philadelphia.

120. *Obverse.* Head to left, in high relief. Behind, PANCOAST Beneath neck, W. BARBER. F.

Reverse. Within laurel and oak branches united by ribbon: JOSEPH | PANCOAST. M. D. | PROF OF ANATOMY | JEFFERSON MEDICAL | COLLEGE. | BORN 1805. Silver, bronze. 49. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, the Fisher, and my own. I include this in the present group, as it is not a prize medal of the College mentioned upon the reverse.

121. *Obverse.* Inscription: JOSEPH PANCOAST M. D.

Reverse. Plain. Bronze. 72 x 48. "A cast from Barber's model at the U. S. Mint."

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson (1787-1854), of Philadelphia, Director of the United States Mint.

122. *Obverse.* Nude bust to left. Beneath, c. c. WRIGHT. F. Inscription: ROBERT M. PATTERSON DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT. | 1835-51.

Reverse. A serpent swallowing itself, entwined with a laurel branch and palm leaf, the whole tied by ribbon. Within, above, a scroll; upon which, CODEX | MONETA | 1837. Below, A PARTING TOKEN | OF REGARD | FROM THE OFFICERS | AND CLERKS | OF THE MINT. | 1851. Bronze. 41. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue, N.-A., No. 4998.

It is in my collection. Rare.

Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the U. S. Mint.

123. *Obverse.* Bust, with queue, to left; a neck-cloth under the collar. Beneath shoulder, F(URST). Inscription: BENJAMIN RUSH M:D:OF PHILADELPHIA ::

Reverse. A river, flowing from side to side forwards; in the background, the setting sun, with clouds and mountains. Large trees in foreground, to right; to the left, SYDENHAM. In front, a block of stone, on which: READ-THINK-OBSERVE. Upon this, an open book. Beneath, to right, M(ORITZ). FURST FEC. Exergue: A(NNO). MDCCCXVIII. Silver, bronze, lead. 27. 41 mm. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, June, 1889, page 522, No. 1064; *Ibid.*, The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician, *Journal of the Amer. Med. Asso.*, Sept. 7, 1889 (reprint, Chicago, 1889).

In the Government (Lee) Collection, the Fisher, and my own. There are said to be but two specimens in silver, both of which seem recently to have again appeared.

124. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. An altar, upon which rests an open book. Above, SYDENHAM. In front, upon an oval panel, a bust of Aesculapius, with serpent-encircled staff. In another panel, at right, an urn. Beneath, to right, M. FURST FEC. Exergue: A(NNO). MDCCCXVIII. Bronze, gilt bronze. 27. 41 mm. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, page 523, No. 1065; *Ibid.*, Medals of Rush, p. 16, No. 2.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. These medals are both very rare, the latter much the more so. Of this, the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, who have given attention to the subject, say that they "have never seen it proof, or in good condition." The medals were both struck in the same year, 1808, but I have tried in vain, from the officers of the Mint and otherwise, to ascertain the occasion.

For his investigations into Yellow Fever, Dr. Rush received gold medals from the King of Prussia in 1805, and the Queen of Etruria in 1807, and a diamond ring from the Czar of Russia in 1811.

Dr. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), of Weimar.

As two medals of Schiller have been struck in this country, they have to be mentioned here. Their description, however, will more appropriately be deferred till we reach the medical medals of Germany.

Dr. John Torrey (1796 [1798, N. Y. Med. Register]-1873), of New York, U. S. Assayer, and a very celebrated botanist.

125. *Obverse.* Cloaked figure. No inscription.

Reverse. Draped mortuary altar. Inscription: J. TORREY. OB. MAR. 10,-73. Silver. 21. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

I have not yet seen this mortuary medal. It was of the Assay of 1874.

[To be continued.]

MONEY IN THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, PERSIAN GULF.

In the Bazaar of Manameh, the Capital, you may find, says Mr. Theodore Bent (in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, for January, 1890), that queer el Hasa¹ money called Towilah, or "long bits," i.e. short bars of copper doubled back and compressed together, with a few characters indicating the Prince who struck them. Bent also says that the women wear aprons of gold coins, but does not specify the pieces. I hazard a guess that these latter may probably be Persian Tomauns, the Persians having many interests connected with the Bahreiners.

At the time of Albuquerque's (Portuguese) expedition, A. D. 1506, the King of Bahrein was a tributary to the Viceroy of Hormez (captured by Albuquerque), and paid him annually forty thousand "pardaos." What coins were these? W. T. N.

1. El Hasa, Coast of, in Arabia, Persian Gulf.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS, AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 90.]

MEDALS OF THE COMETS OF 1666 CONTINUED.

SCARCELY had confidence been restored in a small measure when another terrible disaster befell the ill-fated city. The baleful Comet had not yet done its worst. The great fire of London has so often been described by authors who have exhausted the language to portray its horrors, that we think the following plain but contemporaneous description, which is taken from the *London Gazette*, published by authority, will interest the reader.

"Whitehall, September 8, 1666.

"The ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of fire lately happened in the City of London, it hath been thought fit, for satisfying the minds of so many of His Majesty's good subjects who must needs be concerned for the issue of so great an accident, to give this short but true account of it.

"On the 2nd instant at one of the clock in the morning, there happened to break out a sad deplorable fire in Pudding Lane, near New Fish Street, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the town so close built with wooden pitched houses, spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the inhabitants and neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffusion of it by pulling down houses, as ought to have been done; so that this lamentable fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any engines, or working near it. It fell out most unhappily, too, that a violent easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day and the night following, spreading itself up to Gracechurch Street, and downwards from Cannon Street to the water-side, as far as the Three Cranes in the Vintry.

"The people in all parts about it, distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it, by pulling down houses, and making great intervals, but all in vain; the fire seizing upon the timber and rubbish, and so continuing itself even through those spaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding His Majesty's own, and His Royal Highness's¹ indefatigable and personal pains to apply all possible remedies to prevent it,—calling upon and helping the people with their guards, and a great number of nobility and gentry unweariedly assisting the men; for which they were requited by a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God, the wind slackened a little on Tuesday night, and the flames meeting with brick buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and His Royal Highness never despairing nor slackening his personal care, wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the Lords of the Council, before and behind it, that a stop was put to it at the Temple Church, near Holborn Bridge, Pie Corner, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman Street, at the end of Basinghall Street, by the postern, at the upper end of Bishopsgate Street and Leadenhall Street, at the Standard in Cornhill, at the Church in Fenchurch Street, near Clothworkers' Hall in Mincing Lane, at the middle of Mark Lane, and at the Tower Dock.

"On Thursday, by the blessing of God, it was wholly beat down and extinguished: but so as that evening it unhappily burst out again afresh at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks (as it is supposed) upon a pile of wooden buildings; but His Royal Highness, who watched there that whole night in person, by the great labour and diligence used, and especially by applying powder to blow up the houses about it, before day happily mastered it. Divers strangers, Dutch and French, were, during the fire, apprehended upon suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it; who are all imprisoned, and informations prepared, to make a severe inquisition hereupon by my Lord Chief Justice Keeting, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council, and some principal members of the City; notwithstanding which suspicions, the manner of the burning all along in a train, and so blown forwards in all its way by strong winds, makes us conclude the whole was the effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak

¹ The Prince alluded to as "His Royal Highness" was the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our sins, showing us the terror of His judgment in thus raising the fire, and immediately after His miraculous and never-enough-to-be-acknowledged mercy in putting a stop to it, when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for the quenching of it, however industriously pursued, seemed insufficient.

"His majesty then sat hourly in council, and ever since hath continued making rounds about the City, in all parts of it where the danger and mischief was greatest, till this morning that he hath sent his grace the Duke of Albemarle whom he had called for to assist him in this great occasion, to put his happy and successful hand to the finishing this memorable deliverance. About the Tower the seasonable orders given for plucking down houses to secure the magazines of powder, was most especially successful, that part being up the wind: notwithstanding which, it came almost to the very gates of it, so as by this early provision, the several stores of war lodged in the Tower were entirely saved; and we have, further, this infinite cause particularly to give God thanks that the fire did not happen in any of those places where His Majesty's naval stores are kept, so as though it hath pleased God to visit us with His own hand, He hath not, by disfurnishing us with the means of carrying on the war, subjected us to our enemies. It might be observed, that this fire happened in a part of the town where, though the commodities were not very rich, yet they were so bulky that they could not well be removed, so that the inhabitants of that part where it first began have sustained very great loss; but by the best inquiries we can make, the other parts of the town, where the commodities were of greater value, took the alarm so early, that they saved most of their goods of value, which possibly, may have diminished the loss; though some think that if the whole industry of the inhabitants had been applied to the stopping of the fire, and not to the saving of their particular goods, the success might have been much better, not only to the public, but to many of them in their own particulars. Through this sad accident it is easy to be imagined how many persons were necessitated to remove themselves and goods into the open fields, where they were forced to continue some time, which could not but work compassion in the beholders; but His Majesty's care was most signal on this occasion, who, besides his personal pains, was frequent in consulting all ways for relieving those distressed persons."

It was in remembrance of this fire that the great "Monument of London" was erected. It was the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by virtue of the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London, 1667; was completed, 1677, and is, with the flaming vase of gilded bronze which surmounts it, 215 feet in height.

As appears by the inscription on the monument, the fire consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public and private structures, 13,200 dwelling houses, 400 streets. Out of 26 wards, 15 were destroyed utterly, and 8 others half burned and shattered. The ruins were 436 acres in extent, from the Tower by the side of the Thames to the Temple Church, and thence from the northeast along the city wall to the head of the Fleet ditch. The "Popish faction" was accused of causing the fire, and an inscription on the plinth of the monument placed there by the aldermen in 1681, was to that effect. The inscription was erased in 1685, under the Roman Catholic influences paramount in the reign of James II; it was restored in 1689 by William and Mary, and remained until 1831, when it was finally erased by order of the Common Council.

(*London Gazette*, as quoted. *Hist. Monument Lon.* London, n. d. Chamber's *Book of Days*. Molloy, *Royalty Restored*. Hevelius, quoted by Newton.)

[To be continued.]

ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR.

A RECENT issue of the *Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel* says: "Linus Dibble of Saybrook has just made a rare find in the line of an old coin, which is rare, and which he values at \$600. He recently purchased a tract of land and began ploughing it. The property, seventy-five years ago, was used as a home lot, but has laid idle since that time. In ploughing the garden he turned up a silver dollar with the unmistakable date upon it of 1804." We suspect it is a Spanish coin.

GLEANINGS.

LIONS vs. LEOPARDS ON ANGLO-GALLIC COINS.

WITHOUT in any way entering upon the heraldic aspect of the question, it may be of interest to examine this numismatic mystery ; at any rate, so argues M. Francisque Michel in one of his Notes on the Metrical MS. Romance, by Chandos Herald, entitled, "Le Prince Noir," translated and printed in 1883. M. Michel then proceeds to refer to a Dutch Collection of Historical Medals, (*i.e.*, Van Mieris, Historie der Nederlandsche Vorsten, The Hague, 1732) among which is one which has evidently been struck to commemorate the grant of the Duchy of Guienne by Louis XI to his brother Charles,¹ who is there represented on horseback, fully armed, with drawn sword in his hand, his visor up, his tunic studded with the fleurs de lys of France, and the *leopard* of Guienne. His horse is adorned in a similar manner. The motto is "Deus" (undoubtedly for Dominus) "Karolus Maximus Aquitanorum Dux et Francorum filius." The other side portrays a Duke of Aquitaine seated under an open canopy supported by two angels, in which are also the Arms of France and of Guienne. An example of this medal, in gold, is in the National Cabinet of Coins at Paris.

Now, among the varieties of Anglo-Gallic Coins, struck by Edward III and the Black Prince, appeared gold pieces, known as "Guiennois" and "Leopards," the latter so named from the effigy of that animal appearing on the field ; and among the counters, issued by the former in England, is another leopard device, with the legend, "Leopard je suis." All this, however, only shows that both English and French monarchs, at different times, made use of the leopard as a heraldic and numismatic charge, but throws no light on the vexed question whether the three lions on the shield of England were or were not originally representations of the inferior wild animal. The Guiennois leopard would naturally be used by the Black Prince after his conquests in France, and assumption of the Duchy and Government of Aquitaine and Gascony.

NUMISMATIC SATIRE UPON GENERAL BOULANGER.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining a most curious example of numismatic satire, in treatment quite distinct from such satirical medals as have been at various dates called forth by the occurrence of marked historical or social events.

The piece in question is a ten centimes, bronze, of Napoleon III, bearing Barre's unlaureated head of that emperor. The reverse remains untouched in legend and device ; but the obverse has been most ingeniously manipulated by the adaptation to the head of Napoleon of a general's embroidered képi (forage cap) by the alteration of the moustache and the addition of a short beard, and by the clothing of the neck in the gold-laced uniform collar of a high commanding officer, so that the whole forms a very fair likeness of the "brav' Général," the alterations having been accomplished by means of the graver, after the copper effigy had been beaten up. The inscription, Napoleon III, has also been altered ; that name and the two first numerals having been effaced, and letters engraved forming Boulanger, so that the piece now stands as a ten centimes, copper, of "Boulanger I, Empereur." The date has also been altered, I should mention, to 1888, the year when Boulanger was sailing on the high tide of his short-lived popularity.

This clever satire is understood to be the work of some German artist, resident at Zurich, and the number of pieces manipulated being necessarily limited, there is difficulty in getting even a glimpse at an example. I am glad, therefore, to record the above particulars respecting so scarce an item.

1. This gift, in place of the Duchy of Normandy, of the Estates at Tours, very much later in date than was, however, made only in 1468, at the Convocation the epoch of the Black Prince.

TUDOR EXHIBITION. ELIZABETHAN BROADSIDES RESPECTING COINS.
LONDON, 1890.

In one of the cases is a Broadside Proclamation by Queen Elizabeth, dated December 23rd, headed, "By the Queen," and bearing her autograph signature to left of the heading, the subject being the correction of the public impression that "base testoons of fourpence half-penye were not to be current after the ende of January, 1561."¹

Another Broadside on view relates to the alteration of certain base money into fine silver, and is dated November 15th of the third year of Elizabeth's reign. This proclamation, however, in its principal feature, has regard to the circulation in England of "quantities of forayne coynes of gold and silver here in this Realme received of the subjectes upon farre greater value than they be worth," gives information as to "the Frenche Crowne and the Flemyshe or Burgundian Crowne, the printes whereof are (for better knowledge) in the margent of this Proclamacion plainly sette foorth;" and, accordingly, to left of the printed matter appear wood-cuts, very clear and simple in treatment, of the "French Crowne" (2 varieties of issues of Francis II), and of the "Flemyshe" or Burgundian Crown of Charles V, showing both obverses and reverses. There is also information respecting the "Englyshes Angels," and the "Forayne Coynes like the Englyshes Angels," which latter, worth only 9s. 3d., had been paid for at 10s. "Printes" (wood-cuts) of "these Forayne Coynes" are given, from which it would seem that they were Netherland pieces. 1.—Moneta Nova Aure Thorensis; *Obverse*, a ship; *Reverse*, St. Michael. 2.—Mona. N. A. Bat., having also a reverse of St. Michael.

These Broadsides are highly interesting, both for the subject matter and for their excellent type and get-up; they are printed in black letter, are folio in size, and, as a matter of course, of great rarity.

MEDAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830.

Hereunder is a detailed description of a curious bronze French Medal, having reference to the three so-called "glorious" days of July, 1830, which entailed the exit of Charles Dix, and the entrance of Le Roi Citoyen, Louis Philippe.

Obverse. Within a circular oak wreath this inscription, "Paris, XXVII, and XXVIII and XXIX, July, MCCCCXXX," and outside the wreath, "The French People To The English Nation."

Reverse. An elegantly modelled figure of the Genius of Peace, holding an olive branch in his right hand, and the torch (of enlightenment) in his left, stands on a globe, which has a caduceus and a cornucopia, in saltire, behind it. In the field, to right, appear the open volume (of progress), the sword of justice, the cap of liberty, and the clasped hands of fraternity, while to the left are shown the anchor of hope, and the rudder of commerce. The figure itself is good but these emblems are common-place in treatment. The legend on the rev. is, "All Mankind Are Brothers." The names of the artists, inscribed below the globe, are Gayrard and Caqué, well-known sculptors of the period.

I have never before had in hand a French Medal bearing legends in English. This is a noteworthy peculiarity, another being that the date is curiously expressed, the Roman figures used for the hundreds being VCCC, in place of the ordinary DCCC.

WILLIAM TASKER—NUGENT.

Wimbledon, Surrey.

2. I find, by the State Papers, that these testoons were the base issue of Edward VI, in 1550, and that Queen Elizabeth, on October 4th, 1560, addressed, from Hampton Court, directions to Sir William Hewet, Lord Mayor of London, to affix the mark of a portcullis, before the king's face, to the testoons in circulation, passing for 4½d.

Certain corporate towns were directed in the above sense, on October 10th, 1560: this base money, however, having been called in by proclamation of September 27th of the same year.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 98.]

DCCCXVII. Obverse, A five-pointed star with five intervening irradiated points or flames; on a medallion in the centre a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. Over the wolf the All-seeing eye within a triangle. Legend, round the edge of the medallion, ☐ DELLA · VIRTU · TRIONFANTE AL · OR · DI · ROMA. [The Lodge of Triumphant Virtue, Orient of Rome.] Reverse, The same. Loop. Size 36.¹

DCCCXVIII. Obverse, Within a triangle surrounded by a chain, are two river-gods with urns pouring water which unites in the fore-ground; the one on the observer's left is a male and the other a female; each holds a steering oar in the hand on the outer side; they lean with one arm upon the urns thus bringing their heads near each other; both are crowned with rushes, and aquatic plants are in the background: at the top the All-seeing eye sheds its rays upon them. This device doubtless alludes to the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle at the city where the Lodge is located; on the left of the triangle, Vereinte on the right Kraefte and below wirken [Union produces strength]. A circle of very small five-pointed stars surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend above ★ ☐ FRIEDRICH ZUR VATERLANDSLIEBE ★ and below OR.: V.: COBLENZ 5817 [Lodge of Frederick of Love of Fatherland, Orient of Coblenz]. Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top for suspension. Copper (?) gilt. Size 28. It is said to be rare. I know of none in America except that in the Lawrence Collection.²

DCCCXIX. Obverse, A cable tow with three knots and three loops, surrounds a triangle, which encloses an apple, stemmed and leaved; 17 on the left and 90 on the right of the apple, and 1806 below it, the latter outside the triangle. Legend, HUNDERTJAHRIGES JUBELFEST DER ☐ ZUM GOLDENEN APFEL IM ORIENT DRESDEN AM 26 27 NOV 1876 [The Centennial celebration of the Lodge of the Golden Apple, in the Orient of Dresden, Nov. 26 and 27, 1876]. Reverse, An altar on which is an apple with short stem and leaves, as on obverse. A cable tow falls over the front of the altar, the tassels of which spread to right and left over the date 1776.³ On the right is a plumb, on the left a level, and behind the altar the square and compasses, the upper part of the latter enclosing the apple. A wreath of olive, tied at the bottom

¹ For this description I am indebted to Bro. Shackles, who writes me, "I cannot ascertain if there is any Lodge of Triumphant Virtue at Rome, but there is one of that name at Aversa, a small town a few miles north of Naples, according to the recent Calendars. No Lodges existed in Rome prior to 1871." I judge this to be a member's medal of recent date, but am uncertain whether the reverse is incused or a replica of the obverse, but presume the former, or possibly two shells joined, as we should hardly suppose two identical dies would be cut.

² I learn from Bro. Shackles, who has an impression of this Medal, that the Lodge by which it was struck was originally a "Field," or as we call them, an Army Lodge. It was warranted by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, of Berlin, at Coblenz, Oct. 19, 1817; it became dormant June 8, 1826, but about 1860 was revived and became quite prosperous. The motto has a double allusion,—to the confluence or union of the rivers as mentioned, and also to the fact that soon after its foundation it received in a body the members of the

Lodge *L'Union Desirée*, which during the French domination of the Rhine had been erected by the Grand Orient of France, either on the 22d of April, 1805, or the 5th of Feb., 1810, but as to which is the correct date authorities differ. It is a member's jewel.

³ This is said to be rare; an impression is in the Lawrence Collection. The date 1783 was the year of the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge at Frankfurt by Lodges using the ritual of the "Eclectic Bund," which included only the three symbolic degrees. Whether this Lodge was for a time allied to that body I have been unable to ascertain, but as the Grand Lodge of Saxony, formed in 1811, recognizes officially only those grades, it seems probable. This is corroborated by the fact that the latter Provincial Grand Lodge, with which the Golden Apple appears to have been previously connected, abolished all the grades above Master Mason in 1806 or 1807, and one of the dates may allude to that event. I can suggest nothing relative to the other—1790 on the obverse. 1776 is the date of foundation as appears from the legend.

by a ribbon the ends of which extending upwards fill the space below the altar, surrounds the device. On the wreath are three pomegranates at equal distances apart; between the stems of the wreath, the date 1783. No legend. Silver. Size 24.

DCCCXX. Obverse, Within a wreath of oak, open at the top and tied by a bow of ribbon at the bottom, an inscription in nine lines, the first, seventh, and eighth curving: DIE LOGE | Z. D. | DREI SCHWERTERN | UND | ASTRÄA Z. GRUNENDEN | RAUTE | DEM ANDENKEN AM | D. 27 OCTOBER 1773 [The Lodges of the Three Swords and Astraea of the Evergreen Rue, in commemoration of the 27th October, 1773]. Reverse, The front of a long building, of two stories, a tower and steeple in the centre. Below, in exergue, D. 27 OCTOBER 1873.¹ Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 20.

DCCCXXI. Obverse, Naked bust to observer's left, of the reigning Duke. Legend, ERNST II HERZOG VON SACHSEN COBURG UND GOTHA [Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha]. Under the decollation, small, HELFRICHT. F. A circle of small dots outside the legend; near the edge. Reverse, Within a full garland of roses and rose leaves, tied at the top with a ribbon, is an equilateral triangle, on the centre of which is a compass, the four cardinal points indicated by letters, the needle pointed upwards to the north; over the compass the letter G, above which is a crown; the field of the triangle is filled with rays from the compass. On the left of the triangle 1806, on the right 1881, and below 30 JANUAR (the date of the 75th Anniversary). Legend, separated by a circle from the field, ZUR 75 JÄHRIGEN JUBELFEIER DER S^T JOH. LOGE ERNST Z. COMPASS I. OR. Z. GOTHA * [For the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the St. John Lodge Ernest of the Compass, in the Orient of Gotha].² Bronze. Size 32.

The following piece is included so frequently by Continental collectors among Masonics, that it seems proper to describe it. Franckenberg was a member of the Lodge Ernest of the Compass, of Gotha, and a Medal was struck by that Lodge of a distinctively Masonic character (see CCCLXXXIX), in honor of his completing a half century of public service, but I see no evidence that this piece has any reference to the Order, and therefore do not number it.

Obverse, Within a wreath of oak leaves, tied by a bow of ribbon at the bottom, an inscription in five lines: SYLVIUS | FRIEDER · LUDW | FREYHERR | VON | FRANCKENBERG [Sylvius Frederick Louis, Baron Von Franckenberg]. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: AM | 2 IAN 1815 | 50 IAHRE RUHMVOLL | MINISTER | DER HERZOGTHUMER | GOTHA | UND | ALTENBURG [On the second of January, 1815, for fifty years a minister full of glory to the Duchy of Gotha and Altenburg]. Copper, and probably other metals. Size 20.³

DCCCXXII. Obverse, Bust of Puhlmann to left, in uniform, with decorations on his breast; below the bust, in very small letters, KULLRICH

¹ This is evidently a Centennial of Dresden Lodges, but what event it commemorates I have not learned; it is perhaps the date of their foundation. The building slightly resembles the Asylum on another of the same Lodge, but is not the same, unless indeed, it has been altered and enlarged. In a note on CCCLXXXIII, I said that I had been unable to verify the statement that this Asylum was founded by the Lodge of the Three Swords; Rebold, however, gives Sept. 22, 1792, as the date at which it was established. He says it is directed at the present time by this Lodge, and is educating two hundred children. This Medal is in the Lawrence Collection.

² From a Medal loaned me by Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York. Three other medals of the Lodge have been described: Nos. CCCLXXXIX to CCCXCI. From the device on this Medal it is evident that the name Compass refers to the mariner's compass, and not the compasses (zirkel), as translated by myself under the Medals named, and also by several others to whom I referred for the history of the Lodge. See notes 241, 2 and 3. I learn from Bro. Shackles, who has this piece in his cabinet, that Prince Ernest, brother of the late Prince Consort of England, was its Master in 1858.

³ This piece is in the Lawrence Collection.

(the die cutter). Legend, FRIEDRICH WILHELM ANTON PUHLMANN MSTR. V. ST. DER LOGE TEUTONIA Z. W. 1831. 1881. [Frederick William Anthony Puhlmann, Presiding Master (von stuhle) of the Lodge Teutonia of Wisdom (Zur Weisheit), 1831-1881.] Reverse, A large building surmounted by two flagstaffs and flags. A small cross above. Legend, LOGE TEUTONIA Z. WEISHEIT IM OR. V. POTSDAM. [Lodge Teutonia of Wisdom, in the Orient of Potsdam.] In exergue, in five lines, IHREM SEHR EHRW. VORSITZENDEN MSTR | BEIM FESTE SEINER | 50 JAHRIGEN HAMMERFUHRUNG | AM JOHANNISTAGE | 1881. [To their Right Worshipful Presiding Master on the celebration of his fifty years of gavel wielding, on St. John's day, 1881.] Silver and bronze. Size 26 nearly.¹

DCCCXXIII. Obverse, Bust of Von Haugwitz. Legend, CHRIST HEINR. CURT GRAF VON HAUGWITZ [Christian Henry Curt, Count Von Haugwitz]. Below the bust A over s perhaps for Abramson] in very small letters. Reverse, A pair of extended compasses lying on a perfect ashlar. Legend, FESTIGKEIT [Firmness]. Silver.²

DCCCXXIV. Obverse, On a drapery or curtain, within the folds of which Masonic working tools are to be seen, is a bell upon which is 41. Under this in two lines, 23 IUNI | 5816. [June 13, 1816.] Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: ALIQUANDO | NATURA TIBI ARCA- | NA RETEGENTUR | DISCUTIETUR ISTA | CALIGO ET | LUX UNDIQUE CLA- | RA PERCUTIET | SENECA. [Literally, Sometimes secrets are disclosed to thee by nature: the darkness will be scattered, and a clear light on all sides surprise thee.³] Bronze. Size 25, nearly. Rare.

¹ This Medal I describe from information given me by Bro. Shackles. I have never seen the piece. It commemorates a remarkable term of service, but I have been unable to learn anything of the recipient personally. The Lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes of Berlin, Nov. 30, 1809, and consecrated the 19th of the following month.

² I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for the description of this Medal, which I have never seen, and which from its age and the fact that it escaped the notice of Zacharias and Merzdorf, must be very rare. Its size he does not mention. Merzdorf refers to one in honor of Von Haugwitz, with reverse *Bestimmtheit*, and alludes to this piece also as mentioned in *Numophylacium Ampachianum*, II: 603 (No. 9601, Min.), but he evidently could not have seen it, as the reverse clearly proves it to be Masonic. So little is known of the Medal or the person it commemorates, that I give the following notes on Haugwitz, which may help to place it; compiled from Kenning, largely supplemented by Bro. Shackles. He was born June 11, 1752, in Silesia; he held various official positions, was Prussian Ambassador at Vienna in 1791, and Minister of State in Berlin, but retired from office in 1803, and died Feb. 19, 1832, in Venice. He was initiated at Leipsic, and took the next two degrees at Frankfort on the Main on May 13, 1775. He then entered the Strict Observance at Gorlitz, under the name *Eques a Monte Sancto* [Knight of the Holy Mountain]. See Note 134, *Masonic Medals*. He next became a member of the Zinnendorf system (the Grand Land-lodge of Germany), an illegitimate branch as claimed by some, of the Swedish Templar system, though recognized as one of the Three German Grand Lodges. From the last body he seceded in 1777, and instituted a rite of his own, called "der Kreuzfrommen," or the "Extra Pious," but failing to make this a success, he next connected himself with the *Regime Rectifie*, or system of Lyons. He wrote several treatises on Masonry

(See Kloss, Biblio. 421, 422) from 1774 to '79, and an account of his own First degree is reprinted in the *Signal Stern*, under the title "A pious explanation of Freemasonry." (See Kloss, 1933.) He persuaded Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick (See CIX) and Prince Carl of Hesse (See CXI), to join his mystic system, but it soon became extinct. In later years, finding himself "unappreciated," he not only retired from Masonry but became an open opponent of the Order, and at the Congress of Verona in 1822, he submitted a Memorial in French, holding the craft up to derision; this note he translated into German, and it was printed in Von Darrow's *Deutschschrifte und Briefen*, etc., Berlin, 1840, Vol. IV, pp. 211-221. The Medal is of much interest, but Bro. Shackles who has investigated what is known of Von Haugwitz Masonically, has been unable to learn when or where it was struck. Judging from the dates of those mentioned above, struck in honor of his companions, from his own Masonic history, and the absence on this Medal of the Templar emblems peculiar to the rites he subsequently followed, I should be inclined to assign it to the year 1776, when the Princes visited the United Lodges in Hamburg.

³ This Medal I have never seen. My description is taken from Adolph E. Cahn's catalogue, No. 2313, Frankfurt a/m, (Feb. 1890), where it is called "of an unknown Lodge." The device of a bell, and the date, June 13, 1816, sufficiently identify it as struck for the 40th Anniversary, or the opening of the 41st year of the Lodge of the Bell (Glocke), founded in Breslau, June 13, 1776. As it was issued so long before Merzdorf's work, and yet was unknown to him, and has never before been described to my knowledge, I think it may justly be deemed very rare. The quotation is from the writings of L. Annaeus Seneca, the Roman stoic philosopher. For the 50th Anniversary Medal of this Lodge see CCCLXXVII, *Masonic Medals*.

DCCCXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses. Legend. DES ZIRKELS KUNST. U. GERECHTIGKEIT. This legend is somewhat indefinite, but may perhaps be rendered, Skill and righteousness are the teachings of the compasses. Reverse, Inscription in five lines: MEISTER | GERHARDS | VEREIN | gestiftet im Ianuar, | 1844 [Master Gerhard's Union, founded in January, 1844.] A loop at the top of the planchet. Silver. Size 25 nearly. Rare.¹

DCCCXXVI. Obverse, A right hand uplifted, the thumb and first two fingers extended, the others closed, suggesting the position of the priest's hand in giving the benediction. Below, in small letters, F. WEISSNER F. (The die-cutter.) No legend. Reverse, An inscription in five lines: □ | ZUR | PFLICHTTREUE | IM OR.: | BIRKENFELD. [Lodge of Fidelity to Duty, in the Orient of Birkenfeld.] Copper, silvered.² Size 17.

Under CCCCXVIII I described a medal of Wieland, struck by the Lodge Amalia of Weimar, of which he was a member; and followed it by another often included among German Masonic collections, from his membership in the Order. There is a third medal of the same poet, which is also frequently found in lists of Masonics, for the same reason, but which I do not consider as properly so included. It bears his bust, facing observer's right, wearing a sort of skull-cap and his name WIELAND above. The reverse has a lyre, an eight-pointed star above, a pair of wings extended below, the ends of which turn upward. Beneath is a face with the wings of a butterfly, on a garland of roses to the right and lilies to the left, and the legend above, DEM UNSTERBLICHEN SÆNGER. [To the immortal singer.] It is of copper, and about 18 in size.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, took possession of their new rooms on Monday, January 20th last. New members were admitted, and it was voted to issue a notice that the rooms would be open to the Society every Thursday evening through the year. Various donations to the Society's Cabinets were received and acknowledged.

The Annual Meeting in March was well attended, and the condition of the finances and roll of membership showed the usual prosperity. It is intended to publish, before long, the Proceedings of the last and previous Annual Meetings, with various Numismatic papers that have been read before the Society since the last pamphlet of this kind was printed. Mr. Parish was re-elected President, and Mr. Drowne, Secretary.

¹ I am indebted to the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, for a rubbing of this medal, which was obtained in Cologne, and an impression of which has lately been added to the Lawrence collection. I have been unable to learn anything of its history, or when it was struck; it seems to refer to a union of German Masons or Lodges, perhaps of the same character or identical with the "Verein Deutscher Maurer," for an account of which see Kenning's Cyclopedias, under "Union," where it appears that certain German Freemasons formed a union in 1802, on a scientific basis, which proved unsuccessful, but which has since been instituted again on a surer foundation, "and is now an

influential body, having as members many of the most learned Masons on the Continent, and as honorary correspondents a brilliant galaxy of Brethren in Europe and America."

² This is in the Lawrence collection. Its time of mintage I have not ascertained. The Lodge has its Orient in Birkenfeld, the capital of the small German Principality of that name, which belongs to the Duchy of Oldenburg.

¹ Some account of this Brother, who was nearly eighty when he joined the Order, is given in Note 265, in my work. He is said to have written a number of Masonic songs.

At the meeting in May, the Curator of Numismatics informed the members of an anonymous gift of about 1,500 U. S. Tokens ; this collection contains many rare and fine specimens, and will add greatly to the value of the Society's Cabinet. At this meeting a communication was received and read from the *Societa Geografica Italiana*, of Rome, requesting the aid of the A. N. and A. Society in obtaining descriptions of medals of Christopher Columbus which may be known to American collectors. On motion of Mr. Poillon the Society voted to instruct the Secretary to issue a circular to all its members, requesting them to communicate such information on the matter as they may have. The Italian Society contemplate publishing descriptive accounts of all such medals, in connection with the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus.

On the 12th of June the Society held a special meeting, when Mr. Charles Gregory, in behalf of his fellow-members, presented to Mr. Parish, the President, the first gold medal the Society has ever issued ; he accompanied the presentation by a few appropriate words, bearing testimony to Mr. Parish's long and devoted services, his many acts of kindness in promoting the interests of the Society, his liberal gifts to its Library and Cabinets, and his readiness to add to its usefulness by opening to the inspection of members the treasures of his private collection whenever desired. Mr. Parish, in accepting the gift, thanked the Society for the honor it had conferred upon him, expressed his deep interest in its objects, and his desire for its success, which needed only the united efforts of all to be secured. The dies of the medal were cut by Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, Sweden, and are beautifully executed. The obverse bears a fine portrait of Mr. Parish, to left, with his name. The reverse has a wreath of laurel and oak, enclosing the inscription, "From his fellow Numismatists in grateful recognition of his zeal and devotion to the science." Legend, in an outer circle, ANNO SEXTO PRESIDENTIAE SOCI. AMERI. NUMIS. ET ARCHAEOLOGI. MDCCLXXX." The morocco case bears the date of presentation, June 12, 1890.

SOCIETE ROYALE DE NUMISMATIQUE, BELGIUM.

ONE of the most prosperous Societies on the Continent is the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. The *Revue Belge de Numismatique* is published under its auspices, and usually contains an account of its proceedings and the papers read at its meetings. The April number (160 pages) is more than usually interesting : it has a valuable article on the Frank coins discovered in cemeteries in the valley of the Lesse, a tributary to the Meusse. It is from the pen of the learned Secretary of the Society, M. Cumont. The coins are judged to be of the fifth century, and struck in imitation of the coinage of Valentinian III, the last Roman Emperor of the Theodosian family. Historically, they possess value in the determination of the date when the fortress d'Eprave was in the possession of the Franks. Numismatically, the paper of the President, M. le Vicomte B. de Jonghe, possesses high merit in its description and analysis of the coins struck in the seventeenth century at the Abbey of Thorn in the province of Lunbourg, of which little or nothing has been previously known by collectors. Other articles and the miscellany deserve the careful observation of numismatists.

G. A. G.

A COLLECTION OF CHINESE COINS.

A FINE collection of Chinese coins has been presented to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., by Rev. Mr. Taft, Missionary to China. The collection is said to contain coins of every dynasty, even very early coins of the empire, which date hundreds of years before the Christian era. They are of unique appearance, some being in shape of short daggers, with inscriptions. Many of the coins were dug up from graves several hundred miles in the interior. It is said by experts that the collection is the largest of the kind in the United States.

COINS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

Editors of the Journal:—I have recently been looking about to see what coins or medals are to be found in Public Institutions in Boston, accessible to the Numismatic student, and your readers may like to know what I have ascertained. There are a few in the Library of the Natural History Society, placed there perhaps in the hope that they might become the nucleus of a collection which should bear some relation to the objects of that Society. One is a medal of Linnaeus; one of Dr. John Edward Gray, of the British Museum, and another of his wife. There are a half dozen in all, but they are not on exhibition, and seem to be considered as of no special importance. In the Public Library there are a number of medals of interest and value,—Washington, Franklin, etc.—with several drawings of proposed designs, etc., which were mentioned some time since in your magazine. Most, if not all, relate to men or events connected with Boston history. They are in one of the cases in Bates Hall and easy of access. In the Art Museum there are some fine Ancient coins; the Rindge Collection of Roman silver and gold is well labelled and arranged, and there is an extensive series of casts of Greek and "Magna Grecia" coins. The Bostonian Society has a number of Franklin School and City Medals, with others struck to commemorate such occasions as the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Soldiers' Fair, the Centennials, etc.¹

It is easy to gather medals of the latter class at the time of their issue, when they are freely hawked about the streets, or given to members of the organizations for which they are struck, but who generally care little about keeping them when the day has passed; but too often they are not preserved; collectors do not see them, or it may be, their insignificance, or the poor execution, causes them to be neglected, and then the dies are destroyed, or lost sight of, so that it becomes almost impossible to obtain at any price what a few cents would have bought, when they were struck. This was the case with a pitiful medal sold at the time of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. No one seemed to care for it then, and with good reason, for as a numismatic effort it was contemptible; now it is well nigh impossible to secure one; yet a collection of Boston Medals should include this piece, poor as it is.

It is much to be desired that a well-considered plan might be adopted by the Art Museum or some other Public Institution, for developing a correct taste in Numismatics, by bringing together the best examples of coins and medals, both ancient or modern, and placing them on view where they can be studied. The love of coin collecting is wide-spread, but it often fails to produce any fruit, partly because of the difficulty of learning what has been accomplished, and of comparing ancient and modern art on coins; yet the impulse which leads the young collector to begin a cabinet of cents, if properly directed, might produce results of permanent value. It would be very pleasant if one might hope that some lover of Numismatic art in Boston would inaugurate a movement to found such a Cabinet. If once begun, and its existence properly made known, it could hardly fail to grow.

S.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* lately published an article giving the market values of some of the rarer U. S. coins. We quote the writer's opinion as to a few of them. Dollars: 1794, \$200; 1838, '39, and '58, from \$75 to \$150 according to "state of preservation." (Rather a wide margin.) Of Half Dollars, it says there are but three specimens of 1838 known; one is in the Mint Cabinet, another a proof, not located, the third was sold in the Haines Collection in 1888. Its estimated value is \$150. Of Quarters, 1827 is said to be the rarest; and valued at \$250; 1796, at \$150, 1823 at the same, and 1855 at \$75. The valuable Dimes are 1796, '97, and 1804; the first is reckoned at \$25, and the last at \$40. In Half Dimes, 1802 is the rarest, and in fine condition is worth \$150; 1796 is valued at \$40, and '94 at \$25. These can hardly be considered as auction room values, the condition determining that.

¹ Our correspondent has overlooked the fine American Medals, etc., at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who also have a small collection of coins presented by the late Hon. James Savage. There is also a good but not large collection in the Boston Athenæum, but not on exhibition at present.—EDS.

COIN SALES.

THE PARMELEE COLLECTION.

THE sale of this famous collection took place at Bangs & Co.'s rooms, New York, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 25th, 26th and 27th, last. A few rare and choice pieces had previously been disposed of at private sale, and a few pieces were added from other sources, if we are correctly informed ; but there were attractions enough in the catalogue to make us realize more than ever how desirable it is that the National Government should speedily make suitable provision for enriching its collection of coins in the Mint Cabinet, or in the Smithsonian Institution. Such an assemblage of coins illustrative of American Numismatic history, gathered with so much knowledge and care, and abounding in varieties, ought never to be scattered without first having yielded from its treasures something to fill the gaps in our National Cabinets. Contrast the British Museum collection of coins with those at Philadelphia and Washington, and the force of what the *Journal* has often urged is painfully evident. In the Parmelee Cabinet were pieces which, placed with those the Government now possesses, would have made an almost complete series of the issues which bear any relation to American coinage from the earliest days. Opportunities like this are rare indeed. The establishment of such a cabinet is not a mere matter of sentiment, or of numismatic zeal on the part of collectors ; it is a duty the Government owes to itself to preserve what we may call the *incunabula* of its coinage. That in time this will be done we cannot doubt, and the sooner it is undertaken the better for all concerned. Every year it is postponed increases the difficulties not less than the cost of such an undertaking.

The proceeds of the sale are about \$23,600 ; the Bushnell sale, conducted by Messrs. Chapman, in June, '82, which it will be remembered was especially rich in Americana, realized about \$14,000 ; Mr. Mickley's cabinet brought something over \$13,000 ; the McCoy sale in 1864 about the same ; the Bache-Lightbody sale, \$12,500 ; Mr. Crosby's collection, sold in June, 1883, was also rich in Colonial and early American issues, but the amount we do not at this moment recall. These are the only sales that have approached this in the past, either in the amount realized or in interest to American collectors, and yet we fear the owner received no adequate return for his long continued search and outlay.

As might be expected, this collection attracted a very large number of buyers. The catalogue was handsomely printed,—the title in blue, red and black,—and very free from typographic errors. It contained 96 pages, and 1,443 lots. The arrangement, especially of the coins issued by the United States, which were grouped by dates instead of by values, may or may not be an improvement on the old plan ; but the chief defect in this catalogue, and to our mind a serious one it was, we find in the failure to give the former ownership,—for the pedigree of a coin, especially when found in a collection of the character of this, very often adds much to its value,—and in its omitting to name the price the pieces had previously brought. In many instances this could have been done without much difficulty, and such comparisons between past and present prices would have been very interesting. A few of these we have attempted to supply below, mostly from the Bushnell sale, as more convenient. Very likely the compiler thought a collection so well known, and easily first of its kind in most points, would stand on its merit, and tell its own story. If so, he erred, in our judgment. We recognize quite a number of coins which are known to be identical with those which had brought much higher prices in former sales ; these will occasionally be noted below. Dealers of course are fully aware of the history and "auction value" of choice pieces, but many collectors are not, and such quotations tend, we believe, to enhance rather than to reduce values. The descriptions otherwise were, in most cases, quite sufficient ; there was no exaggeration, and there was a gratifying freedom from certain sarcastic comments, and strained attempts to be funny at the expense of competitors, which have too often disfigured such catalogues in days not distant.

We have kept our readers too long from such quotations of the prices received as our space will allow, but, as the dispersion of this Cabinet is a memorable event in American numismatics, it seems to require more than ordinary notice. The first piece offered was one of the early Mint Patterns, the Disme of 1792, "Liberty Parent, etc." in silver, which was bought by Steigerwalt, for \$61 : then followed an impression of the same piece in copper, bid off by Proskey for 26. Chapman took the next, a fine Half Disme in silver, of the same date, and Proskey one in copper, each for 13. A silver centre Cent with similar legend, which brought 120 in the Bushnell sale, was knocked down to Smith for 73.50 ; he also took No. 8, a Birch Cent with plain edge, for 75 ; this piece had previously brought 165. The same buyer secured the following lot, a v. f. milled edge Cent of the same date, with proof surface, eagle with up-raised wings on a section of a globe, for 210. Crosby (plate x : p. 21) says this is the only specimen known beside that in the Mint Cabinet ; in the Bushnell sale this cost Mr. Parmelee 300. A Dollar of 1794 in copper, *without* stars, otherwise like the regular issues, 20 ; another, same metal, *with* stars, unique, 100 ; copper Quarter Dollar of 1827, only three known, and a copper Dollar of 1836, Gobrecht below base, plain edge, proof, were taken by Crosby, the first for 20 and the second for 25.50 ; one of the latter in copper, but without stars, went to Reed for 26 ; Eagle and Half Eagle of 1878, gold proofs (metal not mentioned by Davis), two varieties of each, one, type of Morgan Dollar, the other, smaller head and differing eagle, etc., sold to Frossard for 43.

In American Colonials this cabinet was pre-eminently rich, and they brought very good prices. The Carolina Elephant piece, 1694, was purchased by Steigerwalt for 116 ; this was sharp, uncirculated, and in this condition excessively rare ; another, altered die, went to Chapman for 67 ; this same piece he had sold, we believe, in the Bushnell sale for 80. The Connecticut Threepence (Higley) brought an advance on former sales ; one with rev. three crowned hammers, etc., 1737, only one other known, went to

Frossard for 140; this brought 58 in the Bushnell sale; another, same obverse, but different rev., ~~1 AM~~ (good) COPPER, etc., only two known, to Steigerwalt for 62.50, who bought two more of these pieces, differing from the preceding, for 71 and 34, also an advance on previous sales. Myddelton Kentucky tokens, one in silver for 32.50, and one in copper for 18, to Frossard. Baltimore pieces, the Shilling to Chapman, 41 (55 in the Bushnell sale), and the Groat to Woolf, 75; the latter was said to be better than that in the Bushnell sale, which brought 34; the Penny, same piece which sold for 370 in the Mickley sale, and 550 in Bushnell, went to Smith for 350: unique variety of the Chalmers Shilling (radiant eye over liberty cap, etc.) to Chapman for 64, about half what it brought at Bushnell. Maryland Sixpence (Chalmers) for 19, and a Threepence for 9, both to Woolf; Smith took the Standish Barry Threepence for 30. N. E. Shillings, different dies, 35 and 37; "Willow tree," do., "finest existing," 46, to Woolf, who also bought a Threepence of the "Willow tree" type, "not mentioned by Crosby or any writer . . . doubtless the only known specimen," for 41; the "Good Samaritan Shilling," so called, concerning which we have not changed our opinion frankly expressed some years ago, went to Ball for 210, a great many times its value.

Pine-tree Shilling, "Cog-wheel" variety, (Crosby 10-P) to Stearns for 30; a Sixpence, (Crosby 2 Oak D,) 31, to DeWitt Smith; the same gentleman bought the "New England Stiver," (Crosby p. 347,) believed to be unique, for 30; New England Elephant Halfpenny, 70; the buyer we did not learn; unique New Jersey Cent with draped bust of Washington, 150 to Smith; another New Jersey Cent, 1786, date under beam, to the same, for 140; still another, smaller bust of horse's head, slight differences, (Maris 8-F) to Chapman for 212.50; this closed the high prices for the first day.

The first piece on the second day we note was another N. J. Cent, (Maris 62-q) which went to Mills for 25; a New York Cent, military bust, (? Clinton) (Crosby pl. viii: No. 4) to Smith, for 55; the Brasher Doubloon to Frossard for 415; in the Bushnell sale Mr. Parmelee paid 505; several New York Cents of 1787 brought high prices, one to Smith for 150, another to the same for 80, and a third, No. 458 of the Catalogue, to Steigerwalt for 84; the latter we believe is the same as that in the Shorthouse sale, where it sold for 126; a Virginia Shilling, with view of Gloucester Court-house, brass, only two known, to Steigerwalt for 26; Smith took the next lot, another Virginia Shilling, nude bust of George III, and "Virginia" and British arms, for 101; Nos. 516 to 519, Rosa Americanas, Twopence, Pennies and Half-penny, no date except the first, to Chapman, for 70; these seem to be the same which cost 335 in the Crosby sale, and were now secured by Chapman; the description of these pieces does not do them justice, or they would probably have brought a much higher price, but we doubt if Chapman regrets that; another Rosa Americana of 1724, not in Crosby, struck in silver, to Smith for 50; cost 60 in Bushnell sale; he also took for 275 a Twopence of 1733, considered by Mr. Parmelee in many respects the gem of his collection; Continental Dollar of 1776, "Currency" to Mills, for 130; another, same dies, in brass, but rev. die retouched, to Paul for 26; (only two known). Lots 580 to 583 were started at an upset price of 1,000 by Smith, and went by alternate bids of 25 and 100 from Chapman and Smith to 1,310, when the latter bid 1,350 and took it. These pieces were the set of Nova Constellatio, 1,000, 500, (2) and 100 Mills; it is called unique in the Catalogue, but we hear that Mr. Crosby says there is another of the 1,000 Mills, not so good; Confederatio Cent, 1785, small stars and long rays, to Smith for 100; Washington Cent in gold, which brought 500 in Cohen's sale, on his belief that Washington carried it as a pocket piece, and subsequently sold for 400, now went to Smith for 220; the same gentleman took the Sommer Islands Shilling for 90 and another for 40, as well as the Sixpence and Threepence at the same figures (210 for the four); the 1793 Cents all brought good prices, the highest, 167, to Steigerwalt for Miller; Dollar of 1794, "finest known," to Smith for 225; Half Dollar of 1796, 15 stars, to Smith for 251, and another, 16 stars, to Reed for 130; Dime of 1798 to Steigerwalt for 85; this was a brilliant impression, perfect date; the 1804 Dollar, from Sanford at 750, brought 570, and was secured by Byron Reed. The highest price was that made on the Half Eagle of 1822, which was started at 400, and went by bids of 100 at a time between the auctioneer and Smith to 900, at which price the auctioneer knocked it down to "Black." The sale of this piece evoked some comment, and it was questioned by many whether it was Mr. Parmelee's piece or another's.

Here we must close our report, although we have passed many beautiful coins which reached \$100 and more. It will be noticed that the gentlemen who placed the collection on the market for Mr. Parmelee took for themselves or their customers most of the choicest pieces, although Messrs. Frossard, Steigerwalt, Chapman, Low, and a few others, were fortunate enough to get some of the gems, and at prices which must have been quite satisfactory to their clients. While the sale therefore appears on its face to have realized good prices, yet, if we may judge from the remarks of several who were present, the "McKinley idea" of protection, entered conspicuously into some transactions. We must wait therefore for future sales to judge how far this may be considered to have established prices.

M.

CHAPMAN'S SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, on Thursday, May 22nd, the collection of the late H. H. Huntzinger, of Pottsville, Pa. Some small invoices were added by Mr. T. F. Nealis, of Philadelphia, and others. The Catalogue, 30 pages, and 716 lots, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman Brothers, and contained many foreign copper and silver Coins, Tokens, Colonials, Washington Pattern pieces, War and other Medals, Proclamation Pieces, United States and Canadian issues, etc. The sale realized in the neighborhood of \$1,200.00, and was quite successful. We have devoted so much space to the Parmelee Sale that our notice of this must necessarily be brief. An essay, Henry I, of Hayti, bronze, unc. and r., brought \$3.75; Dollar of Paraguay, tin, silvered, in proof

condition, 4.25; the "Gloriam Regni," 7; Gold Louis of 1720, addorsed Ls forming cross, 15; Mass Shilling, (Crosby 4-F,) 8; U. S. A. Bar Cent, guaranteed original, fine, 4.50; Dollar of 1794, g. and v. r., 34; do., '98, 13 stars, small eagle on clouds, 6; the same, 15 stars, 5; do., 1858, br. pr., 39.50; Half Dollar of '97, g. and ex. r., 38.50; Canadian Medal, War of 1812, "Upper Canada preserved," restrike, but v. r., 19.50; the H. E. Thomas token, only one other known at present, in tin, brought 14.25; and several other lots sold for equally good prices.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE TRIVULZIO THALER.

THE "mysterious three-faced head" which appears on the Reverse of No. XXVII in Prof. Bolton's descriptions of Alchemical Medals, (page 6 of the present number of the *Journal*) was one of the crests of the Trivulzios, and is an heraldic or armorial pun on their name. With this crest is usually associated the motto "*Mens Unica*," so that the significance of the device and motto is "Three faces (Tre Volti) with a single mind." The family color was green, the ecclesiastical symbolic color of the Trinity, to which this device also alluded indirectly, as was clearly shown in one of the beautiful vellum Manuscript Breviaries from the famous Trivulzio Library, sold in New York a few years ago.

Litta, in his "Famiglie Celebri Italiane," (last volume) gives considerable space to this family, and engraves ten different medals or coins relating to them (both obverse and reverse). Among them was one which was struck by Theodore Trivulzio, the tenth Count, which has an elaborate shield bearing the family arms, surrounded by ten differing devices used at various periods by different branches or individuals of the family: one of them is the same three-faced head, which is placed in the dexter chief. The inscription on the reverse of XXVII may be read in full, as explained by Litta, COM(E)S M(USOCHI) XI BAR(O) RETENII IMPER(IALIS) ET XV C(OMES) i.e. Eleventh Count of Musocco, and Fifteenth Imperial Baron and Count of Retegno. The et c which concludes the inscription on some of these medals is in a sort of monogram, and would very likely be taken for etc. (*et cetera*) were it not that Litta explains it in full, as given above. He remarks that the device of the sheaf of wheat, which appears on the piece of Theodore, as well as on XXVII above, alludes to a tradition that one of the Trivulzios generously assisted his father-land with a gift of grain in time of famine.

W. T. R. M.

AN OLD "FIND" OF NEW ENGLAND SHILLINGS.

WE hear from Salem that on Friday last William Brown, Esq., the youngest surviving son of the Hon. Col. Brown, deceased, having had information of some money concealed in a place which he owned, caused search to be made for the same, where was found five or six jars full of silver, containing about one thousand and ninety-three ounces of silver of several species, among which was about six thousand New England Shillings scarcely discolored.—*The Boston Weekly News-Letter*, July 21st, 1737.

BOOK NOTICES.

RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA DIRETTA DAL DR. SOLONE AMBROSONI CONSERVATORE DEL REGIO GABINETTO NUMISMATICO DI BRERA E DA UN CONSIGLIO DI REDAZIONE. MILANO, 1889. The second year in four quarterly parts.

THE second year of this important numismatic publication forms a large octavo volume of six hundred pages, with many illustrations. It is, of course, principally devoted to the numismatic history of Italy, which country is easily first in interest in this study, with its three series of Greek, Roman and mediæval coins and medals, the last headed by the Papal. The present volume contains something relating to each of these series, though the first is but slightly touched. The Roman series fares rather better with two long articles by the well-known numismatist Francesco Gnechi, of Milan. The greater part of the articles relate to the coinage of mediæval

and modern Italy. There are important papers on the coins of Milan, Genoa, Tresana, the Trivulzi, etc. The medals struck in Italy, in 1888, are described at some length, and each part contains a memoir of some Italian numismatist,—the four noticed in this volume being Muratori, Argelati, Bellini and Zanetti. The contents are varied enough to suit all tastes, and the work deserves the support which, it is to be hoped, it receives.

A.

EDITORIAL.

THE article on "Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics," which is completed in the present number, we regret to be obliged to print without its final revision by Prof. Bolton. The author left New York on an extended journey to California and the Hawaiian Islands, expecting to be at home again soon after midsummer, but a letter received July 28th, informs us that he is still in California; the proofs and manuscript which were sent to him have therefore failed to reach him. Having delayed the publication as long as possible, the editors find themselves obliged to print without the benefit of his advice. We mention this first, that Prof. Bolton may not be charged with any errors that may be discovered, hoping for our own sake that none may be found, and second, as showing to our readers the cause of the delay in the appearance of this number.

ONCE more we begin a volume of the *Journal*; the plans which we hope to carry out in the coming year have already been outlined, and we have only to say further that we shall welcome contributions from the lovers of the science, and shall gratefully appreciate any efforts which our friends may make towards increasing, especially among Public Libraries, the number of our subscribers. For the plate in the present number we are indebted to the kindness of Prof. Bolton; the medals which it illustrates are of the greatest rarity, as will be inferred from his descriptions. In the next number we shall hope to give another plate illustrating the Comet Medals, which Mr. Walter is describing in our pages.

WE have recently received a letter from Dr. H. R. Storer, who is passing the summer in the Provinces, in which he mentions a curious piece of Prince Edward Island, that we do not remember to have seen previously described. It is in the Cabinet of Mr. John S. MacLaren, Inspector of Customs for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who calls it the "Dennis Macarthy (blacksmith) penny." The obverse has P E I on the centre of the field; the upper and lower bar of the E not crossed: no other device or lettering on obverse or reverse. Mr. MacLaren, who resides at St. John, has a very extensive collection of coins and medals, principally in gold and silver, with many War medals (chiefly English), Communion Tokens, rare Canadians, etc. Dr. Storer has been fortunate in meeting most of the collectors in that vicinity; among them he visited Dr. Thomas Walker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, who has some fine Masonics, Mr. Joseph P. Edwards, of Annapolis, N. S., (who has several rare Canadian pieces, including the "White" [Halifax] farthing token,) Mr. R. S. Masters, of Kentville, and others, who kindly allowed him to examine their Cabinets. Many of the collectors in the Provinces are interested in our early Colonial and Continental issues, and Dr. Storer was pleased to find a number of the rarer pieces of that class, as well as of our early National coins, placed among their treasures.

CURRENCY.

SINCE Buffalo Bill has been in Paris he has come to regard the French sou with more respect than he does the American Sioux. That is his franc opinion.—*Washington Capital*.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 3, Obv.

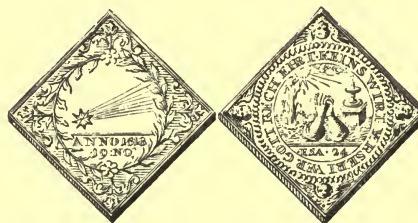


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3, Rev.

COMETS OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

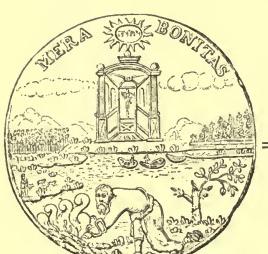
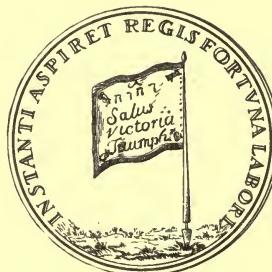


FIG. 4, Obv.



|| FIG. 6, Obv.



FIG. 4, Rev.



FIG. 5, Obv.

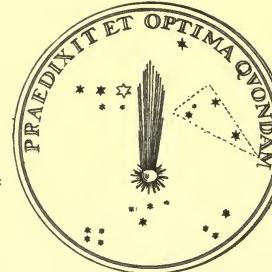


FIG. 6, Rev.



FIG. 5, Rev.

COMETS OF THE PLAGUE AND FIRE OF LONDON, (FIG. 4), AND OF THE PEACE OF NIMEGUEN, (FIGS. 5 and 6.)

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

33

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No. 2.

A GROUP OF MEXICAN MEDALS.

MEXICAN Medals, for some reason, do not often appear in any great number in the cabinets of collectors in the United States, or in the Sale Catalogues of the dealers. Why this is, it would be somewhat difficult to explain: it has often been said, in the meetings of the different Numismatic Societies, that a complete collection of American coins should begin with the early Spanish issues struck for use in Mexico or by the early Mints of that country. This of course will not be disputed; and our readers will no doubt remember the valuable contributions to our knowledge of those early issues, furnished to the *Journal* by the late Mr. Brevoort. Not to speak of those in the cabinet of one of the editors of the *Journal*, we know of but a very few collectors who have any number of pieces of Mexican coinage. Mr. Benjamin Betts had at one time, and we believe he still possesses, some very rare and choice as well as interesting Proclamation pieces, and has made a study of them, if we are correctly informed, with the view of publishing descriptive Notes upon them. Such a work would be a most valuable contribution to Numismatic literature, and we cannot doubt would attract the attention of all American collectors. It is a fact perhaps not generally known, that the Mexican Medals and the rarer Proclamation pieces which have been offered in our coin sales have largely gone to European buyers, particularly to German collectors, who have outbid all other competitors.

It was therefore with much pleasure that we recently had the opportunity of examining a group of Mexican Masonics, some twenty-four in number, and various Guild or Society medals, lately purchased by Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, from the estate of a Mexican gentleman whose influential position and standing gave him special advantages in securing them. The Masonics were quickly taken by Gen. Lawrence, to enrich his superb cabinet of these medals, now one of the most complete, if not the best, in the world. These will be described in due time with other Masonics, in our pages. Some notes on the others we print by the favor of Mr. Low.

The first we mention is of copper, size 20, having on the obverse a group of musical instruments,—harps, a trumpet, a bell, and an open music-book; near the latter is a cicada, and two wreaths of laurel are hanging on

the harp or lying on the book. Legend, SOCIEDAD FILARMONICA MEXICANA and below, * HONRA AL MERITO * Reverse, Legend, HOMENAGE DE ADMIRACION AL CORO surrounding the inscription on the field in four lines, NORMA | NOVIEMBRE 23 | DE | 1868 A rosette at the bottom. Worn suspended by a ribbon of the National colors, red, white and green. The die shows signs of weakness, and the medal is rare, as I presume are nearly all here described. As bearing on the rarity of these pieces, it may be worth mentioning that on glancing over the various Mexican Medals catalogued in the Fonrobert Collection, I think not one of those here described is included.

Another, which has no date and a plain reverse, bears a wreath of olive, enclosing two clasped hands, above which, and within the wreath, SOCIEDAD UNION Y CONCORDIA and below, PREMIO | A LA | APPLICACION the first and last lines curving. Silver, size 20.

The third has a wreath of oak on the left and olive on the right, within which rests an open book on clouds ; on its pages are AME | MONOS | LOS | UNOS | A LOS | OTROS. Over the volume two clasped hands, and above a Liberty cap from which rays fall on the device below. Legend within the wreath, SOCIEDAD POBLANA DE ARTESANOS Reverse, Within a similar wreath of oak and olive the inscription, LA UNION | DA LA | FUERZA | DICIEMBRE 12 | DE 1869. Silver, size 22. Worn with a similar ribbon, and a clasp on which is a beehive with fasces on either side, springing from branches of laurel.

The fourth represents a female figure standing at the left of a broken column which she embraces with her left arm ; the top has fallen on the ground at the right ; behind it is a tree ; above is a radiant triangle in clouds, and in the foreground, on either side, the waves of the sea. Legend, above, SOCIEDAD FRATERNIDAD Y CONSTANCIA. Reverse, A close wreath of laurel tied at the bottom, enclosing the inscription, FUNDADA | EN MEXICO | MARZO 25 | DE 1872. Silver, size 20. Worn by a ribbon of red, white and red. Were it not for the legends, we might almost take this for a Masonic device ; it is, however, merely the medal of some fraternal society or guild.

Next we have a medal of a society of painters. The obverse has a palette enwreathed with a garland of bay ; brushes are passed through it, and a rule and mahl-stick behind. Legend, SOCIEDAD DE PINTORES above, and below, completing the circle, with a small lozenge between at either end, 14 DE FEBRERO DE 1873. Reverse, Beneath a cluster of rays, the inscription, ESTO | OS MANDO | QUE OS AMEIS | LOS UNOS | A LOS OTROS | S. JUAN | G. 15. V. 17 (These things I command you, that ye love one another.) Silver, size 23.

On the sixth a female figure stands facing ; she embraces a small pillar with her left hand, and her right rests on a flaming tripod, and holds upright a naked sword ; her left knee is slightly bent ; the group seems to be placed on a rock in the ocean. Legend, SOCIEDAD LUZ Y CONSTANCIA ; between the third and fourth words of the legend, and over the head of the figure, is a radiant star of five points. Reverse, On the centre of the field the inscription, DICIEMBRE | 4. DE 1873 Silver, size 19. Worn by a ribbon of white, blue and white, on which is a small silver star of five points.

The next has a crowned female figure standing, and facing ; her left hand drops by her side and pours from a cornucopia fruits, etc. ; her right, uplifted, holds a star which sheds its rays on a globe at her left ; a winged cupid writes MEXICO on this globe, and behind is another cupid with a harp ;

in the distance a locomotive is partly shown ; at the right in the background is a diligence and telegraph wires ; in the foreground are various small implements, a globe, square, compasses, trowel, gavel, etc. Legend, which begins to read at the bottom of the medal, SOCIEDAD MIXTA FRATERNAL Y DE BENEFICENCIA DE CONDUCTORES Reverse, Two palm branches, crossed and tied at the bottom, enclose the inscription, FUNDADA | 1º DE OCTUBRE | DE | 1874 A floral ornament at each end of the third line. At the bottom, very small, J. TORRES. G. Silver, size 20. Worn with clasp and ribbon. The Masonic emblems which this bears are noticeable, but the society is merely a fraternal one.

The eighth has a group of figures standing near an oven ; the man on the left is putting in a shovel on which is a loaf of bread ; on the right his employer is talking to a sailor whose ship is seen in the distance ; in the foreground is a small anchor, a palette, a hammer, and a basket, etc. ; a scroll over the oven has the words UNION Y AMISTAD ; at the top, surrounded by rays, are two clasped hands. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, SOCIEDAD DE SOCORROS MUTUOS UNION Y AMISTAD DE and at the bottom, ★★ PANADERIA★★ Reverse, A wreath of wheat tied at the bottom, encloses the inscription, FUNDA EN | 10 DE SEBRE. | DE 1877 | MEXICO A radiant star of five points at the top between the ends of the wreath. Silver, size 20.

The ninth has on the obverse a figure of Minerva, standing and facing ; her right hand rests on the Medusa shield, and her left is on her breast. Legend, SOCIEDAD MINERVA. In exergue, RIVIERA, (Dic-cutter.) Reverse, A wreath of olive and laurel surrounds a field left blank for inscription. Legend, above, UNION PAZ Y TRABAJO and below, OCTUBRE 11 DE 1880 a small lozenge at either end. Silver, size 20. A ring at the top.

The last of the group is also a society medal, issued by the same body which struck the third above described. Obverse, An open volume on clouds, with the words on its pages, AME | MONOS | LOS | UNOS | A LOS | OTROS Two clasped hands rest on the top of the book, and above is a radiant Liberty cap, rays from which fill the field. On the clouds at the left, in small letters, PENA (the die-cutter). Legend, separated by a circle of dots, SEGUNDA EXPOSICION DE LA SOCIEDAD POBLANA DE ARTESANOS and below, completing the circle, ★ANO DE MDCCCLXXX★ Reverse, A wreath of olive and laurel enclosing the inscription, PREMIO | AL | MERITO ; a raised edge of "pearls." Silver and bronze, size 29 nearly.

In the same collection are several badges apparently struck, and the field removed ; not being medals we do not give descriptions.

W. T. R. M.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE following piece we do not recall as having been described in the lists of Centennial issues, and it seems well to mention it for the benefit of collectors, though the interest in those medals has somewhat waned, *Obverse*, An eagle with wings spread: his head turned to observer's right holds a scroll ; on his breast is a shield ; in his right talon a bunch of arrows, and in his left an olive branch. Legend, above, CENTENNIAL and below, 1778-1876. Reverse, Legend, above, INTERNATIONAL and below, EXHIBITION separated by rosettes. The field is plain. A loop at top for a ring. Brass, size 16. From the J and the style of the eagle, it would seem to be of Dutch or German origin.

W.

OLD COINS AND NEW.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

BY JOHN ROBINSON.

THE following article was originally prepared and printed for the purpose of stimulating an interest in numismatics, and to answer many inquiries made of the writer at the Museum in Salem in regard to the value of old coins. Thinking it may serve a useful purpose in other places, among those who think of forming a collection, it has been revised for publication in the *Journal*.

There always has been and, in all probability, there always will be a fascination in the collecting of coins; not after the ways of misers but after the ways of numismatists. Collections of ancient coins and medals are the sources of much historical knowledge, and often the only sources from which the portraits of ancient rulers and other famous worthies may be obtained. Great collections of ancient coins are to be found in many European cities, notably that of the British Museum in London.

But during the last half century the greatest interest, and in this country almost the only interest in matters numismatic, has centered in American coins. Such a demand exists for good specimens of rare dates and for unique pieces that fine impressions of many of the earlier dates of the United States copper cents will bring at auction sales to-day double or even three times the price for which a genuine silver drachma of Alexander the Great can be sold. But this fact does not make every old cent valuable. One of the commonest errors is to suppose that the market value of coins, especially of United States cents, increases with their age, and also that the half pennies of the English Georges, from 1720 to 1780, of which thousands upon thousands were coined, are early American cents. But that which most bewitches the public mind, is the story of the prices obtained for rare coins at sales. Dates and denominations only are given, and these are often misprinted. The wildest hopes are thus excited by finding among the family keepsakes some coin corresponding to a newspaper account of one which brought a fabulous price at a coin sale. Not long since some one offered five dollars for a silver quarter-dollar of 1853 *without* arrows at the sides of the date. It was misprinted *with* arrows, and several hearts were made sad by the writer, who was shown such pieces by credulous persons who had found them.

Like paintings and other objects of art, the market value of a coin is settled by recent auction sales. Descriptive catalogues are prepared and distributed among collectors, orders are taken and sales made, in this country principally in New York city, but occasionally in Philadelphia or Boston. After the sale of an important collection priced catalogues are prepared and used for future reference.

The time has long gone by when coins of fine quality, excepting in rare instances, are picked up in ordinary circulation, and the young collector of to-day must be a man of means if he intends to form a *fine* collection of American coins. He can no longer obtain his rarities in the money drawers of the provision dealers, in the market house, or at the toll houses on the old bridges and turnpikes, and New York and Connecticut cents are no longer discarded by the worthy dealers in our old New England towns, on account of a virtuous unwillingness to pass "brummies."

A determination to collect a complete series of the United States cents is usually the starting point with young collectors. The rare cents, hopelessly so for beginners, are those of 1793, 1799 and 1804. No cents were coined in 1815, but, with that exception, they have been issued every year, from 1793 to the present time. The cents of 1796, 1806, 1809, 1813 and 1823 come next in order of rarity, those of other dates being more or less common, with the exception of the copper cent of 1857, the last copper cent coined, and the nickel cent of 1856 which is in reality a pattern piece and not a regular issue of the year.

But condition is often of more consequence than rarity of date in estimating the value of a cent. A fine cent of 1823 might sell for ten dollars, while a very poor one of 1796 would bring but ten cents. A bright cent of one of the thirties or forties may sell for two or three dollars when a poor 1798 would have a slow sale at two or three cents.

The United States half cents, coined irregularly from 1793 until 1857, include many rare types and dates and are very pretty coins, and the silver coinage, also minted with much irregularity, has its rare and even unique issues. One of the famous coins of which much has been said is the silver dollar of 1804. A genuine specimen of this rare coin, of which hardly a dozen are in existence, has been owned for many years by one of the oldest and best known among American collectors, a Salem gentleman. This famous Salem collection, now packed away in the vaults of the Safety Deposit Company, was formed nearly a half a century ago, and contains many of the very rarest of the early American coins, some of which are unknown in any other cabinet. A well known and perfectly reliable dealer in coins offered the writer ten thousand dollars in hard cash any day that he should produce this collection, although he had never seen the whole of it. The Salem dollar of 1804 has never been in the market, but those that have been sold have brought from nine hundred dollars down to five hundred, the price falling as hitherto unknown specimens have come to light.

Of recent dates only perfect specimens should be retained in collecting. These soon become difficult to find. If this statement is doubted, let any one attempt to collect a series of bright cents and five-cent pieces struck in the past ten years, and their doubts will be dispelled.

After the close of the revolutionary war and prior to the regular issues of the United States mint, which began in 1793, some of the States and also private individuals issued coins mostly of copper. Many of these are the rarest and most interesting among the American coins. Of the commoner sorts the cents of New Jersey, Connecticut, and the so called Indian cents of Massachusetts are frequently seen in collections. The cents of New York and Vermont are not so common. Perhaps the best known and the most eagerly sought among the very earliest American coins are the "N. E." and pine tree shillings, although not among the rarest issues. The early records point to Joseph Jenks, the founder of the family of that name in this region, and an ingenious artisan who was connected with the iron industry in Lynn or Saugus, as the one who cut the dies or at least some of them, for these interesting coins. All of the pine tree shillings bear the date "1652," but they were coined for many years afterward, the date being retained to deceive the home government in England, who frowned upon this indication of New England independence.

AN UNDESCRIBED SERIES OF CANADIAN BRIDGE TOKENS.

WE have lately had the pleasure of inspecting a set of the "Montreal Bridge Tokens" in a variety which has hitherto escaped the notice of collectors. These tokens were used, as will be remembered, in payment of the toll over the bridges connecting the Island of Montreal with the main-land, which were built in 1808 and carried away two years later, as we learn from Mr. McLachlan. It is somewhat singular that the error ON for OU, as Mr. McLachlan believes it is, is repeated prominently on these as well as on the various other "Bridge tokens" so familiar to Canadian collectors. This may be explained by the theory, which seems confirmed by the discovery of the set described below in Birmingham, that the dies were engraved by English die-cutters, who were ignorant of French.

The pieces are bronze proof, and are excellently preserved, evidently struck about the time the tokens were in use, and are twelve in number, requiring however only seven dies. The obverses are similar, having two straight lines across the field; the name REPENTIGUY is the second line on each, and over it is the word A or DE or ON that is, for use "to," "from," or "either way," from Montreal. Each obverse is

muled with one of four similar reverses, differing only in the word inscribed above in similar letters in a straight line across the field, as mentioned. The first reverse has PERSONNE: the second CHARETTE: the third CALECHE and the fourth CHARETTE. These differing inscriptions show that they were used as the other well known "Bridge tokens" were, in paying toll for a person, a horse, or one of the Canadian vehicles, the caleche being the private carriage.

The simplicity of these tokens as compared with the others is very noticeable. Whether this circumstance or the destruction of the Bridge be the reason why they never went into use, it is probably too late to discover. There is no ornamentation whatever on the pieces; a simple raised edge with an inner circle of raised dots is all. They are a shade larger than size 16, American Scale, and the set is believed to be unique. While Mr. Lyman H. Low was abroad in the search for novelties a year ago, he incidentally heard of this set, and after considerable trouble secured them, and they are now in the hands of a well known collector.

As bearing on Canadian issues, we may note that Dr. Le Roux has just issued a Supplement to his work, of 96 pages, profusely illustrated. Another recent work on Canadian pieces is entitled *Le Collectionneur illustre des Monnaies Canadiennes* par P. N. Breton, a pamphlet of 48 pages, with cuts of both obverse and reverse of 313 different pieces, but without further descriptions. Both these books were published however before the set above described came to light.

R.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 18.]

SINCE the last number of the *Journal*, several additions to the series already published have come to my knowledge. For the convenience of collectors, I give them here. An enumeration like the present should be thus perfected as it progresses, but with all the care possible it can at best prove but a "first list," to be subsequently revised.

I. CANADA.

B. Collegiate Medals.

126. Laval University, Quebec and Montreal.

In the *Journal* of July, 1889, page 16, foot-note, I stated that I was in doubt whether the device in the lower right quarter of the arms of Laval University is the staff of Aesculapius. Mr. McLachlan had so described it, but one of the officers of the University had written me failing to confirm the statement. Dr. Le Roux, of Montreal, to whom I now owe the set of his three tokens (Nos. 49, 50 and 51), had caused further mystification by substituting upon them the caduceus of Mercury,¹ "as a copy of the decoration he was awarded by Laval." In a recent visit, however, to Quebec, I ascertained at the University itself, that Mr. McLachlan was correct. The serpent-staff does exist upon the medals of the University, and though there are none of them struck solely for the medical department, they are nevertheless entitled to a place among Canadian medical medals. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York.²

¹ By common consent of scholars the caduceus of Mercury is understood where there is a rod with two serpents, and this whether with or without the Hermetic hat and wings, or either. The staff of Aesculapius, however, has but one serpent. There are a very few in-

stances in which this latter emblem upon a medal is used of Wisdom merely. In these cases the context is usually sufficient to show its non-medical character.

² Sandham, *Coins, Tokens and Medals of Canada*, p. 67, No. 36.

E. *Medico-Ecclesiastical Medals.*

Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

127. *Obverse.* Within a quatrefoil, of which the upper and inferior segments are pointed, the new church. Inscription: SANCTUAIRE DE ST^E — ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Reverse. A similar outline. Device similar to that of No. 34; St. Anne seated, to right, with the youthful Virgin, erect, before her. Beneath, a cherub. Inscription: O BONNE ST^E ANNE — PRIEZ POUR NOUS Irregularly four-sided. White metal. 18 x 20. Made for and sold by a Quebec bookseller.

In my collection. I owe it to the kindness of Mr. McLachlan.

128. *Obverse.* As that of No. 26.

Reverse. As that of No. 45. Shaped as No. 26, save that the angles are wanting, and the ends of the cross are rounded. The maple leaves surmount a looped crown. White metal. 26 x 26. Imported by Cadieux and Derome.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

129. In all respects as preceding, but smaller.

White metal. 18 x 18. In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

130. An additional medal of St. Anne (their third) has been issued by Desaulnier Frères of Montreal. As described to me by Mr. McLachlan, it differs slightly from Nos. 27 and 60, with regard to the relative position of the groundwork upon which the church stands and the letters of the inscription.

I may say, in passing, that Mr. McLachlan is still convinced that No. 48, described by Dr. Le Roux as a second "Grothe" medal, does not exist. In the *Journal* for July, 1889, I placed the whole responsibility for this upon Dr. Le Roux, and that he has not replied, with evidence substantiating his position, would seem corroborative of Mr. McLachlan's view. In a recent conversation with the latter gentleman, at Montreal, he raised the question whether medals of the class referred to, bearing the Virgin and the date 1830, which have been pronounced by Dr. Pfeiffer and Mr. Ruland of Weimar to have been first struck upon the approach to Europe of the epidemic of cholera (known in this country as that of 1832), were not merely illustrative of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. It will be recollected, however, that this dogma was not promulgated until 1854, though the theory had been tacitly accepted by Catholics from time long past. These medals, besides, represent the Virgin as trampling beneath her feet not the crescent, but a serpent. Mr. McLachlan further lays stress upon the fact that there are many medals of this class struck at much more recent dates, that commemorate the year 1830, which was the year that cholera reached Moscow from the East.

F. *The Private Tokens of Pharmacists, etc.*

131. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle. Inscription: · R. W. WILLIAMS · | PHARMA CIEN | CHIMISTE | TROIS-RIVIERES

Reverse. A business building, cornerwise. Inscription, upon lower two-thirds of circumference: PHARMACIE DES TROIS-RIVIERES, QUE(BEC). Brass. 21.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

132. *Obverse.* Inscription: HOERNER | ONE GLASS | · ST. LEON. | WATER | THREE RIVERS

Reverse. Plain. Edges milled. Brass. 16.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan.

133. *Obverse.* Within a circle, a ferocious lion's head, full-face. Upon its brow, ST LEON Inscription: ST LEON MINERAL WATER CO. LTD. | SPRINGS AT ST LEON QUE(BEC).

Reverse. GOOD | —— | FOR ONE GLASS | —— | ST LEON WATER. | —— | 1890 Brass, white metal. 17.

In my collection, from that of Mr. McLachlan. A previous St. Leon Token, of Toronto, but of the same spring, near Quebec, was No. 70.

In this connection I have mentioned Temperance medals that make especial reference to medicine or medical men. In addition to those of the kind already enumerated, Mr. McLachlan has furnished me with an impression of the following.

134. *Obverse.* Within a circle, a radiated Greek cross, upon which the pledge ("To abstain from all intoxicating drink, except used medicinally, and by order of a medical man," etc.). Inscription: ST. DUNSTAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. FOUNDED JANUARY 18 1841 BY RT. REV'D. BERNARD D. MACDONALD. In angles, IN THE DIOCESE OF CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Reverse. A large crucifix, etc. White metal. 27.

These bring the British North American medical pieces, excluding the second "Grothe," to eighty-seven.

II. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal Medals.

1. Medals struck with sole reference to commemorating the individual (continued).

(115.) In addition to the brief description that I gave of the Coutts medal of P. A. Surgeon E. K. Kane, U. S. N., there seem to be the following details upon the *obverse*. An eagle with spread wings, holding in its talons a scroll, upon which BRIG ADVANCE, and the legend FIDEM IN TENEBRIS SERVARE. Also nineteen additional eagles, with the names, commencing at the right, of Dr. I. I. Hayes and the other companions of Kane.

Vattemare, Collection de Monnaies et Médailles offerte à la Bibliothèque Impériale, 1861, p. 177, No. 118.

Mr. V. describes the date of birth upon the medal as 1822, Dr. Kane having been born in 1820. In this statement I judge him to have been inaccurate, although I have not myself as yet seen the medal. He also adds, "W. G. Gouttes F."

III. MEXICO.

A. Personal Medals.

I am at last enabled, through the courtesy of Dr. J. A. Bastow of Colima, who has sent me drawings of it, to describe the medal of Dr. P. G. Bustamente of Guadalajara, State of Jalisco.

(82.) *Obverse.* A serpent entwining a chalice. Inscription, incused (not engraved), upon a sunken border: CONS.: AN.: □ AL V.: H.: Y.: GUEVARA Exergue: 1886.

Reverse. A raised triangle over a circle, the former at each point touching the circumference of the medal. Upon this: AL | IL: Y | DIG: H: | PERFECTO G. BUSTAMENTE. Inscription: LA RESP.: LOG. - SALOMON. Exergue: N° 122. Gold. 20½. Edge plain.

Presented to Dr. Bustamente by the members of Solomon Lodge, No. 122 (Scottish Rite) of the Grand Orient of Mexico in recognition of professional services rendered to their Worshipful Master Ygnacio Guevara, during an attack of (yellow?) fever.

F. The Private Tokens of Pharmacists, etc.

City of Mexico.

135. *Obverse.* Within field: CARLOS | FELIX Y C^A | 4 PROFESA 4 | MEXICO. Inscription: ANTIGUA DROGUERIA DE LA PALMA. Exergue: a star.

Reverse. DROGAS | PRODS^S QUIM^S | PERFUMERIA | MEDICINAS | DE | PATENTE | * Edges milled. Brass. 18.

Scott Cat. of Coins, Medals and Tokens, No. 2, June, 1890, No. 101.

In my collection, from Mr. L. H. Low, who had received it from Dr. Bastow.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

F. Pharmacists' Tokens, etc.

Lima, Peru.

(94.) *Obverse.* A palm tree, encircled by a serpent. Exergue; F (or E) D, "the former most probably, as the more common initial."

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, UN | REAL Inscription: ANTIGUA BOTICA FRANCESA. Exergue: * LIMA * Edge plain. Copper. 14.

An impression of this token, about which I had previously been in doubt, I have also recently received from Dr. Bastow, who obtained it some years ago at Mazatlan. His belief that it is a pharmacist's token is undoubtedly correct, although the mere device of a serpent encircling a tree is no more certain evidence of a piece being medical than is that of a skull, or skull and cross bones, which when commencing these researches I found were considered by collectors, and still more by dealers, a sure mark of the class indicated. As to the serpent and tree illustrating at times another purpose, there is an interesting seal of the Blacksmiths' Guild at Bois-le-Duc^e in Holland, where to the right of the tree are pincers, and to the left a pair of bellows, while the inscription, SIGILLUM FABRORUM,² removes all doubt that might else exist.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF SAVONAROLA.

OF the medals of Savonarola, the great Italian priest, it may be remarked that Napier, in his Florentine History, when speaking of the failure of the conspiracy A.D. 1497, to overthrow the so-called "Heaven-appointed republic" of the great Prior of St. Mark, says: "The Frateschi gained a considerable increase of power by their success, and medals were struck with Savonarola's image (by Giovanni delle Corniole) on one side, and on the other that of Rome (the centre of the conspiracy was supposed to be the Eternal City) over which a hand and dagger were suspended, and the legend 'GLADIUS DOMINI SUPRA TERRAM CITO ET VELOCITER.' This was the burden of all the prophet's preaching."

But in the illustrated Guide to the Italian medals, etc., published by order of the trustees of the British Museum, the description of a medal, relating to the occurrences noticed above, differs considerably in respect to the reverse, which is laid down as follows:—"Rev. Divided into two compartments. In r. a sword held by hand from the clouds above Florence. GLADIUS . DOMINI . SUPE . TERA . CITO . ET . VELOCITER. In l. the Holy Dove breathing down blessings over Florence. SPIRITUS . DNI . SUP . TERRA . COPIOSET [copiose et] HABUNDAT [abundanter.] Bronze, 3, 5, cast and chased." And the explanatory paragraph states that "the rev. legends express the predictions of Savonarola in the cases of Florence persisting in, or repenting of her sins. (1) The sword of the Lord shall come upon the land soon and suddenly [? swiftly.] (2) The Spirit of the Lord shall come upon the land fully and abundantly."

Very possibly, there were sundry varieties in the reverses of the medals struck in honor of the Dominican Martyr; the description of Napier, I may here state, is supported by two plates given in the *Trésor de Numismatique*, Paris, 1834, and executed so clearly and beautifully by the Collas process. And, with reference to the text—ECCE GLADIUS DOMINI SUPER TERRAM CITO ET VELOCITER (*Behold, the sword of the Lord is upon the land instantly and rapidly*), this was invented or imagined by Savonarola himself, and was used by him in 1494, when Charles VIII of France was preparing to march on Florence, and the public discontent there being very great, the magistracy entreated the preacher to "allay the wrath of the people. He obeyed, and reminded the Florentines of the above, his repeated, but neglected text. This sermon, delivered by commission from the "Signoria," was printed at Florence, in 1496.

W. T. N.

1 S' (Hertogen) Bosch. 2 Dirks, De Noord-Nederlandsche Gilde-penningen, 1848, pl. CXXXII, fig. g.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 20.]

THE COMET OF 1677.

THE COMET OF THE PEACE OF NIMEGUEN.

This Comet, commemorated by two medals described hereafter, was seen by the people of the Netherlands about the middle of April, 1677. It appeared, according to Van Loon, between the left foot of Andromeda and the base of the Triangle, very near the horizon and extending its tail to the northwest. As preparations were then making for the assembling of plenipotentiaries to arrange if possible for an ardently desired peace, and great discussion and much preliminary negotiation to that end, were necessary, the appearance of the Comet was naturally connected therewith in the minds of the people.

The Hollanders, who as has been already remarked, do not appear to have been imbued with as gloomy and mystic ideas of these celestial bodies as the Germans, but saw or affected to see in them favorable omens when it suited their purpose, hailed this Comet as a harbinger of peace, which they hoped would soon be concluded, as appears by the first described medal. (As a matter of fact the negotiations were protracted into the ensuing year, when a treaty of peace was signed.) The medal is described as follows:

1. *Obverse.* A Comet between two constellations, Andromeda and Triangle, travelling due south (on the medal). Legend, PACEM VENIAMQUE | DATURUS (About [or soon] to give peace and pardon.)

Reverse. Van Loon says the Belgic lion shelters himself from the rays of the Sun of France behind a bundle of various weapons, signifying the various nations who assisted the Hollanders. I should describe the Belgic Lion as *tying up* the now useless weapons of cruel war, and the legend, SAEVISSIMA BELLA LIGAVIT (He has chained up these most cruel wars) seems to signify as much. In exergue, 1677.

Van Loon, III, 205; also, engraved from apparently a better specimen, in Dansker Medailler of Mynter, etc., etc., Tab. XV of Christian V, No. 3; our plate III, figure 5 (from D. M. of M.).

There is also a Danish medal of the same Comet.

2. *Obverse.* A flag on which is inscribed in five lines, A | SALVS | VICTORIA | TRIVMPH (From Jehovah safety, victory, triumph). Legend, INSTANTI ASPIRET REGIS FORTVNA LABORI which may be rendered "The King's fortune is auspicious to the present labor." And in each corner of the flag a very small c crowned, enclosing the figure 5, i. e. Christian 5th.

Reverse. A Comet (travelling south on the coin) between constellations (Andromeda and the Triangle). Legend, which reads continuously from the obverse, PRAE-DIXIT ET OPTIMA QVONDAM (and has foretold the best things for the future.)

Dansker Medailler of Mynter, etc.; Tab. LII, No. 2 of Christian V, and in the text No. 758 is a description of Medal without comments; our plate III, No. 6.

There is no date on the piece, but the above authority (the only one I know of that describes or even mentions this medal) sets it down as commemorating the Comet of 1677. Comparison of the shape of the Comet with that of the dated Dutch Medal strengthens the correctness of the attribution, and when the legends are read in connection with the fact of the occurrence of the great naval victories of Christian V, over the Swedes, at Veland, Langeland, and the Gulf of Koge, the raising of the Siege of Christiansand, etc., to commemorate which so many medals were struck, it becomes almost certain that the Comet of 1677 and the aforesaid glorious events were commemorated by this Danish medal. Numismatics alone reveals to these later days the fact of this Comet's appearance. I find no mention of it in Newton or any of the astronomical works to which I have had access.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1680-81.

NEWTON'S COMET.

(FORMERLY THOUGHT TO BE THE JULIUM SIDUS RETURNED.)

None of the more ancient Comets of which we have any record was so closely observed as this, and of none are there so many medals. It was observed by a large number of scientific people, and it was mainly from observations of this Comet, that Sir Isaac Newton, as set forth in great length in his "*Principia*," evolved his cometary theory.

In Proposition XLI, Problem 21, "*from three observations given to determine the orbit of a Comet moving in a parabola,*" after giving his calculations and drawings, Newton says, "Let the Comet of the year 1680 be proposed." He then gives a table showing the motion thereof as observed by Flamsteed, Dec., 1680, January and February, 1681, and corrected by Halley; to which he adds some observations of his own made Feb. 25 and 27, March 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, made, as he says, "by a telescope of seven feet, with a micrometer and threads placed on the focus of the telescope, by which instrument we determined the position both of the fixed stars among themselves and of the Comet in respect to the fixed stars." Then follows a vast amount of *data*, calculations and observations made by divers persons. The Comet was, it was said, seen in Coburg, November 4, 1680. Curiously enough, it appears that there were at that early period scientific observers in America, as Dr. Halley told Newton that the Comet was observed in "Boston" in New England in the latitude of $42\frac{1}{2}$ ° at 5h. in the morning (*i.e.* at 9h. 44m. in London), near Δ (Libra) 14° with latitude $1^{\circ} 30'$ South." Several observations are

¹ In the beginning of the year 1681 Rev. Increase Mather preached a sermon (printed at Boston the same year as a pamphlet of 17 pages by John Foster) entitled, "Heaven's Alarm to the World: a Sermon wherein is Shewed that fearful Sights and Signs in Heaven are the Presages of great Calamities at Hand." It must have had a wide circulation for the times, since the following year a second edition, revised and enlarged, was printed. But he had not yet exhausted the topic, for the same year (August 31, 1682) he delivered "at the Boston Lecture" still another sermon on the Comet, printed under the title "The Latter Sign discoursed of, The Voice of God, etc.;" and again in 1683 he published a volume of 143 pages 8vo, entitled "**KOMHTO-ГРАФИА.** [Cometographia]. A Discourse concerning Comets; wherein the Nature of Blazing Stars is in-

quired into; with an Historical Account of all the Comets which have appeared from the Beginning of the World to the Present Year, 1683. As also two Sermons." The Sermons are those already named. Of the Sermon "Heaven's Alarm," Drake, in his History of Boston (note, page 448) says: "This, though it apparently had reference only to Comets and Earthquakes, had a political bearing also. Many apt Scripture quotations were brought in * * *, and, in closing, he said, 'When troubles come, let them find us watching.'" As Mather had an extensive acquaintance and correspondence in England it is quite probable that he furnished the observations alluded to in the text. The above note was kindly communicated to me by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston,

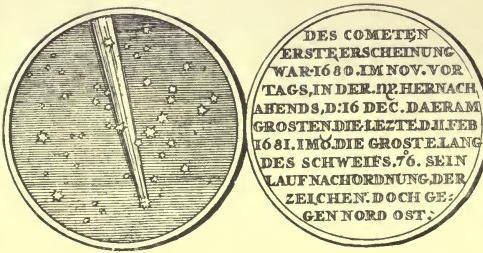
given at Boston, at Jamaica, and one by Mr. Arthur Storer at the River Patuxent, near Hunting Creek in Maryland, in the confines of Virginia, latitude $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This gentleman saw the Comet above *Spica* ϖ (Virgo), and very nearly joined with it, at the distance between them of about three-quarters of a degree. Newton gives a representation of the orbit of this Comet. The limits of this little treatise do not allow us to quote at any length from the vast treasury of erudite information and theory contained in the *Principia*, one of the greatest bequests of mortal man to the knowledge of future ages. The following as being less abstruse than most of the text, and as relating to the constitution and appearance of the Comet of 1680, and therefore strictly within our bounds, must suffice. Quotation marks are omitted. First, as to the tail of the Comet.

November 4 and 6, the tail of the Comet did not appear. Nov. 11, it just began to show itself, but did not appear over half a degree long, through a ten-foot telescope. Nov. 17, seen by Pinthaeus 15° long. Nov. 18, in New England, the tail appeared 30° long and directly opposite to the sun, extending itself to the planet Mars. Dec. 12, at Rome, the tail rose to 10° above the rump of the Swan, and the side thereof toward the west and toward the north was 45° distant from this star, etc., and the tail was about 70° long and 3° broad toward the upper end. Dec. 29 it was 54° in length. Jan. 5, 40° , but curved, and the convex side thereof lay to the south. Jan. 25 and 26 it shone with a faint light, hardly to be seen: Lastly, Feb. 10, with a telescope it was observed about 2° long. Feb. 25, the Comet was without a tail and so continued until it disappeared.

Newton's theories evolved from the observations of this Comet, made by Flamstead, Halley and others, lie at the foundation of all modern learning on the subject of Cometary orbits. He concluded that the bodies of Comets are solid, compact, fixed and durable, like the bodies of the planets, and not as was believed simply exhalations of the earth, sun, or planets. In support of this he says that on December 8 (perihelion), the distance of the Comet from the centre of the sun was to the distance of the earth from the same, as about 6 to 1,000, and the sun's heat on the Comet was to the heat of the summer sun on our own planet as 28,000 to 1, and the heat received by dry earth on the Comet about 2,000 times greater than that of red-hot iron with us. By so fierce a heat vapors and exhalations and every volatile matter must have been immediately consumed and dissipated. He further remarks, that after the Comet had been heated by the sun in December, it had a much longer and more splendid tail than in November, when it had not yet arrived at its perihelion, and says that universally the greatest and most fulgent tails arise from Comets, immediately after their passing the neighborhood of the sun. He then combats the theory that the tail of the Comet is simply the beam of the sun's light seen through the head of the Comet, which the advocates of this theory supposed to be transparent; and also the idea that the tail proceeds from the refraction which light suffers in passing from the Comet's head to the earth; and concludes that the tails of Comets do not proceed from the refraction of the heavens, but from the Comets' heads, which furnish the matter which forms the tails.

He also remarks, that while the atmosphere of the earth illuminated by the sun's light, although but of a few miles in thickness, quite obscures and extinguishes the light not only of the stars, but even of the moon itself, the smallest stars are seen to shine through the immense thickness of the tails of Comets, likewise illuminated by the sun, without the least diminution of their splendor. Newton concludes that the Comets revolve around the sun in conic sections, and are retained in their places by the same force as that which regulates the motion of planets.

Such are a few of the results of his observation of this Comet, and a few of later date. He appears to have given countenance to the calculations of



DES COMETEN
ERSTER ERSCHEINUNG
WAR 1680 IM NOV. VOR
TAGS, IN DER DERNACH,
ABENDS, D. 16 DEC. DAERAM
GROSTEN DIE LETZTE LIFE
1681. IM O. DIE GROSTE LANG
DES SCHWEIFS. SEIN
LAUF NACHORDNUNG DER
ZEICHEN. DOCH GEHEN
GEN NORD OST.

FIG. 1.

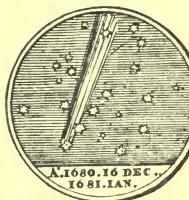
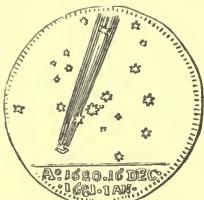


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1680-81. NEWTON'S COMET.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

PLATE IV.

Dr. Halley, by which the orbit of the Comet was calculated at 575 years. Halley observing that a remarkable Comet had appeared four times, at intervals of 575 years, viz: 1. The Comet of September after Julius Caesar was killed, B. C. 44 (the Julium Sidus); 2. A. D. 531; 3. A. D. 1106, and 4. in 1680-1681, and always with a long tail, calculated the orbit of the latter Comet, and concluded it would return in 575 years, and was identical with those above named. Encke, however, has calculated its orbit at 8815 years instead of 575, and his calculations appear to be considered as correct by modern astronomers. There are many medals of this Comet, described as follows:

1. *Obverse.* The Comet, in a starry sky; it reaches almost across the coin and is travelling *southeast* (on the coin). No legend.

Reverse. Inscription in eleven lines: DES COMETEN | ERSTE ERSCHENUNG | WAR · 1680 . IM NOV . VOR | TAGS . IN . DER . ϖ . HERNACH | ABENDS. D : 16 DEC. DAERAM | GROSTEN DIE · LETZTE D. II. FEB | 1681 . IM 8. DIE GROSTE . LANG | DES SCHWEIFS. 76°. SEIN | LAUF NACH ORDNUNG, DER | ZEICHEN. DOCH GE- | GEN NORD OST : (The Comet's first appearance was in November, 1680, before day, in the sign of Virgo; afterwards in the evening of the 16th of December it was at its greatest; its last appearance the 11th February, 1681, in Taurus: the greatest length of the tail 76°. Its course according to the signs yet towards *northwest*.) Silver. 33 mm. 22 A. S.

Van Loon, III, 276 I; our plate IV, No. 1 (from V. L.).

2. Similar to above, but with following variances: ERSCHEN: instead of ERSCHENUNG; : after NOV; only a period after D in fifth line; hyphen after ER in same line; the D after LETZTE omitted; GROST. in seventh line instead of GROSTE.; 70 in eighth line instead of 76°; ORDN instead of ORDNUNG in ninth line; : after ZEICHEN in tenth line, and the eleventh line divided differently, (with OST as the last,) making twelve lines instead of eleven as in the one above described. Silver Crown. No size given.

Amer. Jour. of Numis., Vol. I, p. 83. The writer's name I have not learned. I have not found it described by any other authority. (?)

It is probable that the "last appearance" spoken of by these medals is intended to be to the naked eye, as Newton made observations in March. The following medals speak of no later date than January.

3. *Obverse.* Comet in a starry heaven travelling southwest (on the coin); there are twenty stars (exclusive of the Comet) including one very small one between the second and third of the three diagonally sloping large ones. Exergue, A° 1680. 16 DEC | · 1681. IAN. The edge (of the face of the coin) serrated.

Reverse. Inscription: DER | STERN DROHT | BOESE SACHEN : | TRAV. NVR. | GOT | VVI RD | VVO L | MACHEN (date in chronogram.) (The star portends evil things; have faith, God will do well.) [or, make it end well.] Silver. 26½ mm. About 17 A. S.

Our plate IV, No. 2.

Engraved from a specimen in silver, formerly in my own collection and stolen therefrom in 1889. There is a *period* after NVR instead of an exclamation point as in the others which follow.

4. Almost exactly the same as last.

Obverse. Same.

Reverse. Same, but an exclamation point after NVR and a period after MACHEN. Brass. 28 mm. Nearly 18 A. S.

It is more than likely that 3 and 4 are the same and the dies retouched, particularly as two specimens of No. 4 (both in brass) in my collection differ very slightly from each other. It no doubt occurs in silver also.

5. *Obverse.* Same, except that there is one more small star to the right of all those shown on our illustration of No. 3, making twenty-one apparently. The little specks on the engraving are not stars, but simply marks of the graver.

Reverse. Same as No. 4, but no colon after SACHEN and the letters are smaller; but as to the latter point Van Loon, from whom this is taken, is not reliable, as his engravings always represent the letters as regular and perfectly formed.

Van Loon, III, 276 II; our plate IV, No. 3. (Binder, 153, 22. ? R. and P. 25. ?)

6. *Obverse.* Similar, but nineteen stars. Inscription in exergue same as No. 4, except period after 16.

Reverse. Same as No. 4. Silver, copper, brass.

Binder. 153, 21, 23, 24.

Binder curiously enough calls this the same as Van Loon III, 276 II, which is erroneous. His own, No. 22, same page, is Van Loon III, 276 II, with *twenty-one* stars.

7. Variety with nineteen stars on *obverse*; one very small star, which appears on the twenty star variety, being omitted; and the inscription is: AO · 1680 · 18 · DEC : | · 1681 · IAN :

Reverse. & DER | STERN DROHT | BOESE SACHEN | TRAV nVR : | GOTT | VVIRDs
VVoL | MACHEN (Translated above.) Silver. 30 mm. 18 A. S.

Gaedechens, 1620, and illustrated, O. C. Gaedechens, II, p. 9; our plate IV, No. 4 (from Gaedechens).

This medal was struck at Hamburg, and the others dated Dec. 16, probably in Silesia. Besides the difference in date, note the ornaments on each side of DER and the size, and the colon after nVR.

Gaedechens quotes varieties of this medal as being described by Kundman "Heimsuchungen Gottes in Zorn, etc., etc., " and by Sievert in his "Verzeichniss," but neither of these works is known to me. I have no doubt they are some of the varieties above described, though there may be others.

8. *Obverse.* A coffin covered with a pall, on which rest a helmet and a sword. A withered tree to the left, and over all the Comet among stars, and three figures of constellations. Exergue, A° 1680 | 16 DEC.

Reverse. Inscription: wan | an des Himmels | zelt | Cometen Fackeln | brennen | so sollen
gottes | zorn | hie niden wir | erkennen within a circle of arches as a border. (When on the celestial belt blazing comets burn, we here below should recognize God's wrath.) Silver. 37 mm. 24 A. S.

Ruland and Pfeiffer, 22. (Catalogue de Vries, 1018, imperfectly described.) Our plate IV, No. 5.

Engraved from the specimen in the collection of Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, who kindly loaned it to me for engraving. This medal was probably struck in North Germany, possibly but not probably in the Low Countries, although it is often found in Dutch collections. (Compare the *obverse* with No. 7, medals of the Comet of 1618, plate III, No. 3.)

[To be continued.]

AFRICAN COINS.

The German East African Company has had coined a new lot of metal money for the German colonies. The silver pieces are of about the size and value of an Austrian gulden, approximately forty cents. The device consists of a lion and a bust of the German emperor in the uniform of the Cuirassier Guards. (?) The copper coins are worth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, and are inscribed with Arabic characters. Italy, too, has instituted a new coinage for her African possessions. The silver pieces are worth a little less than a dollar each, and bear the face of King Humbert and a statement of the value in Italian and Arabic. The bronze coins represent a value of two cents and one cent each, — *Boston Transcript*.

NOT WORTH A DÂM.

THE "Dâm" is a small brass coin current in Persia and India, and equivalent in value to one-fortieth of a *rûpiya*, or rupee, or about a cent. The phrase "not worth a dam" was used by Englishmen trading in the East to express their sense of the utter worthlessness of a thing; in England, however, owing to ignorance of its origin and meaning, it suffered orthographical profanation, and came to signify a thing of so small account as not to be worth the waste of breath involved in damning it. Recently an American from the West, while taking a glass of wine in the Munich Rathhaus Keller, remarked to his companion: "I don't care a continental *dâm*." His mental spelling of the word was doubtless *damn*, although the expression was really synonymous with "continental red," "continental farthing" or "fip," and would have no sense unless it referred to some coin of small value.

E. P. E.

"*The Nation*" (New York).

GLEANINGS.

THE LOUVRE, PARIS: NOTE ON CERTAIN OLD COLLECTIONS OF COINS, ETC. DEPOSITED THEREIN.

In the course of my Numismatic reading I have gathered that the foundations of the collections "de la Maison du Roi" belong to Francis I. Besides statuary and pictures, smaller objects such as incised gems, medals and coins, were sought for by this accomplished Prince. His immediate successors, especially Catharine de Medici, continued these researches till such became the fashionable rage for the acquisition, more especially of coins, that a numismatist, travelling in France during the time of Catharine, enumerates no less than two hundred collections, of which hers was the chief, among the princes and nobility. Catharine greatly enriched the Collections of the Crown with coins and medals, and with what the records of the period term "curiosities;" and Charles IX dedicated anew the Louvre to the conservation of precious things by placing those collections within its walls. After this the history of the Crown Collections presents little better than a "tabula rasa" for a considerable time. During the reign of Henry III the collection of coins and curios in the Louvre was dispersed to the winds. In the days of Louis XIV a revival supervened, and chiefly through the instrumentality of that hard working and ever watchful minister, Colbert, many of those two hundred collections, mentioned by the travelling numismatist a century before, now poured themselves into the royal cabinet. The Duke d'Orleans bequeathed his splendid possessions in this line to the King; churches presented gems, long hidden in their treasuries, for royal acceptance, while agents despatched all over France, and even to the East, returned, bringing precious spoil. During the reign of ill-fated Louis XVI the cabinet of coins was largely increased from the Pellerin¹ and d'Ennery collections, which were placed with their predecessors, the only faithful tenants of the Louvre which had maintained their place there under the long gallery from the time of Colbert.

EDWARD VI SHILLINGS, AND THEIR BASE STANDARD.

Henfrey says, in respect of the second issue of the 3d year of Edward VI (1550), that these shillings were decried in the reign of Elizabeth, and were ordered, some to pass for $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, and to be countermarked with a portcullis before the King's face, and others for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to be marked with a greyhound.

From the State Papers published, I find that Queen Elizabeth, under date of Oct. 4, 1560, addressed, from Hampton Court, Sir William Hewet, Lord Mayor of

¹ About six years before Pellerin's death Louis XVI gave 30,000 francs for his collection, Pellerin stipulately the largest quantity ever collected by one individual.

London, with directions to affix the marks of a greyhound and a portcullis on the testons in currency, to distinguish the base from the better sort:—That on Oct. 4, Thomas Stanley (master of the mint) wrote from the Tower, to Cecil, that he had sent eight testons, stamped, four with the portcullis, and four with the greyhound:—That on Oct. 10, the Queen addressed the Mayors of Corporate Towns, with directions as to causing certain stamps to be placed on testons in circulation, following which is a list of towns having the order for stamping the testons with the portcullis and greyhound.

NEW COINAGE OF A.D. 1560.

In 1545, Henry VIII had so debased the silver coin that it contained only four ounces of silver to eight ounces of alloy. Edward VI began an improvement, but it was not carried out before the reign of Elizabeth, who, in the year of her accession (1558) issued a commission, upon the recommendation of which a new coinage was ordered on the basis of one ounce of alloy to eleven ounces of silver; and under date of Sept. 27, 1560, a royal proclamation was issued, recalling the current base coin.

As to the new issue, it is recorded, under date of Oct. 15, 1560, that the Queen mislikes the die of the fine moneys, at which Stanley is sorry; and it is further recorded, that when the arrangements for issuing the new coinage were complete, the Queen visited the Tower in state, on July 11, 1561, attended by her nobility, and herself struck certain pieces of gold, which she gave away to those about her. It is possible that the small medalet described below, though of silver, was one of the pieces. *Obv.* A double rose, crowned, between E. R. Legend, E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.* A shield, bearing the Cross of Saint George. Legend, TURRIS LONDONIENSIS. *m.m.*, a cross. Size 7. Examples are in the British Museum.

Another piece, struck to commemorate the 1560 reformation of the coinage, may be noted, as follows: *Obv.* Bust of Elizabeth three-quarters length, crowned, and habited in a ruff and rich dress. Legend, ET ANGLIAE GLORIA. *Rev.* Justice seated, holding scales and a sword; above, rays. Legend, BENE CONSTITUTA RE-NUMARIA. (Coinage well-established). Example in Hunter Coll., Glasgow.

W. TASKER-NUGENT.

OLD COINS FOUND IN DEDHAM.

THE following item lately appeared in several of the Boston newspapers. We print it as it was there given, without correction. The last piece named is probably intended for one of Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicilies, etc. (1759-1825), of the denomination of eight "otto" Tornesi. One of the editors has been informed that the discovery so minutely described never took place, and that the whole story is the work of some reporter's imagination.

While two workmen were engaged in opening an old well on the "Two Elms Farm" in Dedham, recently, they found an old iron pot, which was tightly sealed. The seal was removed, and the pot was found to contain a lot of ancient coins, which were given over to the care of Dr. Creighton Colburn of Dedham. It is claimed the coins are very valuable. Nearly all of them are ancient, as the following dates will show: Spanish coins of 1572, 1652, 1798, 1786, 1781, 1789, 1801; United States, of 1795; British, 1749; George II coins, 1751, 1738; Charles VII coin, 1777. Other coins which could not be named bore the following dates: 1700, 1607, 1761; Portuguese coin, 1761; French coin, 1792; a coin with harp and crown on it, probably an old coin coined in Ireland, date 1781. Another curious coin is among the lot, and has the following inscription, as near as could be made out with the aid of a magnifying glass: "Ferdinandes, IV, D G; Sicid Rex Otto Jones." The date could not be distinguished. It is evident that the pot was hidden years ago. Dr. Colburn will try to find out the name of the person who placed the pot in the ground.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 26.]

DCCCXXVII. Obverse, Within a wreath of oak leaves the inscription in six lines, VEREINIGT AM 24 JANUAR 1844 IN BRESLAU BR. FRANCKE A MSTR [United in Breslau, January 24, 1844, Bro. Francke, Master of the Lodge]. Legend, outside the wreath, * DIE VEREINIGT A FEIERT D IT STIFT. FEST NACH D VEREINIGUNG * A 18 MAI, 1845 [The United Lodges celebrated the first festival of their Union, May 18, 1845]. Reverse, A large triangle enclosing a smaller one, apex downward, in which is a radiant star of five points; within the larger and outside the smaller triangle are the devices of the three Lodges which formed the Union; at the top, a Tuscan column; at the left, three skeletons, and at the right, a bell: below the base a gavel, square, level, trowel and compasses, on a raised ground. The device is surrounded by a cable-tow and the legend, DIE 3 TODT. GERIP. GEST. D 18 MAI 1741, D. SAULE, 1774, D. GLOCKE, 1776 [The Three Skeletons, founded May 18, 1741, the Pillar, 1744, the Bell, 1776.] In small letters LESSER (the die cutter). Bronze gilt. Size 24.¹

DCCCXXVIII. Obverse, Accolated busts of the Emperor William I and the Empress Augusta of Germany, to the right, the latter crowned and wearing a necklace. Legend, WILHELM KÖNIG V. PREUSSEN AUGUSTA KÖN. V. PR. G. PR. V. SACHEN. [William, King of (von) Prussia, Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born (geboren) Princess of Saxony.] Below the busts in very small letters, W. KULLRICH F. (the die cutter.) Reverse, A chaplet of oak and ivy leaves fastened at the bottom by two clasped hands, surrounds the field, which is left blank for an inscription. The impression in Bro. Shackles' collection has, engraved in twelve lines, z. e. | D XI. JUNI 1854 | D. BR. | A. B. MURMANN | V. D. L. Z. PILGRIM | Z. BERLIN | U. SEINER FRAU | CAROLINE GEB. DIMDE | ZUR SILB. | HOCHZEIT | D. 6. OCTBR | 1870 [In remembrance of (Zur erinnerung den) the 11th of July, 1854, to Bro. A. B. Murmann, of the Pilgrim Lodge (von der Loge zu), at Berlin, and of his wife, Caroline, born Dimde, on their silver (silberne) wedding, October 6, 1870.] Silver. Size 33.²

DCCCXXIX. Obverse, On the square and compasses is an ornamental shield, its base resting in the angle of the square; the field has horizontal lines as if to denote azure, and bears an anchor, erect; the upper bar of the anchor is entwined with serpents and has wings at the top, evidently designed

¹ For my knowledge of this medal I am indebted to the Catalogue of the Masonic Exhibition, held at Shanklin, England, Sept. 9, 1886. (No. 976 from Bro. Taylor's cabinet.) Some typographical errors have evidently crept into the description as there printed; I have corrected one or two obvious ones, and fear there may be at least one in the text above, but have been unable to obtain a rubbing in season for comparison. This Medal was struck at Breslau to commemorate the first anniversary of the union of the three Lodges named, which was consummated, as I learn from the Catalogue cited, January 24, 1844. These Lodges were Drei Todten Gerippen (The Three Skeletons), founded May 18, 1741, Die Saule (The Pillar), founded May 19, 1774 (see XX) and Der Glocke (The Bell), founded June 13, 1776 (see CCCLXXVII and DCCCXXIV), which held under the Grand Land-Lodge of Germany. The triangle Δ is used in place of □ by this body as the symbol of a Lodge.

These three Lodges erected a building together in 1817 (see CCCLXXV). It is singular that this medal escaped the notice of Merzdorf.

² This medal I have not seen, and am indebted for the description to Wor. Bro. Shackles. W. Bro. George Taylor of Kidderminster, England, has a similar one in his collection (varying in the engraved inscription), from whom I obtain the size. They were struck in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage "the silver wedding" of the late Emperor William of Germany and his Empress, the Princess Maria Louisa Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, who were married June 11, 1829, and especially for presentation to Brethren and their wives, on their silver weddings, as appears from the engraved inscription, so that although bearing no emblems of the Order, it is properly a Masonic medal. The dies are said to be in the Imperial Mint at Berlin.

to suggest a caduceus; on its left a triangular level with plummet; on its right a similar triangle but no plummet; and below, the moon, showing profile crescent on its right side. On the left arm of the square, LES AMIS DU COMMERCE; on the angle & (*sic*) and on the right, LA PERSEVERANCE REUNIS. [Lodge of the Friends of Commerce and Perseverance, united.] Two crossed branches of laurel (?) behind the device. Legend above, LES AMIS DU COMMERCE & LA PERSEVERANCE REUNIS Below, OR. D'ANVERS (Orient of Antwerp.) Reverse, Within a cable tow of seven knots and tied at the bottom, which surrounds the field, the inscription in five lines, CONSECR. | DU | TEMPLE | LE 21 J. 8 M. | 5883 [Consecration of the Temple, October 21, 1883.] At the bottom near the edge, in very small letters, A. FISCH (the die-cutter.) Bronze. Size 29 nearly. In the Lawrence Collection.

DCCCXXX. Obverse, An ornate shield bearing dexter, azure, on a chevron argent between three castles proper, a pair of compasses extended, proper. [This device forms the sinister side of the arms of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.] Sinister, the arms of the Duke of Athole: Quarterly; 1: azure, three mullets, two over one, argent, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory or, for Murray. 2: gules, three legs in armor proper, garnished and spurred or, conjoined in triangle at the upper part of the thigh, for Isle of Man, as Lords thereof. 3: quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, on a bend azure three stag's heads cabossed or, for Stanley: 2 and 3, gules, two lions passant in pale argent, for Strange. 4: quarterly, 1 and 4, or, a fess chequy, argent and azure, for Stewart: 2 and 3, paly of six, or and sable, for Strabolgie. An escutcheon of pretence, with arms closely resembling those of the See of Glasgow, differing only in the color of the field, which as Burke gives it is argent, while this is per fess argent and azure; on a mount in base vert an oak tree proper, the stem at the base thereof surmounted by a salmon on its back, also proper, with a signet ring in its mouth or; on the top of the tree a red-breast, and in the sinister fess point an ancient hand bell, both also proper. With the exception of the minute charges on the escutcheon of pretence, the colors are all distinctly indicated. The shield is surrounded by a garter, buckled at the bottom, on which is the legend LODGE ATHOLE N° 413, GLASGOW, 1861 * (a quatrefoil) at the end. The planchet is surmounted by a figure, cut out, representing the Athole crest, a demi-savage proper, wreathed about the head and waist (vert), holding in his dexter hand a dagger (also proper, the pomel and hilt or), and in his sinister hand a key of the last. The crest is so small that the colors are not indicated. The reverse is plain for an inscription. A small ring is attached to the top of the planchet, on each side of the crest, for chains, by which the medal was worn suspended. Silver. Size 19 nearly.¹

DCCCXXXI. Obverse, A wreath formed of two lotus branches tied with a ribbon at the bottom, within which 1870. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, LOGE ZUR VATERLANDSLIEBE IN BAJA. [Lodge of Patriotism, (literally Love of Fatherland) in Baja.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, with clouds below and on either side, illuminated by a cluster of rays from above, on observer's right. Legend, separated from the field by a circle,

¹ This is doubtless a member's jewel of the Lodge have never seen but one impression, for the knowledge named, and in the minuteness and care with which the of which I am indebted to Mr. McLachlan, and which heraldic charges are engraved, even to the ring in the mouth of the fish, is equalled only by No. CCI. I

HONSZERETET PAHOLY BAJAN. [Patriotism Lodge in Baja.] A small star at the bottom. The medal has a loop at the top, pierced for suspension. White metal. Size 24.¹

DCCCXXXII. Obverse, A field with 000872 across the centre. Legend, separated by a circle, PHOENIX ☐ SZAMOSUJVAR KELETEN. [Phoenix Lodge, Orient of Szamos-ujvar²], the square and compasses at the bottom. Reverse, A draped female figure, standing, facing slightly to the observer's left; her right hand rests upon a shield standing beside her, on which are the square and compasses; in her left hand uplifted she holds a torch. No legend. A loop pierced for a ring at the top. Copper, gilt. Size 23.

DCCCXXXIII. Obverse, On the centre of a cross of five arms, somewhat resembling that of the French Legion of Honor, is a circular tablet, with the All-seeing eye at the top, the rays from which fill the field. Legend, at the bottom, curving to conform to the edge of the circle, L'AMITIE [Friendship]; on the arms of the cross are incused circles, each bearing a letter, making the word FORCE [strength]; in the re-entering angle on the end of each arm is a small circle, and between the arms are groups of circles, a larger one and two smaller on each side. Reverse, A circular tablet as on obverse, on which are the square and compasses, a small point in the centre. Legend above, ORIENT and below, DE LA CHAUX DE FONDS; the arms of the cross have incused tablets on each of which is a letter, as on the obverse, making the word UNION. Bronze. Extreme length, 24.³

DCCCXXXIV. Obverse, A shield azure on which are three hearts, argent, one over two; a cord passing behind and around the upper one crosses in front to those below, in front of which it passes, and the ends, coming from behind, cross below. On the right of the shield are olive branches, leaves and berries, and on the left a branch of oak. The branches are crossed and tied at the bottom. Over the shield, the compasses, square and triangular level, interlaced; above is a five-pointed star with five flames; on the star, I. H. S. Legend, above, A. L. G. D. G. A. D. L'U. S. L. A. D. L. G. L. S. ALPINA. [*A la gloire du Grand Architect de l'universe sous les auspices de la Grand Loge Suisse Alpina.*] To the glory of the Grand Architect, etc.] and below, L. D. S. J. L'UNION DES COEURS O. DE. GENEVE. [*Loge de St. Jean, etc.*] Reverse, Below a small five-pointed star with G, an inscription in fourteen lines, FONDÉE EN 1768 | A TRAV. SUCCESSMT. SOUS | LA G ☐ NAT. ET LE GR. OR. | DE GENEVE | PUIS SOUS LE GR. OR. DE FRANCE | REUN. 1811 AU REG. EC. RECT. | PROV. DE BOURGN. 1817 AU G. PR. | L'HEL- | VETIE | ENTRA 1851 DANS L'ALL. DES | ☐ SUISSES | S. L. A. DE LA G ☐ SUISSE | ALPINA | A FETEE EN 1870 | LE JUBILE CENT. DE SA | FONDATION. The inscription I read, "Founded in 1768, having worked successively under the National Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of Geneva, then for a time under the Grand Orient of France; it united in 1811 with the Rectified Scottish Regime, of the Province of Bourgogne; in 1817 with the Grand Province (?) of

¹ Baja is a market town of Hungary on the Danube, ninety miles south of Pesth. The history of the Lodge I have not learned.

² For my knowledge of this and the preceding medal I am indebted to W. Bro. Shackles, who showed them at the Plymouth [England] Masonic Exhibition [1887], and kindly sent me the rubbings from which I describe them, and Bro. Julius Fellner of Germania Lodge, Bos-

ton, has courteously supplied the translation of their legends. Szamos-ujvar is a small town in Transylvania, and I have not been able to obtain particulars concerning the Lodge, or to explain the singular date.

³ This is a "Bijou" of the Lodge named, located at Chaux de Fonds, a town in Switzerland, near the Jura. It is apparently struck on a planchet, which was afterwards cut into the form described.

Helvetia; in 1851 entered into the alliance of the Swiss Lodges under the auspices of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina. It celebrated in 1870 the centennial of its foundation." Silver and bronze. Size 24. A ring inserted in the edge at the top for suspension.

DCCCXXXV. Obverse, A trophy or group of Masonic working tools interlaced, the compasses, square, and triangular level; behind them a gavel and spade-shaped trowel, crossed; above the joint of the compasses is a radiant star of five points. Legend above, A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: L.: U.: [To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe]; at the bottom, very small, CURVAL (the die-cutter). Reverse, A wreath of oak, open at the top, and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, enclosing a roughened field on which there is a triangle faintly to be seen, but no inscription; possibly intended to have a name or date engraved. Legend above, FRATERNITE, and below, FONDEE EN 1798. [Fraternity, founded 1798.] Tin. Size 18. This I presume is a jeton de présence of the Lodge Fraternity, of Geneva, Switzerland, founded in 1798. The date of mintage I have not learned.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

THE ZACHARY TAYLOR MEXICAN WAR MEDAL.

THE above contribution to numismatics was originated by Gen. Winfield Scott. Interest is added to the honor of its award by the circumstance that it was a graceful tribute by the general-in-chief to a general [Taylor] who was at the time a rival for political honors, viz., the Presidency of the U. S.

From *Memoirs of Lieut. Gen. Scott, LL.D., written by himself, Vol. II, p. 386*—Taylor's early successes on this side of the Rio Grande, so handsomely reported by [Lieut. Col.] Bliss, won him great favor with the country. A resolution, giving him the thanks of Congress and a sword, was promptly introduced. Scott hastened to address a circular (private) note to a dozen members of the two Houses of Congress, including the Kentucky Senators and Mr. Jefferson Davis, arguing that the gold medal ought to be substituted for the sword, being the higher honor, and eminently Taylor's due. The suggestion was adopted, and further to show that Scott did not neglect the hero of the Rio Grande, he annexed the following report:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1846.

"Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War:

[*Endorsed by Major General Scott, on the resolution of Congress voting a medal to Major General Taylor, which resolution the Secretary had referred to General Scott.*]

"As medals are among the surest monuments of history, as well as muniments of individual distinction, there should be given to them, besides intrinsic value and durability of material the utmost grace of design, with the highest finish in mechanical

¹ The Helvetician Scottish Directory divided itself into two factions; — one, at Basle, whose exact title I have not learned, assumed authority over German Switzerland, possibly it called itself Provincial, as I infer from this abbreviation; the other, at Lausanne, styled itself the Scottish Directory of Roman Helvetia. These bodies held a troubled existence for some years, but the discordant elements were finally harmoniously united in the Grand Lodge Alpina; see Rebold, pp. 141 *et seq.*

and also Note 363 *antea* for a brief account of the various bodies. The inscription on this Medal shows that R. R. explained under (Masonic Medals XXX, notes and corrections, p. 267) as meaning *Reunis*, undoubtedly stands for *Regine Rectifie*, sometimes also called *Rit Reformé*. This medal is in the Lawrence Collection. The character before *SUISSES* in the tenth line is the double oblong. I give the nearest like it obtainable.

execution. All this is necessary to give the greater or adventitious value; as in the present instance, the medal is to be, at once, an historical record and a reward of distinguished merit. The credit of the donor thus becomes even more than that of the receiver interested in obtaining a perfect specimen of the fine arts.

"The within resolution prescribes *gold* as the material of the medal. The general form (circular) may be considered as equally settled by our own practice, and that of most nations, ancient and modern. There is, however, some little diversity in *diameter* and *thickness* in the medals heretofore ordered by Congress at different periods, as may be seen in the cabinets of the War and Navy Departments. Diversity in dimensions is even greater in other countries.

"The specific character of the medal is shown by its two faces, or the *face* and the *reverse*. The within resolution directs 'appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon.' For the *face*, a bust likeness is needed, to give, with the name and the rank of the donor, *individuality*. To obtain the likeness, a first rate miniature painter should, of course, be employed.

"The reverse receives the device, appropriate to the events commemorated. To obtain this, it is suggested that the resolutions and despatches belonging to the subject, be transmitted to a master in the art of design—say Prof. Weir, at West Point—for a drawing, including, if practicable, this inscription :

PALO ALTO:
RESACA DE LA PALMA :
MAY 8 AND 9, 1846.

"A third artist—all to be well paid—is next to be employed—a die sinker. The mint of the U. S. will do the coinage. Copies in cheaper metal of all our gold medals should be given to the libraries of the Federal and State Governments, to those of colleges, etc.

"The medals voted by the Revolutionary Congress were executed—designs and dies—under the superintendence of Mr. Jefferson in Paris about the year 1786. Those struck in honor of victories in our war of 1812 were all—at least so far as it respected the land service—done at home, and not one of them presented, I think, earlier than the end of Mr. Monroe's administration (1825). The delay principally resulted from the want of good die sinkers. There was only one of mediocre merit (and he a foreigner) found for the army. What the state of this art may now be in the U. S. I know not. But I beg leave again to suggest that the honor of the country requires that medals voted by Congress should always exhibit the arts involved in their highest state of perfection *wherever* found; for letters, science, and the fine arts, constitute but *one* republic, embracing the world. So thought our early Government, and Mr. Jefferson, a distinguished member of that general republic.

"All of which is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War."

It may be well to note that Gen. Scott's recommendation—that bronze copies of all the Government's medals be struck for distribution—has since been carried out.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

THE FIRST "CLINTON" COPPER.

THE earliest discovered GEORGE CLINTON COPPER [Obverse: head facing right; legend; GEORGE * CLINTON. Reverse: New York State arms; legend: 1787 EXCELSIOR (struck over an *Immunis Columbia*),] was taken in at a grocery in Vermont (probably East Poultney), and became part of the collection of Hon. De Witt Clinton Pond of Hartford. Thence this then unique coin went into the cabinet of William C. Prime of New York, and was engraved for his article "Coins in America," in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, March, 1860, Vol. XX. 472, and for *Prime's Coins, Medals and Seals*, 1861.

MARRIAGE MEDAL OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Editors of the Journal:

A gentleman in this city has recently shown me a very fine impression in gold of a medal in honor of the marriage (by proxy) of Marie Antoinette to Louis XVI, when Dauphin of France, which is said to be quite rare, and I think a description will interest the readers of the *Journal*. The princess was, as is well known, the daughter of Francis I, of Austria, and the Empress Maria Theresa. Born November 2, 1755, she was married when less than fifteen years of age. This medal commemorates the preliminary ceremony at Vienna, April 19, while the formal nuptials took place at Versailles, May 16, 1770. She became Queen of France almost exactly four years after. The medal is of gold, and size 27 nearly, by American scale. The obverse shows her youthful bust in profile, with her hair dressed high, in the style of the period, and a low-neck dress, cut in the fashion which she made so popular. She turns to the observer's right, and the face is full of vivacity and beauty. Legend, M. ANTONIA ARC. AVST. LUDOVIC. FRANCIAE DELPHIN, SPONSA. (Marie Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, bride of Louis, Dauphin of France.) Below the bust in small letters, A. WIDEMAN (the die-cutter). Reverse, A burning altar; at the right a female, standing, holds erect in her left hand a cornucopia, filled with fruits and flowers; from a shell in her right extended she feeds the flame; at the left an angel, with extended wings, and naked except for light drapery which falls gracefully over his right arm, and floats in front and behind him, is kindling his torch at the fire on the altar. He holds uplifted in his right hand two wreaths. Legend, CONCORDIA NOVO SANGVINIS NEXV FIRMATA. (Harmony strengthened by a new tie of blood.) In exergue, in three lines, NVPT. CELEBR. VIEN. PROCVR. | FERDINAND, A. A. XIX. APR. | MDCCCLXX. (Espousals celebrated at Vienna, April 19, 1770, Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, acting as proxy.) Who this Ferdinand was I have not certainly ascertained, but suppose it was Ferdinand Charles Anton, father of the Field Marshal Ferdinand of Este. Marie Antoinette was celebrated for her beauty when Queen of France, and the youthful bust on this medal shows she must have been quite as charming when a princess in Vienna.

M.

Boston, Nov. 1890.

COIN SALES.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. ED. FROSSARD sold in New York, on the 20th September last, at the rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., a choice collection of American, Foreign and Ancient Coins and Medals. They comprised a rare Aetolian Stater in gold, never previously offered, for which an "upset price" of \$60 was asked; there were many fine Roman Family Denarii, and of modern coins some fine Patterns, Masonics, Medicals, etc., and about 40 volumes of Numismatic works. Among the Masonics a rare medal of the Lodge St. Clair, Edinburgh, (Marvin 328) in silver gilt, with original clasp and ribbon, brought \$4; an oval piece (M. 327), the same price. In United States Coins an Eagle of 1795, v. f. and r. \$17; Half Eagle, same date, 7.20; Half Dollar of 1794, said to be nearly equal to one in Parmelee Sale which brought 19.00, sold for 9.25; Dollar of 1836, Liberty seated, and flying eagle rev., Gobrecht on base, 8.63; among the Patterns, a Half Dollar of 1839, bust of Liberty with coronet, to right, thirteen stars on border, rev. as regular issue, silver proof and v. r., \$20.00, or nearly the same as that in the Parmelee Sale. A set of Longacre's patterns, 1871, five pieces, (Indian princess seated, etc.,) brought \$29; Pattern Dollar of 1872, Liberty seated, eagle at her right hand, silver, milled edge, 19.50; Twenty Cents of 1875, Columbia at seashore, etc., very rare, not in Parmelee, 7.70. Cent of 1796, Liberty cap, wide date, brilliant sharp impression, and v. r., 14.50; 1796, draped bust, 9.00; many other pieces brought very good prices. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 32 pages and 556 lots, and as the total sales amounted to upwards of \$1,000, it must have been very satisfactory to all interested.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD.

THIS company have just issued a very full and well illustrated priced catalogue of silver coins, in uniform style with their well known and popular "Copper Catalogue." It is by far the most complete publication of the kind we have ever seen.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM BLADES.

MR. WILLIAM BLADES, one of the best known and most repected English Printers, died at his home in Sutton, England, on Sunday, April 27th, last. He was born December 5th, 1824, and early in life became connected with his father's Printing-office, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the art, not merely in its practical side, but in its historical and antiquarian departments; his "Life and Typography of William Caxton," the first English Printer, in two quarto volumes, is a book of very high order, and is recognized as a standard authority. He was one of the committee in charge of placing a Memorial Window to Caxton in Westminster Abbey, and he held various positions of responsibility and trust. He was particularly interested in the Medals of Printers, and his collection of those relating to printers and to the art itself, was probably unrivalled; certainly no other so extensive has come to public knowledge. In 1863 he published "A List of Medals, Jettons, Tokens, etc., in connection with Printers and the Art of Printing," containing careful descriptions of those which he had seen, and illustrated by more than a hundred copper-plate engravings of different pieces. In 1883 he published a similar work, entitled "Numismata Typographica, or the Medallic History of Printing." The latter work we have not seen, but it is highly commended by those competent to judge. His literary work on subjects kindred to his art was very extensive, but it is his labor in a field previously untrodden by Numismatists that will make his name long remembered by collectors. The "London Printers' Register" of May 6th, last, has a very full and appreciative notice of his life, from which the facts we give have been gathered. It closes its tribute by saying: "No serious worker ever sought access to his possessions in vain, and often would be set on the right track in an investigation, by the kind and judicious suggestions of their owner and though time effaces all things, never, so long as one who knew him remains, will perish the memory of the learned and amiable printer we have so prematurely lost." W. T. R. M.

THOMAS WARNER.

MR. THOMAS WARNER died on the 16th of October, at his late residence in Cohocton, N. Y., of heart disease; he had been confined at home by illness for a fortnight previous, but was supposed to be improving, and on the morning of his decease he was apparently much better, so that his death was a terrible shock to his family and friends. Mr. Warner was the son of Daniel L. and Betsey Warner, and was born in Buckland, Franklin County, Mass., January 28, 1831. His father removed to Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1833; there the son passed his youth, settling in Leroy in 1850; and in the latter place he married, in 1855, Miss Jane Roberts, of that town. In 1861 he removed to Cohocton, where he passed the remainder of his life. He engaged in the lumber business, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was a man of great public spirit, and to his enterprise the town was much indebted for its prosperity. His sympathy and generosity won for him a multitude of friends. Personally he was of a most genial disposition and sunny temperament,—one whose acquaintance was sought, and whose friendship was highly valued. His keen intellect and rare conversational powers, aided by a very retentive memory, rendered him a most charming and delightful companion. A lover of books, of art and music, he found time in the midst of business cares to gratify refined tastes above the ordinary routine of life. He was fond of numismatic pursuits, and at one time had a very large collection, which was sold by the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, in June, 1884. His love of numismatics grew up with him from boyhood, and his cabinet was rich in Ancient Greek and Roman coins, as well as in those of modern issue; he had also a choice collection of medieval and Masonic medals, and had himself caused several

medals to be struck, among which will be remembered one commemorating the Golden Wedding of his parents, Feb. 12, 1876, and several relating to the "Old Round House" and Olive Branch Lodge, of Leroy, and to Liberty Lodge, of Cohocton, of which body he was Secretary, we believe for thirteen years: He was also an occasional contributor to the pages of the *Journal*, and one of its oldest supporters.

His funeral was attended from his late home the Saturday following his death. A large gathering of family friends, of brethren in the Masonic Order, and of the citizens of Cohocton were present, and many from Leroy. His wife, and two daughters — Mrs. Cramer, and Miss Mabel Warner — survive him. Two sons had previously deceased.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Chapman, Jr., of Philadelphia, between whom and Mr. Warner a close personal friendship existed for many years, for information regarding his family.

M.

EDITORIAL.

THE publishers regret the delay in the appearance of the present number of the *Journal*, which is caused by matters beyond their control. The distance from the office of publication of the contributors of several of the articles, involving sending proofs back and forth, the time required to ensure accuracy,—in one case in the present number it was necessary to send to England for definite information,—and the delay in the engraver's work have all conspired to hold it back in spite of their efforts. We trust that the papers will be found of sufficient interest to our subscribers, to compensate in some slight degree for their disappointment, believing as we do that *accurate* descriptions are of the highest importance to collectors.

WE hear of several coin sales of great interest in preparation, or the catalogues of which have already been issued. The Messrs. Chapman announce the sale of the Cleneay collection, and have printed a sumptuous catalogue of the same. It is in quarto form, uniform with several others of their large sales—the Warner, Bushnell, etc.,—and contains 102 pages and nearly 3,000 lots. The U. S. series is especially rich, and there are a large number of ancient, as well as of English and foreign coins, many in gold; there is also a fine collection of interesting medals, and the sale is a particularly attractive one. It is to take place in Philadelphia, Dec. 9 to 13. Catalogues can be obtained of the Messrs. Chapman.

Mr. Ed. Frossard is to hold a sale in New York about the middle of January, which will doubtless win the attention of all collectors of ancient coins; it will also include one of the most complete cabinets of store cards ever brought together, gathered from all over the United States. An additional attraction is given by the offer of an extensive collection of peace medals, one of the most interesting in many respects that we remember to have seen catalogued. The catalogues are ready.

In addition to these, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, are to hold a sale about the end of January, which is to embrace, as we hear, the largest collection of ancient coins, especially of early Greek mintage, that has been offered in many years, if indeed it has ever been equalled. Mr. Low, the compiler of the catalogue, has spent some months in preparing it. Other features of interest will be announced later. The date of this sale, we believe, is not yet definitely determined.

Several "Notes and Queries," in type for this number, are unavoidably deferred.

CURRENCY.

RE-COLLECTED.—"A collection will now be taken up," murmured the burglar, as he lifted a tray of coins from the numismatist's cabinet.

"A collector will now be taken up," remarked the policeman, as he collared the burglar.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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BOSTON, JANUARY, 1891.

No. 3.

THE COINS OF INDIA AS WITNESSES TO HER HISTORY.

IN an article printed not long since in a Madras [India] magazine, the Rev. James E. Tracy, an American missionary, made an eloquent appeal to native Indian gentlemen of means and leisure, to take up the study of Indian antiquities and especially of coins, with a view to entering upon such original research for historic material as would ultimately lead to valuable results. After speaking of the immense amount of material now accessible there for such a purpose, he urges the importance of undertaking such a work at once, and then says:—

COINS, in large variety and number, are everywhere to be found, and furnish to the patient investigator and thoughtful student, subject-matter for much pleasant and profitable study. Many a valuable coin is going into the melting-pot, and carrying into eternal silence its testimony of a past in regard to which we fain would know all that it could tell us. It is still true, as the late Dr. Burnell said some years ago, that it is of more importance for the present that existing monuments of historical value should be collected and preserved from destruction than that very much time should be spent in their study. It will never be too late for patient study of what may be accumulated, but it is daily becoming too late to save many a valuable coin and inscription from effacement. Every name added to the list of those interested in this subject is one more who will do something, though it may be but little, to save from destruction those monuments which alone can reconstruct for us the history of the past. It was a past as teeming with life as ours; as full of heroic living; as earnest in struggle for the solution of life's old, yet ever new problems, as the life of to-day. Its faiths were as earnest and noble; its social life as pure; its architecture and art as worthy as much which is lauded to-day. How can we coldly and unconcernedly call it a dead past, and turn from it in despair, when it may in some large and true sense be renewed and made to live again for us in the monuments which remain?

It is in the earnest hope that increasing attention may be called to this most interesting branch of study that these lines are written. Much has already been done, but much more remains, and whatever is to be done should be entered upon as early and as systematically as possible.

To many, who have never given attention at first hand to the subject of Numismatics, an old coin has no attraction further than its brightness or beauty to the eye, or intrinsic value if it chance to be of a precious metal—as gold or silver. But, underneath the brightness and beauty, or the unsightly rust, as the case may be, lies to the eye of the student a testimony to the forgotten past which is of far more value than the mere metal of the coin. To illustrate my meaning, let me set before you a coin of gold, beautiful indeed in itself, but more beautiful still as a testimony to a long forgotten past. It is an aureus of Domitian, found some years ago in the Tirumangalam Taluq. It was coined in Rome,—proudly calling herself the eternal city,—in the year 86 of our Christian era, almost exactly eighteen hundred years ago. Rome was then at the height of her power. Her commerce was upon every ocean,—even far away India had sent an ambassador from the court of the Pandyan King in Madura to the Caesar on the golden throne of Rome. As we look at the clear-cut outlines of the coin does it not seem almost as if through a golden portal we could catch a vista down the ages gone, and see, as in a vision, the eternal city, with its seven hills crowned with noble buildings, its streets busy with the tread of hurrying people, its senate halls and academic porches eloquent with the wit and wisdom of its philosophers, its Forum ringing with the acclamations of popular applause, and its camps clang with the martial sound of spear and shield?

The silent testimony of the golden piece engraved with Caesar's name is not less potent than the testimony of that system of Roman law by which the civilized world of to-day conducts its civil procedure. For nigh two thousand years it has bided its time, lain forgotten where it was dropped by some Roman trader, or soldier, to come at last to a worthy resurrection and to the full joy of being appreciated. What is its gold value of a few paltry rupees compared to its value as a testimony to the past? Here, in its person, is a little golden piece of very Rome. What may it not have seen in its early days? through whose hands may it not have passed when Romans ruled the world? The sunshine which fell in beauty upon the eternal city is reflected in its face; the calm, stern, forceful traits of Roman character look out as if stamped but yesterday. Its metal value may be little, but its value as a witness to the past is beyond compare; its evidence none can controvert, and none falsify.

Among a lot of gold coins found some years ago in what is now known as the Pulney Taluq were several rare specimens of the mintage of the Roman Emperor Claudius. They may well be said to have attaching to them an interest "almost romantic." At the time when they were current they told of a mighty empire, far away in the West, an empire the mightiest which the world had then known. Then, England was an almost unknown and quite barbarous country, hardly deemed worthy of the conquest which Caesar was, within a decade, to make. The Roman Empire was at the zenith of its power, wealth, and pride. For generations afterwards, England was still practically unknown, and even four centuries later was of so little importance as to be abandoned by Rome to what was considered a wretched fate, and consigned to everlasting barbarism. But, to-day, imperious and imperial Rome has passed away, and lives only in song and story, while despised Britain has risen to dominion, power, and wealth such as Rome never knew.

A company of Romans, bent on trade, once lived in Madura, and had a mint in operation there. They had their head-quarters there for many years, if not for several centuries, and have left behind them in the gold, silver, and especially in the copper coins which are being found there, the indisputable record of their long-ago presence. But they have left no public works, nor historical monuments, to suggest the mighty power which stood behind them; they came, they saw, they traded—and they have gone. Another company, also bent on trade in the first instance but quite ready to make trade the stepping stone to power and empire, has come, and in less time than fell to the little Roman colony, they have made all India theirs,—theirs not alone to develop in trade, but theirs to enlighten with western ideas, and to bless with imperishable Christian institutions.

These are but two out of many illustrations which might be adduced to show that many an old coin has an interest and historic value far greater than its mere metal value.

Whether an attractive science in the objects presented to the eye, or not, yet in the importance of its results, the study of coins is generally admitted to be of great service, and by those who are familiar with historical study it is ranked exceedingly high. The coins of a nation have been, not inaptly, compared to a state gazette, "published by authority" in a larger sense than that in which the phrase is generally used, upon whose golden and silver leaves are impressed the almost ineffaceable lineaments of kings and queens, emperors, heroes and princes; the outline-genealogies of dynasties long forgotten; the names, and so the dates, of battle-fields upon whose turning turned the fate of thousands, and in whose fiery crucible was tried the metal of national character; the art and manners, even the morals of the nations. In some cases, the geographic extent of forgotten kingdoms has been determined from coins alone; coins have more than once been the means of determining the characters of an alphabet whose key had been long lost, but upon whose readings would depend many an ancient and valuable inscription. It is as if uncounted treasures had been secured under one vast alphabet lock, whose one combination of letters or key to its unlocking had been lost, till suddenly upon some coin or medal appeared the talismanic combination which at once, as if by magic, unlocked the hidden treasures of a long-forgotten and voiceless past. Such was the case with regard to the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom which arose upon the wrecks of the great Alexander's conquests in Northern India. For centuries the world knew nothing of Alexander's conquest in the East save what Grecian authors had hinted, but here came a day when from careful and patient study of coins the talismanic key was found, which should unlock what India herself could tell of Alexander's rise; a rise like that of a brilliant rocket flashing upon the darkness of the midnight sky,—flashing but to illumine for a moment—and then bursting, to go out in shivering glory. From coins alone has been deciphered the record of what Alexander's short-lived kingdom grew to be under the generals whom he left to administer it.

It has been well said by a recent writer:—"Out of these battered and time-worn relics much of the history of the connection of the Greeks with the East, and the annals of [early] Buddhist and Brahmanical times have been built up, piece by piece. In short, the elucidation of a great part of the story

of India's progress rests on the victories won by the science of numismatics, which in India, perhaps more than in any other land, has been the handmaid of historical enquiry. It is mainly from coins that we have learned what little we do know about the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom, and we can watch in the gradual transition from the artistic representation of Greek deities on the coinage of purely Greek princes, to the representation of the sacred bull and elephant's head of Indian art, the progress of that kingdom from the high lands of Central Asia, to the Indus and the Jumna. Another series marks the fall of the Indo-Greek empire before the sword of the Scythians; later, again, we notice the successor of the Indo-Scythian dynasties in the series of coins which came from the mints of the kings of Cashmere, the Guptas, the Satraps of Guzerat, and the Rajput monarchies of Kanouj and Delhi, and finally coming on to modern times, we trace in these fascinating relics the long panorama of Mohammedan empire down to that miserable series of drivelling puppets who carried on the line of the so-called emperors after the star of the mighty Aurangzebe had begun to pale before the rising sun of the Mahratta power."

Very much more than is usually supposed of the history of ancient *art*, too, as well of ancient story, has been preserved for us in the coins of the early times. Down through the successive centuries one can trace the growth or decay of art as distinctly as possible, and often read from a nation's coins the reason for, as well as the record of, the decline which we see. To give but one illustration, I shall mention a series of three gold coins of the Roman empire, but found in our own district. The first is an aureus of the Emperor Domitian, to which I have already alluded, coined in Rome in the year A. D. 86. Upon its obverse is the head of the Emperor, with the legend of his name, and titles and date; and upon the reverse is the finely figured head of Minerva. The artistic beauty of the coin is strikingly evident even to the most casual observer. The finely conceived and beautifully executed lines; the freedom from mere ornament; the severe simplicity; the Roman strength of character and manly virtue, which look out upon you, are unmistakeable. You feel that in the coin you can see what Rome and Roman art were, and *why* they were so, when our era began.

Now take the second of the series, and see what change three hundred years have wrought upon Rome's art. This also is a Roman aureus, but coined in Constantinople, by the Emperor Theodosian, who reigned from 379 to 395. Though the coin does not bear the exact date of its coinage, yet it may probably have been coined in, or soon after, the year 386. Upon its obverse it bears, as did the first of the series, the head of the Emperor, with the legend of his name and titles. On the reverse are the standing figures of the two sons of the Emperor, upon whom, as the legend SALUS REIPUBLICAE seems to imply, was supposed to depend the safety of the commonwealth. In the exergue the mystic letters C O N O B denote the place of mintage and as some suppose the number of gold coins which were minted from a given quantity of gold.

It is a very *pretty* coin, but see how the indulgencies of eastern luxury, following hard upon the heels of conquest, have worked to change the grand simplicity of Roman art in Domitian's time, to the cheap prettiness and excessive ornament which characterize the coin of Theodosian. Rome, rocked in

the lap of luxury, was fast falling into weak unworthiness and sad decay. No stern, strong virtues of the earlier Roman look out at you in the effeminate face of this later Roman. The simple fillet of laurel which sufficed to suggest the imperial rank and power of Domitian, has been replaced by a jewelled and bespangled tiara which matches well the gorgeous cloak upon the shoulders, but suggests a very different national character from that suggested by the image of the clean-cut, bare but manly shoulders of Domitian's coin. Roman art, reflecting Roman character, has come to think *that* beauty which is but prettiness, and *that* worthy which is only smart. Theodosian's coin, like him whose image it bears, and like the time which it reflects, is weak with the effeminacy of eastern luxury, and has lost the simple beauty and true greatness of the earlier time.

Now take, again, the third of the series, and mark still further the progress of decay. This also is a Roman aureus, coined, probably, like the preceding, at Constantinople; it bears upon its obverse the image of the royal master, with another by his side, perhaps his colleague, or minister of state; the margin bears in rude, almost unreadable characters, the legend of the name and titles; the coin is one of Constans II, and was probably coined not far from the year 680, when another three centuries had washed their flood of years against and over the crumbling Roman state. The whole appearance of the coin is rude and ignoble. Religious emblems, never in good taste upon the coinage of a State, are so prominent as to suggest that the ruler must have been a scholastic rather than a temporal prince. The art which the coin exhibits is simply shocking; in fact it were more true to say that art had died and here was only art's dead form, the ghastly remains of what was once beauty. Rome's art had fallen from her high and royal estate, fallen indeed to depths of barbarian rudeness, a sad contrast to the art of earlier times. There was no longer any noble Roman character; how could there be any longer a worthy Roman art?

And so at successive periods of three centuries each, we see in these little golden reflections how Roman character and Roman art, as shown by the Roman coinage, had changed from noble to ignoble,—from true to false—and the same lessons might be drawn with equal force from the coinages of other States. When the Mohammedan power with its new vigor and religious zeal sprang up in protest, sword in hand, against the effete life and faith which had gone before, it left its mark upon a coinage which presents in its vigorous style and clear beauty a sharp contrast to that same coinage centuries later, when Islam's first zeal had faded and power had made her proud. The beautiful coins of the Khalifs *are* beautiful because there was beauty in the character behind them.

The history of India, as read from her coins, presents a constantly shifting scene in which appear successive foreign invasions by often distant powers, alternating with periods in which India tried again and again, but, alas too often unsuccessfully, to rule herself. Again and again foreign invasion has succeeded in uniting the country more or less completely under one sway, but the invading power has as often been unable in the midst of the temptations of eastern wealth and profligacy to maintain its strength and purity of rule, and has crumbled before some rising wave of indigenous government, which, in turn, too weak to do more than utter its protest, has survived

through a feeble existence of a few decades, or possibly a century or two, to fall again before some other foreign invader. The one, though constantly broken, line of indigenous rule presents such names as the Bactrians, the Guptas, the little republic of Yodhia on the Sutlej, the Buddhists and Jains; the Pandyan, Chola, and Chera lines, each great in its time and place; the great kingdom of Vijayanagar in the east, Mysore in the centre, and Mahratta in the west. On the other hand the long line of invasions shows such names as Greek, Roman, and Parthian, in ancient; Patan, Khalif and Mogul, in mediaeval; and Venetian, Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, and English, in modern times. A review, *seriatim*, of the coins of each of these various dynasties, following down each line by itself, would give an idea of how varied and ample is the material which presents itself, but at the same time might lead to confusion, since such an order would not be chronological. It will be better therefore to follow the order of time, glancing at the coins of successive dynasties, whether foreign or indigenous, in their order.

The coins of the earliest period of Indian History are the irregular-shaped pieces of gold, silver, and copper, which, known by various names among scientists, were all coined by the early Buddhists, several centuries before the Christian era began. They bear punch, and not coinage marks, *i. e.*, the marks upon them were punched into the metal, instead of being raised upon the metal as in the coinage of to-day. The emblems upon these rare and curious old coins are such as the Sivastica, the fire emblem, the various-formed chuckram or wheel; the rude outline of such animals as the bull, the elephant, the dog, etc.; and sacred emblems such as the dagoba, the peepul tree, the sacrificial fork, etc., etc. The gold coins are *very* rare, but both silver and copper specimens are occasionally found.

These pieces of metal were originally issued plain and unmarked, or bearing but one punch-mark, and probably were used at first by weight, and not by piece, their currency or commercial value being attested solely by the mark impressed upon them. As they passed through the hands of well-known traders, or were laid aside in accumulation, they would be impressed again and again with the stamp or hall-mark peculiar to such well-known persons, and when they again got into circulation these successive marks would give them increased value. On many of them the marks over-lie one another, and might convey, could we but read their full story, much information about the manners and customs, the home, and the daily life of the rich and the poor in those golden days when mild Buddhism was the religion of the land. These coins are all more than two thousand years old, and were, no doubt, the only coins India knew previous to Alexander's invasion. Punch-marked coinage in the western nations was the earliest form, and was indeed the only form till about the fifth century B. C. But in the west, die-struck coins had for nearly two centuries replaced punch-marked coins, and when Alexander's army entered Northern India, the beautiful Greek coins must soon have replaced the ruder Buddhist ones. In the regions further south the old remained for some time, but were gradually replaced by die-struck ones. The Greeks brought with them the beautiful coins to which they had been accustomed at home, bearing whether in gold, silver, or copper, the emblems and the evidence of Grecian proficiency in art. I have in my cabinet three silver coins of Alexander (325 B. C.), displaying in beautiful, though worn

lines, the head of the youthful hero, and making an impressive contrast with the rude, ill-shapen punch-marked coins of the time. At first, no doubt, these Greek coins were imported in sufficient quantity for purposes of trade, but not for long. Soon after Alexander's time, the generals who succeeded him had begun to coin and issue from their own mints, though evidently at first with dies imported from Greece. A silver drachma of Menander (126 B. C.), two hundred years after Alexander's time, still shows Grecian art and beauty well preserved. After awhile, however, the connection between Greece and her eastern empire began to grow less intimate, and eastern ideas of art began to engrave themselves upon the western, till the type became wholly changed. The Indo-Bactrian coins of silver and of copper bear the emblems of the elephant, the bull, and the peacock. They retain the rude Greek letters in the inscriptions upon one side, while the legends of the other side are in eastern languages, and contain such titles as Rajah Raja, the Rajah, and Maha Rajah.

But it must not be supposed that these Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Scythian coins were ever used throughout India; they were used only in the extreme north, and probably never found any circulation even in Central, much less in Southern India. The Great Mauryan dynasty was in possession of Central and Northern India from about the fourth century B. C., till our era began; it was Buddhist in religion, and doubtless gave the only coinage which Central India then used. Southern India was divided between Pandyan, Cheran, and Chola, from as early as 250 B. C., and doubtless its earliest coinages were those which came from the north; but they were modified by the circumstances of the people.

J. E. TRACY.

[To be continued.]

NAPOLEONIC SILVER JETON.

ALL Numismatists, I assume, are familiar with the brass pieces termed Nuremberg Jetons, which are understood to be Card Counters. Outside of these tokens I am unaware of any further Card Counters, except those stated to have been used at the Court of Louis Quatorze, until we reach those which were issued by the French Mint at the instance of Napoleon the Great, for use at the Court of the Empire, where the Imperial Card Tables were furnished with silver Jetons of type and design described below, given from an example which was formerly in my possession.

On the *obverse* appears a Janus-like, double-faced head, with female countenances, one smiling, the other frowning. The legend reads: HEUR ET MALHEUR. [Fortune and Misfortune.] On the *reverse* we have Love led by Fortune, both blindfold. Fortune, a winged figure, pours forth fruits from a cornucopia; at her feet is her typical wheel. In exergue appear two moles. Inscription: DENON D.(RECTEUR) GAYRARD (the well known sculptor) F.

The style is good, artistic and classical in treatment, while preserving features of the School of David. Milligen, in his Medallic History of Napoleon, gives one of these Counters on plate LIII.

W. T. N.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 52.]

DCCCXXXVI. Obverse, As the obverse of the preceding medal. Reverse, Between two branches of oak, forming a wreath open at the top and tied with a ribbon at the bottom, the inscription in two ? lines,¹ the first circular, J. OPPLIGER V.: M.: 5876 [The name of the "Venerable" or Presiding Master.] Legend, above, FRATERNITE and below, FONDEE EN 1798. [Fraternity Lodge, founded in 1798.] A loop at the top for suspension. Silver. Size 18 nearly.

DCCCXXXVII. Obverse, On a mantle a shield, bearing gules, a death's head affrontée argent (or proper) over the letters M O A E [*Mors omnibus æquus*, Death comes alike to all.] Crest, a bezant,¹ on which is the letter F gules [for Fidélité.] The tinctures of the mantling and doubling are not indicated. Legend, DIRECTOIRE ECOSSAIS D'HELVETIE and below, REG.^E: RECT.^E [Helvetic Directory of the Scottish Rite, Rectified Rule], between which, in very small letters, S. M. (die-cutter's initials.) Reverse, A mosaic pavement approached by a short semi-circular flight of steps; on the right and left a pillar, the panels of the bases being ornamented with a diaper pattern, and the capitals surmounted by globes. On the left pillar B and on the right J. Beside the pillars are two shields, one bearing gules, a Greek

¹ I am not certain from the information given me by Wor. Bro. Shackles concerning this medal, whether the inscription is in two or three lines. It is a Member's medal of the same Lodge as the preceding number, and was worn with a watered ribbon of red and white, the Swiss National colors. The Lodge, as Bro. Shackles tells me, is in Geneva, and therefore in a sense Swiss, but the body holds under the Grand Orient of France, being the only one remaining of that obedience. In 1796 the Grand Orient of Switzerland resumed work after the Reign of Terror, when it found itself confronted by the Grand Orient of France, which had established Lodges while the Swiss authority was unable to prevent it. In 1798 the Swiss Grand Lodge constituted the Lodges Prudence and Fraternity, and the latter was consecrated Feb. 21, 1799. In 1801 the Grand Orient of France suppressed by an edict the Grand Orient of Geneva and converted it into a Provincial Grand Lodge, and all the Genevan Lodges passed under the authority of the Grand Orient of France. Through all subsequent changes this Lodge has remained French, and it is said as recently as 1860, was principally composed of those who had fought under the First Napoleon. The Lodge Prudence, mentioned above, died about 1815, and the Lodge of the same name, mentioned below as having united with Fidelity, was originally called the "Triple Union of the Four Nations"; on joining the Swiss National Grand Lodge in 1823, it changed its name, taking that of the older but defunct Lodge Prudence.

² For my description of this medal I am indebted to W. Bro. Shackles, of Hull, England. A bezant is a circle, on which are dots, indicating the heraldic "or," gold. This medal is no doubt closely related to XXX and LXVIII. So many Swiss medals allude to the "Rectified Regime," that some account of it seems proper. Von Hund's system of the Strict Observance was remodelled at the Convent des Gaules, of Lyons, in 1778, as far as France was concerned, and subsequently received various names:—Beneficent Knights of the Holy City; Rectified Regime of the Strict Ob-

servance, etc., and its Provincial Grand Bodies were usually called Scottish Directories, though these bodies are by some authorities traced to a Rite introduced by Ramsay. As the Rite advanced, Switzerland was made a Directory and divided into two Priories, one for the French, having its seat at Lausanne, the other at Basle, for the German tongue. The early history of the Swiss Lodges is obscure, many being constituted under the old plan, and without warrants from competent authority. This is especially true of the Geneva bodies, so that it is impossible to fix the exact dates at which they began work. A Lodge bearing the same name as that which struck this medal existed in 1786, and then placed itself under the Grand Orient of France, but it died during the Reign of Terror. The Calendar of the Grand Orient for 1810 gives the date of granting a Warrant of reconstruction to Fidelity as April 12, 1801. In 1815 many of the Swiss Lodges joined the Directory of the Rectified Rite, as some had previously done. (See DCCCXXXIV.) This medal shows that Fidelity also came under that obedience. It seems to have held aloof, with some other Lodges practicing the Scottish Rite, from the Grand Lodge Alpina, as that body recognized only the three symbolic degrees. When the Rectified Rite died out, Fidelity transferred its allegiance to the Supreme Council of France, on whose roll it appears in 1844. On the 22d of June, of that year, the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina was established, and several of the Genevan Lodges united with that body. Dissensions soon after arose, and were so bitter in Fidelity that the Grand Lodge interfered and divided it into two Lodges, called Fidélité and Amis Fidèles. About 1870 the former amalgamated with the Lodge Prudence, which had also had some differences with the Grand Lodge; and the name it now bears is "Fidelity and Prudence." A year or two ago it numbered about one hundred and fifty members. The medal is rare. For the greater part of the historic information in this note I am indebted to Bro. Shackles. See also Note 363 in my work, and Rebold.

cross argent, (the arms of Switzerland,) and the other, parti per pale; dexter, azure, an eagle crowned argent; sinister, or, a key argent (the arms of the city of Geneva). Between the pillars a phenix on a blazing pyre, and above and between them a ribbon with the motto PERIT UT VIVAT [It dies that it may live.] Legend, LOGE DE LA FIDELITE ORIENT DE GENEVE [Lodge of Fidelity, Orient of Geneva.] A loop at the top for a ring. Silver. Size 20 nearly.

DCCCXXXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses; from behind the joint of the latter and passing in front, over the angle of the square, is a plumb, surmounted by a triangle enclosing the All-seeing eye; the field including the space within the square and compasses not covered by the plumb, etc., is filled with formal rays. In the rays at the left of the compasses L.: at the right g.: and below the angle of the square, r.: which perhaps signifies *Loges Genevoises réunis*. United Genevese Lodges. Legend, above, TEMPLE UNIQUE DE L'ORDRE MAC. and below, o.: DE GENEVE. [The only temple of the Masonic Order in the Orient of Geneva.] Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, tied at bottom by a ribbon, the inscription in five lines, 1855 | FONDATION | --- | LOI DE | DONATION | 1857. I read this, Date of foundation, 1855—Decree of gift, 1857. A loop for a ring at the top. Silver. Size 18.

DCCCXXXIX. Obverse, An irradiated pentalpha: in the centre, on a circular medallion, the blazing sun and a temple with a domed roof on a conical topped mountain. On the arms of the pentalpha the legend LOGE DE S^T J.: LA REGENERE OR.: DE FRIBOURG LE 24^E J.: DU 1^R M.: 5851 GR.: ALPINA. [Lodge of St. John, "The Regenerated," Orient of Fribourg, March 24, 1851, Grand Lodge Alpina.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. A loop on the planchet at the top, for suspension. Silver. Size 28.²

DCCCXL. Obverse, The radiant All-seeing eye surmounted by a triangle, on the sides of which are the words VRAIS FRERES UNIS [True United Brethren.] Reverse, Within a triangle, suspended from its apex, the square and compasses and a gavel; beneath the base a five-pointed star between two objects of uncertain design, perhaps merely ornaments: on the left of the

¹ I think it probable that UNIQUE refers to the agreement of all the Lodges in Geneva to meet in a single temple. Previous to 1851 the Lodges in that city were under antagonistic authorities, and met in various places. In that year an alliance was made, referred to on DCCCXXXIV, and most of the Genevan Lodges entered it. A plot of land on the newly levelled ramparts was subsequently given, and to this I suppose "Loi de donation, 1857," refers. Here a magnificent hall was built, which was opened by the Grand Master, Dec. 23, 1860. This temple was occupied by all the Lodges which adhered to the Grand Lodge Alpina. For this reason I suggest the rendering given in the text for "L. G. R." though other meanings might be proposed. To what the date 1855 alludes, I have not certainly ascertained, and as to acts of the antagonistic bodies, it is difficult to obtain reliable information, but very likely it refers to some agreement to come together at that time, as it is well known a Committee was endeavoring to harmonize the differing interests for several years between 1852 and 1860. It is difficult to determine whether the conventional leaves of the wreath on the reverse are intended for myrtle, laurel, or olive, as branches of the same apparent character

are called by all these names in foreign descriptions of the medals. In the Lawrence collection. Illustrated in the *Journal* for July, 1889.

² For this also I am indebted to Bro. Shackles. The warrant to establish was granted October 5, 1850, and the Lodge was consecrated the following March by the Grand Master—the "first month," as it is called on the medal, being March in the Masonic calendars formerly used, as has been frequently mentioned in these notes. The word Regenerée has the proper accents on the medal. The Swiss Canton of Berne, in which this Lodge is located, is strongly Roman Catholic, and the only Lodge previously existing therein was established in 1761, by Gottreau de Trefaye, who for this reason was, on January 27, 1764, condemned to be burned alive, and only escaped through the influence of powerful relatives, to be forever exiled; and an edict of the Government in 1770 dispersed nearly all the Lodges. Even after 1851 the Lodge had to work very quietly, and was so persecuted by the bigotry of the authorities that in 1853 it only had twenty-five members, and was obliged to close in 1865. It was, however re-warranted December 30, 1877, and in 1879 had a hundred members.

triangle an open book and a sceptre, or staff, with an open right-hand as a terminal; on the right, a sword and gavel tied with a ribbon; within the triangle the inscription in three lines, ORIENT | DE | LOCLE. Silver. Size 22.¹

DCCCXLII. Obverse, A beehive on a stand, surrounded by five bees and three more in front; below are two right hands joined, the forefinger of one curiously extended. Legend, outside a circle of small dots, LA FRATERNITE OR^E D'YVERDON 31 MAI 5874. [Fraternity Lodge, Orient of Yverdon.] Reverse, The square and compasses surrounded by two crossed sprigs of acacia; a gavel projects above on the left and a trowel on the right; an open book, to denote the Bible, between the working tools, has its upper left corner covered by one arm of the compasses, and the lower right by an arm of the square. Legend, above, ALPINA, and below, separated by an ornamental dash on either side, GRANDE LOGE SUISSE. At the top of the planchet a loop for a ring. Silver.² Size 20.

DCCCXLIII. Obverse, A five-pointed star issuing from behind a medallion on the obverse of which are the square and compasses beneath two small five-pointed stars: no legend. Reverse, The inscription in five lines, ST.: JOH.: LOGE | ZUR | BRUDERTREUE | IM | OR.: AARAU [St. John's Lodge of Brotherly Faithfulness, in the Orient of Aarau.] Lead. Size 25 nearly.³

DCCCXLIII. Obverse, Harpocrates, with the forefinger of his right hand on his lips, and the square and compasses and other Masonic implements in his left, stands facing the left, and leaning on a column. Legend,

¹ This medal I have not seen, and in general I may say that the number of Swiss Masonics in American collections is quite limited. For my knowledge of this, and the next two also, I am indebted to Bro. Shackles, who has, as will be seen from these notes, a fine collection of them. Locle, well known for its manufacture of fine watches, was formerly an independent Canton, allied to the Swiss Confederation, but has for many years belonged to Neufchâtel. The Lodge which struck this piece was constituted there by the Grand Orient of France, March 24, 1780, and consecrated August 27, of the same year. In 1796 Neufchâtel became Prussian, and the Lodge placed itself under the authority of the National Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, July 11, 1797, but owing to the wars it slumbered. Neufchâtel meanwhile was united to the French Empire, and the Lodge awoke once more under the Grand Orient of France. After 1815 the State was again a Swiss Canton, and in 1817 the Lodge joined the Swiss Directory of the Rectified Régime, and was consecrated as such August 23, 1820. On this occasion brethren from all the various Swiss Rites attended, and the work of forming a single Swiss Grand Lodge was inaugurated. The Lodge of Hope at Berne had been installed as a Provincial Grand Lodge of England, June 24, 1819, and three years from that date that body and the Helvetic Grand Orient united to form a National Grand Lodge of Switzerland, which should recognize only the symbolic degrees, but the Lodges attached to the Rectified Régime refused to surrender the higher grades, and would not come in: the Locle Lodge, however, soon found an opportunity, and was solemnly received October 16, 1830, on which occasion it opened its new temple. In 1842 it received the Grand Lodge, and a committee was appointed to make a final effort to constitute the Grand Lodge Alpina the sole mistress of Swiss Masonry, which was substantially accomplished in June, 1844, although as will be seen from these notes all the Swiss Lodges did not immediately accept her authority. See Reböld, p. 141 *et seq.*

² For my knowledge of this medal I am indebted to Mr. Ed. Frossard of New York, who imported it from Switzerland. An impression is in the Lawrence collection, and in that of Mr. Burr of Cazenovia, N. Y. Yverdon is in the Canton of Vaud, about eighteen miles north of Lausanne. The date is that of the foundation, under the Grand Lodge Alpina. This Grand Lodge was the ultimate successor of the National Grand Lodge, which was constituted on the 24th of June, 1822, by eight Swiss Lodges; hence the eight bees on the obverse, as I learn from Bro. Shackles.

³ Aarau is the capital of the Swiss Canton of the same name. On October 5, 1810, five distinguishing Swiss Brethren united for Masonic work, though not organizing a Lodge. Two of these were Heldman (F.), and Zschokke, both prominent Masonic historians. The former was a Professor of political science who died in 1838; he had received the degrees in Fribourg, and was the first to publish the Strasburg Stonemasons' Statutes of 1459 and 1603: to Zschokke we are indebted for most of our knowledge of Swiss Masonic history. When the five members were joined by two others, they applied to the Helvetic Directory for a warrant for a Lodge to be called "William Tell"; from the very first they confined themselves to work on the symbolic degrees only, and this was the first Lodge in Switzerland to return to the "old landmarks." The warrant was granted October 11, 1811; the Lodge was consecrated December 27, following, but was closed on account of the war in 1812. A year later thirteen of the members petitioned for a revival warrant, which was granted July 12, 1814, and the Lodge was again opened November 5; on February 27, 1815, its name was altered to "Bruder-treue," that which it now bears. The name is not easily rendered by an exact equivalent in English. Its significance may be paraphrased "The spirit which inspires faithful Brethren." As the result of persecution by Romanists, it became dormant on the 27th of December, 1820; but finally overcoming opposition it reopened once more, December 27, 1822, and still exists with about one hundred and fifty members.

above, and separated by a circle from the field, TVTA · EST · FIDELI · SILENTIO · MERCES [The reward of faithful silence is secure.] In exergue, YEO F. (the die-cutter.) Reverse, Two right hands joined; (this device is arranged on the medal in a different manner from any I have ever before seen, the wrist of one towards the top and the other to left of the field.) Legend, on a ribbon above, CONCORDIA FRATRVM [The harmony of the Brethren,] and below, INSVLA · MINOR · BALEARI. [Minorca, Balearic Isles.] In exergue, 5747. A loop and ring at the top for suspension. Silver. Size 29 nearly.¹

DCCCXLIV. Obverse, Two wands, or staves, crossed in saltire. Legend, GRA.·. LOJ.·. PROV.·. DO.·. GR.·. OR.·. DE.·. IRL.·. AO.·. OR.·. DE LISBOA [Provincial Grand Lodge of the Grand Orient of Ireland, in the Orient of Lisbon.] Reverse, Entirely plain, for engraving. A ball and ring at the top, by which it was worn suspended by a ribbon of red with dark blue edges. Silver, gilt. Size 24 nearly.²

DCCCXLV. Obverse, Bust to left of William Frederick Charles, in uniform, with Order-crosses on his breast and wearing the collar and jewel of a Grand Master; below the bust, very small, J. ELION. F. (the die-cutter.) Legend, on the right, GVL. FREDERICVS. CAROL.; on the left, PER L ANNOS M. AP. CAEM. BAT. MAG. [Per quinquaginta annos magnus apud Caementarios Batavos Magister; William Frederick Charles, for fifty years Grand Master of Netherland Freemasons.] Reverse, A female figure, robed and crowned, stands facing to the left beside an altar. On her breast the arms of Nassau (on a field azure, billety or, a lion rampant of the second). In her left hand, which falls by her side, she holds the compasses, square and level; with her right, extended, she places a wreath of laurel on the collar of the Grand Master, with his official jewel, which is crossed by the gavel, and lies upon the altar. The altar, which is square, stands corner-wise on a raised pavement of square

¹ This medal was probably struck for a Lodge working on the Island of Minorca while an English possession, and judging from the date, which I take to be that of foundation, one of some antiquity. I have not learned anything of the history of the Lodge; the Island was restored to Spain by the Treaty of Amiens, and as Freemasonry was long prohibited in the territory and colonies of that nation, I presume the Lodge is now extinct. The dies were cut in England. The medal must be quite rare, as it seems to have escaped the notice of English collectors. It is mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue of Medals, page 652, No. 356, and an impression is now in the Lawrence cabinet. For my knowledge of it I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low, who kindly sent me a rubbing.

² This is a medal apparently of recent mintage, though bearing no date, struck by a body working in Portugal and having its Grand East at Lisbon as a Provincial G. L., under the authority of the Grand Orient or governing body of the Scottish Rite in Ireland. Probably Freemasonry has met no more strenuous opposition in any country in Europe, than in Portugal; it was first established as a Provincial Grand Lodge under English auspices, at Lisbon, in 1735, by the agency of Bro. George Gordon, but the Inquisition almost immediately attacked the Brethren, and all who were suspected of favoring them; they were charged with being impious heretics, and in 1743 two members of the Order, Coustos, originally a Protestant from Switzerland, and Monton, a Roman Catholic from Paris, were thrown into prison, and by order of Cardinal Daunha, grand inquisitor, were submitted nine times in three months to the most cruel tortures possible to imagine, and finally condemned to the galleys for life. By the aid of English Freema-

sons they were enabled to escape to England, but many others were seized and sunk under torture, so that no trace of their fate could be discovered. In 1776 two Portuguese nobles were imprisoned and tortured, and shortly after Masonry disappeared entirely from sight. In 1802, the clergy, fearing the Order had some life yet remaining, ordered an inquest, and all against whom the slightest suspicion could be aroused, were charged with conspiracy against the King and the Church, and sentenced to the galleys without even the form of a trial. In spite of all, a Grand Orient existed at Lisbon in 1805, but was dissolved in 1814; revived in 1818, it again inspired terror among the clergy, and the King, John VI, issued an edict forbidding Masonic assemblies under pain of death. How many fell under this cruel decree is not known; but in 1823 in consequence of remonstrances from resident ambassadors, the penalty was changed from capital punishment to five years' labor in the galleys in Africa. No proof beyond mere suspicion was necessary to cause the arrest and exile of natives or foreigners, who were proceeded against without the slightest regard to the protests which were made by the representatives of various countries. In the face of these persecutions a Grand Orient of Lusitania was constituted at Lisbon, and a Supreme Council 33°, of the Scottish Rite. Of later years, although the penalties have not been revoked, a more enlightened policy has obtained, and another Masonic body has been established at Oporto; and subsequently, about twenty years since, a Provincial Lodge, under Irish auspices, as mentioned above. From these facts, this medal, which, so far as I am aware, is the only Portuguese Masonic, has a peculiar interest. An impression is in the Lawrence collection.

stones, and shows two faces, the left bearing the date 1816 and the right 1866; it is supported by caryatides on the three corners which are visible. Above, on the left, the All-seeing eye in a radiant triangle sheds its beams over the field at the left, some of the rays reaching to the altar. No legend. Silver and bronze. Size slightly above 38.¹

DCCCXLVI. Obverse, The interior of a hall; in the east a throne on a raised platform, approached by three steps, in front of which is a pedestal standing corner-wise; three caryatides support its top, on which are lying the official insignia of the Grand Master,—the collar, jewel and gavel; on the base, the dates 1816 and 1876 in very small figures, and the whole resting on a tessellated pavement. The roof is supported by two pillars in the foreground; that on the left having the letter J, and that on the right B. Two other pillars at the back support an ornamental cornice (? a baldachin), above and behind which is the All-seeing eye on a radiant triangle. Pilasters are visible on either side. Legend, on a raised border, T LICHT UIT DEN HOOGE MOGHT HEM A DIEN TYD BESTRALEN 1816-1876. [May light from on high illuminate thee all thy days.] In exergue, in small letters, J. P. MENGER F. (the die-cutter.) Reverse, Within a double wreath of oak leaves, united at the bottom by a ribbon, the inscription in nine lines, AAN | WILHELM | FREDERIK KAREL | PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN | GROOTMEESTER NATIONAL | BIJ DE PLEGLIGE | HERDENKING VAN | ZIJN LX JARIG | BESTUUR [To William Frederick Charles, Prince of the Netherlands, National Grand Master, in solemn commemoration of his long rule of sixty years.] Legend, around the wreath, EERBIEDIG OPGEDRAGEN DOOR DE O.: VAN VV.: MM.: IN HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN KOLONIEN EN LANDEN 29 JULY, 1876. [Humbly dedicated by the Order of Freemasons in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, its Colonies and Dominions, July 27, 1876.] Silver. Size nearly 40.²

DCCCXLVII. Obverse, A draped female figure standing, representing Latomia, her left hand upon her breast, her right, extended, holds a wreath which she is about placing on a bust of the King, resting on a small pillar; against the foot of the pillar on the right lean the square and compasses, and on the left an elliptical shield on which are the dates in two lines, 1849 | 1874; behind the figure on the ground are a trowel and a level; in the field near the top, on the left, the All-seeing eye in a triangle, sheds rays upon the wreath and bust; in exergue, at the left, very small, DE VRIES J.: (the die-cutter.) Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, DE ORDE | DER VRYMETSELAREN | IN HET | KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN | ONDERHOORIGE KOLONIEN EN LANDEN | TER HERINNINGER | AAN DE | VYFENTWINTIG JARIGE REGERING | VAN | KONING WILLEM III | 12 MEI. [The Order of the Freemasons in the Kingdom of the

¹ This medal, the dies of which are beautifully cut, was struck to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Grand Mastership, as appears by the dates, etc., on the obverse. This event occurred Nov. 25, 1866, and was celebrated by the Grand Lodge with great splendor; the Grand Master recognized the attention of his Brethren by presenting to them his rich collection of Masonic books, manuscripts, etc., which had formerly been the property of Dr. Kloss, whose bibliographical labors are well known to the Fraternity. Several other medals of this Prince have been previously described. This is in the Lawrence collection.

² This medal I have not seen. My description is kindly furnished by Wor. Bro. George Taylor, of Kidderminster, England, from a specimen in his cabinet.

The legends as printed in the Catalogue of the Shanklin Masonic Exhibition (No. 921), have several evident typographic errors, for which Bro. Taylor is not responsible, and which I have endeavored to correct. I note the following changes: Licht for Light; Herdenking for Herderking; Eerbiedig for Eererbiedig; Koningsryk (old form for Koningrijk) given Konigricgk (!) in the Catalogue. I also doubt Wilhelm; probably it should be WILLEM, as on the next medal. The rendering of the legend "May the light from the eye" is curiously wrong. It is properly, "May light from the power on high, i. e. the Almighty." "Moght" an old form. The abbreviations are for Orde Vrymetselaren. The reference in the obverse legend is clearly to the medal struck in 1841. See XXIV.

Netherlands and its colonies abroad, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King William III, the 12th of May. (1874.) The year is shown by the obverse.] Silver. Size 32.¹

DCCCXLVIII. Obverse, A platform on which stand two pillars having capitals adorned with branching sprays, perhaps for wheat; on the left pillar J, and on the right, B: two shields inclining towards each other, touching at the top and separated at the bottom, with the square and compasses between, lean against and in front of the columns; the dexter shield bears sable, a lion rampant; the sinister, azure, billety or, a lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a sword, and in his sinister a clump of arrows. The tincture of the lion, if given, does not appear on the specimen I have seen; it probably should be or. In the field above the shields a triangle bearing the tetragrammaton on a radiant star of seven (?) points, only five of which are visible, the others being concealed by the shields. Below the platform a serpent ring; acacia branches, crossed and tied within it, extend outside the pillars to their capitals. At the top, between them, a line of seven five-pointed stars, curving to conform to the edge. No legend. Reverse. On the field the inscription in six lines, the first and last curving, A LA ☐. | L'UNION ROYALE | A L'OR. DE LA HAYE | ET A TOUTES LES ☐ DE LA NEERLANDE | 22^E J. 4^E M. 5861 In the space between the fifth and last line a triangular level. [To the Royal Union Lodge, in the Orient of the Hague, and to all the Netherland Lodges,² June 22, 1861.] Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, LA ☐. LES AMIS PHILANTHROPES A L'OR DE BRUXELLES a radiant sun at the bottom. [The Lodge of Philanthropic Friends, in the Orient of Brussels.] Copper and probably other metals. Size 27 nearly.³

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

A COIN-FIND IN GERMANY.

RECENT Mayence papers report that a very large quantity of Roman copper coins of the latter imperial period had been found a few feet under the surface of a ploughed field, at a place called Hahnheim, near Oppenheim, a few miles south of Mayence. The number of coins is about 4,500.

¹ This is in the Lawrence collection, from which I describe it. It is also described in the Shanklin Catalogue (No. 923), where there are several typographical errors in the Dutch. The inscription sufficiently explains it.

² The emblem in the fourth line is the *double oblong* signifying "Lodges," but I am obliged to use the single one for lack of the character. I reckon the first month as March.

³ This Lodge which had its Orient at La Haye (Gravenhage) is now the oldest in Holland, and that city is the earliest home of Dutch Freemasonry. A Lodge under a dispensation from England had begun work in 1731, and initiated the Grand Duke of Tuscany (afterwards the Emperor Francis I) in 1734, when Lord Chesterfield, the English Ambassador, is said to have presided. A Lodge called "du Grand Maître" was founded under French auspices near the close of 1734, authorities differ as to the exact month and day. In 1735 Rademaker received a Patent from England, constituting him Grand Master, as appears that he bore that title in October, 1735, but Masonic meetings were soon suppressed by an edict. The prohibition was repealed about 1740, and in 1749 the Lodge "du Grand Maître" took the name "De l'Union Royale." The

first Grand Lodge was formed and a National Grand Master elected in 1756, though it was still considered a Provincial Grand Lodge of England, until 1770, and its Grand Master "Provincial Deputy for the G. M. of England." After the latter date it was formally declared independent. (See the paper on "Freemasonry in Holland," by Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, in the "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum," Vol. III.) In October, 1816, Prince Frederick William Charles, who had a few months before been initiated at Berlin, became Grand Master, a position which as will be seen by DCCCXLVI he held for sixty years, (and onward to 1881.) During the term of his office this was struck, but the particular occasion I have not ascertained. In its early days the Lodge met at the "Golden Lion," which is the device of the house of Nassau, whose arms are blazoned on the sinister shield; the rampant lion on the sable or black shield is the device of Belgium, in the principal city of which, (Brussels,) the Lodge Amis Philanthropes is working. This is one of the leading Lodges of Belgium, having had for its Master Jules Ansprech, Chief Burgomaster of the city, in whose honor two medals already described were struck. (See CCIX and CCX.) The medal is somewhat rare; my description is from an impression in the Lawrence cabinet.

THE BRASHER COUNTERSTAMP.

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :

IT cannot fail to be of interest to collectors of American coins, and especially the Colonial series, to learn that I recently saw a Guinea of George I, counterstamped on the reverse with E. B., and a careful comparison with the plate in Mr. Crosby's work showed it to be from the same little die that Ephraim Brasher used on his doubloon. Now, the same object which he had in view in counterstamping his own pieces may have led him to do the same with gold coins, having tested them and found them pure and correct weight, or the mark may possibly signify that he would redeem them. I feel confident it was not merely a trial stamp or punch.

LYMAN H. LOW.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

THE *London Statist*, in speaking of the efforts of the Decimal Association of England to secure the adoption of a universal decimal system of coinage, says that one day, perhaps, the greatest trading country in the world may muster up sufficient resolution to adopt this system. It is now in use in the United States, Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, China, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela, and yet Great Britain has clung to her complicated system of pounds, shillings and pence to the botherdom of the schoolboy and the puzzling of the foreigner. Even Tunis is to have decimal coinage; the coins will have an inscription in French on the obverse, and an Arab on reverse.

CHINA'S COINAGE OF SILVER.

THE United States Minister to China has informed the Department of State that the Canton dollars and parts of dollars made by order of the late Viceroy, Chang Chik Tung, have been made a legal tender in all parts of China. He says the introduction of this coinage, unless tampered with, will undoubtedly work a financial revolution in China, and that it may possibly result in the establishment of a national bank and become the basis of a paper currency. In another communication on this subject, the Minister says that the fact that the new Canton coinage is being gradually put in circulation is worthy of note, being the first serious attempt ever made in China to coin money, and also as being almost contemporaneous with the great appreciation of silver since the passage of the new silver bill by the American Congress.

In 1868 one ounce of gold was worth in China four ounces of silver, and in 1882 an ounce of gold was rated as worth eighteen ounces of silver. From these and other figures he concludes that the value of silver has decreased in proportion to the growth of the foreign trade, and that the importation of silver made it higher. He says further, that "China is essentially a silver-using country. Salaries, taxes and duties are paid in silver. It is a grievance with the literati of China that foreign trade deprives her of her silver. But it is entirely plain that silver mainly comes from this same trade. A proof of this is the enormous influence that the silver bill has had on the value of silver in China. By the last bank quotations a gold dollar is worth \$1.0557 (Mexican); a Mexican dollar is worth 94 72-100 cents gold; a gold dollar is worth 78 75-100 tael cents (Shanghai tael); a tael is equal to \$1.27 gold. When we remember that the present treasury rate for the East is 75 8-10, and last year it was 73 5-10, and was still lower in preceding years, this enormous and sudden appreciation

will be realized. On my trip around China, I found at the various ports a general and very diverse discussion of the effect of our silver legislation. In general, it seemed that the merchants rather preferred that silver should be cheap. . . . There is likelihood that the silver dollar may become equal to the gold dollar. The new Canton coins are equivalent in value to a Mexican dollar, fifty, twenty, ten and five cents."

GLEANINGS.

FRANCIA AS A MEDALLIST.

VASARI says he was most excellent in cutting dies for medals, and cites the head of Julius II¹ as bearing comparison with medals by Caradosso. Vasari also praises highly Francia's medal of Bentivoglio,² and those of a vast number of princes, who, when passing through Bologna, had their portraits taken in wax by him, who afterwards finished the matrices for the dies. Francia was Director of the Mint at Bologna, under the Bentivogli. For examples of these medals consult Litta's Famiglie Celebre Italiani. They, the medals, were very highly esteemed even in Francia's lifetime, and, adds Vasari, "are not now to be obtained for money." I quote from my Notes, that three years ago, at the sale of the Ingram Collection in London, the following were in the catalogue:

"Scudo d'oro of Pope Julius II. Bust of Pontiff to right. Reverse, St. Peter seated, holding a model of the city. S. P. BONONIA DOCET. Supposed to be the work of Francisco Francia, very fine and very rare."

"Rossi (Bernardo) *cir.* 1500, by Francia. Bust to right. Reverse, A woman standing on a car, drawn by an eagle and a dragon, with inscription; finely executed, and in perfect condition."

GREEK COINS, PELOPONNESUS.

A YEAR or two ago, when referring to Gardner's Catalogue of the above, to Head's Historia Numorum, and to Types of Greek Coins, works emanating from the Staff of the British Museum, our London Athenaeum published a critical article upon those publications.

From the notice in question it would seem that the ancient currency of Peloponnesus was silver exclusively; the few gold pieces thereto sometimes attributed, being of doubtful authenticity; that early Æginetan coins had on them initials of their value; that early didrachms of Argos had a wolf entire, the half wolf on a smaller piece, and obols only a wolf's head: as, in like manner, on the coins of Syracuse a quadriga indicated a tetradrachm, two horses stood for a didrachm, while a man riding a single horse was a distinctive type of a drachm. Further, the opinion is put forward, that the most splendid of Peloponnesian coins are the series of Elis, among which the profile of Hera is majestic and self-assertive, a type perceptible in the large marble head of that deity, in the British Museum.

The critical article continues thus: "It is right to insist that Greek coins, as a rule, have no claim to be regarded as specimens of fine art." Here I join issue, believing, both from my own study and knowledge of design, as well as from the *dicta* of authorities of much weightier capacity than the author of this notice, that in the Archaic, Transitional, and Highest periods of Hellenic die-sinking, Greek coins present a vast array of noble types of fine art workmanship—minor art, it may be, but nevertheless art, and most excellent art, in design, character, and execution.

EARLY COINS OF THE PLANTAGENETS.

I TAKE the following notes on the coins and coinages of these Princes from Capgrave's "Chronicle of England."

Henry III. In the XXX yere of his regne [1236] he let make a new money of gold, which we clepe now a ferthing of gold: then they cleded it a peny of gold; for

¹ No. 76. Guide to Italian Medals, British Museum. Bust of Julius to right in Papal robes. Reverse, Conversion of St. Paul. Bronze medal in the Museum.

² No. 77. Same work. Medal of Giovanni II Bentivoglio, 1494. Bust in tunic and biretta (cap). Bronze medal in the Museum.

this was the cry thorow the lond, that no man refuse a peny of gold, but take it instead of XX*L* (?)

Edward I. In that yere [1276] mad he chaunge of his coyne, an distroyed all that was clipped. He ded make ferthingis and halfpenies, which were not used before, and there was the prophecye of Merlyn fulfillid, that seith "Dimidium rotundi erit," that is to say, "There shal be half of the round."

Edward III. "In the XXX yere [1357], William Edyngton, bishop of Winchester which loved better the Kynges profite than the peoples, mad the Kyng to make a new coyne, grotes, pens (pence) of too,¹ and pens,² destroying alle the elde sterlynges, which were of gretter whete, quantite for quantyte." Winchester, the seat of an ancient Bishopric, which dates back as early as 662, will be remembered as the place where Aethelstan is said to have established six mints, about 925, and Ruding mentions the trial of the mint-masters there, in 1125.

WM. TASKER-NUGENT.

RECENT MEDALS STRUCK IN GERMANY.

FIELD MARSHAL von Moltke recently passed his ninetieth birthday, which was celebrated with a grand parade and military display, the Emperor himself making him a personal visit. The event has been commemorated by a medal, bearing the bust of the venerable soldier, with a suitable inscription, struck in bronze, size 50 millimetres, (32 nearly, American scale.)

A very large one, (85 mm. or very nearly 54 American scale,) has been struck in bronze, in honor of Prince Bismarck, showing his bust in high relief, on the obverse, and a view of the palace in which the Reichstag assembles, on the reverse.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer, has received a similar honor. A recent medal, struck in bronze and silver, size 38 mm., and the latter of the weight of 20 grammes, displays his bust and the date 1890, with a map of Africa. Another medal of the same explorer, in brass, bears his bust and that of Emin Pasha : size 30 mm.

Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the "lymph," concerning which we are hearing so much in the daily press, has already been honored by two medals, one a large one, in bronze, size 50 millimetres, which bears his bust on the obverse, and an inscription, etc., on the reverse : the other, in the same metal, but smaller, (size 28 millimetres,) has a similar bust on the obverse, and the staff of Aesculapius on the reverse.

The transfer of the little island of Heligoland by England to Germany has elicited a medal, which bears the bust of the Emperor William II on the obverse, and on the reverse a winged figure with the flag, over the island,—struck in silver and bronze, size 24,—and another with the same bust, but only the German standard on the reverse.

A memento of the Passion-play at Oberammergau has on the obverse a view of the place, and on the reverse one of the new theatre in which the performance took place. This is of bronze, and size 38 A. S.

The Dresden Bank has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation (1890) by striking a silver medal of the weight of 18 grammes.

We understand that Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York, will receive and execute orders for collectors who may desire to import any of the above pieces.

A memorial coin in honor of the late Emperor Frederick has been issued by the German mint, in the general form of the florin. Around the head is the inscription, "Germany will never forget its Fritz," and upon the reverse the words, "Learn to suffer without complaining," and the date of the Emperor's death, June 15, 1888.

ANTIQUITIES are history defaced, or remnants that have escaped the shipwreck of time : such as Inscriptions, Monuments, Coins, Names, etc., etc.—*Lord Bacon.*

¹ Two penny pieces, *i. e.* $\frac{1}{2}$ groats.

² Penny pieces.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 41.]

V. THE UNITED STATES (Continued).

A. Personal Medals (Continued).

2. Medals commemorating, with the individual, a Medical College.¹ Those with † are Memorial Medals.

Dr. John A. Benson, of Chicago. Founder of medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Mr. Ward Nicholas Boylston (1748–1828), of Boston. Founder of medal, Medical Department of Harvard University.

Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., LL.D., of Louisville, Ky. Founder of medal, Kentucky School of Medicine.

Dr. Thomas Richardson Brown (1845–1879). Medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.†

Dr. James Campbell (1848–), of Hartford, Ct. Founder of medal, Medical Department of Yale University.

Dr. D. Webster Cathell (1839–), of Baltimore. Founder of medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley (1785–1870), of Lexington, Ky. Medal, Kentucky School of Medicine.†

Dr. William Henry Dudley (1811–1886), of Brooklyn, N. Y. Two medals, Long Island College-Hospital.†

Dr. Augustus Frederick Erich (1837–1887). Medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.†

Dr. J. A. Going, M. R. C. V. S. E. Founder of medal, Columbia Veterinary College, N. Y.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843), of Meissen, Saxony. Medal, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.† This will be again referred to under Germany.

Dr. Jacob Harsen (1808–1862), of New York. Founder of medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Dr. Hugh Lenox Hodge, Jr. (1836–1881), of Philadelphia. Founder of medal, Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Edward Lloyd Howard (1837–1881). Founder of medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

Dr. John Hunter (1728–1793), of London. Medal of Missouri Dental College and St. Louis Dental Society.† This will be again referred to under England.

Dr. James McDonald Keller (1832–), of Hot Springs, Ark. Founder of medal, Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University.

Dr. John S. Lynch (1828–1888). Medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.†

Dr. Alden March (1795–1869), of Albany, N. Y. Medal, Albany Medical College.† Never awarded. It is mentioned for the purpose of stating this fact, as it was publicly offered for competition.

Dr. Denis I. McKew (1829–), of Baltimore. Medal, Faculty of Physic of University of Maryland.†

¹ The following personal lists have been compiled with much care. It is hoped that they will prove interesting to numismatists, especially American, as showing perhaps an unexpected amount of activity in the direction indicated. Some of the medals referred to are engraved. I have had extreme difficulty in ascertaining

as to this, although I have made enquiry of the representatives of each of the institutions catalogued. I have, however, thrown out of the regular enumeration all that I am not quite certain to have been struck from dies. The medals themselves will be described under their respective heads.

Dr. Valentine Mott (1785-1865), of New York. Medal, Medical Department of University of City of New York.

Dr. Charles Eugene Nelson (1837-), of New York. Founder of Robert Nelson Memorial medal, University of Bishop's College, Montreal. See No. 7. (*Journal*, Oct., 1889, p. 37.)

Dr. Robert Safford Newton (1818-1881). Medal, Eclectic Medical College, of City of New York.†

Dr. S. T. Nicholson, of Washington, N. C. Founder of medal, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

Dr. Josiah Clark Nott (1804-1873), of Mobile. Medal, Medical College of Alabama.†

Dr. Joseph Pancoast (1805-1882), of Philadelphia. Medal, Jefferson Medical College.† See No. 120. (*Journal*, July, 1890, p. 17.)

Dr. Robert Empie Rogers (1813-1884), of Philadelphia. Founder of medal, Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

Col. Henry Rutgers (1745-1830). Founder of medal, and President of Rutgers medical faculty, Geneva Medical College. In this connection should be mentioned the following.

136. *Obverse.* Bust of Rutgers, to right.

Reverse. The sun, above a band of clouds. c. c. WRIGHT. Silver. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Extremely rare.

Anthon Catalogue, Part V, No. 902.

Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner (1825-), of Washington, D. C. Founder of medals, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Medical Department of University of Georgetown, D. C.

Dr. — Waters. Medal, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind.†

Dr. William F. Waugh, of Philadelphia. Founder of medal, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Lunsford Pitts Yandell (1805-1878), of Louisville, Ky. Medal, University of Louisville.†

3. Medals commemorating with the Individual a Medical (or collateral) Society.

Dr. Edmund Samuel Foster Arnold (1820-), of New York. Commemorated upon the larger medal of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis (1817-), of Chicago. Commemorated upon the larger medal of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887, and by the medal of the American Medical Association, 1846.

Dr. John B. Hamilton (1847-), of Washington, D. C. Commemorated upon the larger medal of the International Medical Congress, 1887.

Dr. John Homans, Sen. (1793-1868), of Boston. Commemorated upon two medals of the Mass. Humane Society.

Dr. Robert W. Mitchell, of Memphis, Tenn. Commemorated upon the medal of the Howard Association of Memphis.

Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner (1825-), of Washington, D. C. Commemorated upon the larger medal of the International Medical Congress, 1887.

Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren (1811-1867), of Boston. Commemorated upon the 1854 medal of the Mass. Humane Society.

4. Medals commemorating with the Individual an Hospital.

Mrs. Pauline E. Henry, of Philadelphia. Founder of medal of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. Scott Stewart. Founder of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

5. Medals conferred upon special physicians by a Medical College, Society, Hospital, or other organization for medical or surgical relief.

This group, and numbers 6 and 7, are mentioned to give more completeness to the catalogue; otherwise I should not admit them here. As most of this class are medals of award, and their claim to be classed among Medicals depends upon the fact that they were bestowed upon physicians, I shall give no description; many that might be here included I have enumerated in "The Sanitarian," at various times within the past four years. I also exclude the Medals of American Medical Colleges, and of Howard and other Sanitary Associations, which will be described under Section B.

Dr. Samuel Bard (1742-1821), of New York. Gold medal of University of Edinburgh, botanical, 1763.

Dr. George Stodart Blackie (1834-1881), of Nashville, Tenn. Do., 1852.

Do., do., for Essay on Cretinism, 1855. This medal was destroyed after Dr. B.'s death.

Dr. Jean Charles Faget (1818-), of New Orleans. Gold medal from Academy of Medicine of Caen, France, for works upon Yellow Fever. This medal will be described under France.

6. Medals conferred upon special physicians from other sources, for medical (or collateral) reasons.

Under this division I have accounts of quite a large number of medals awarded to physicians by various learned Societies, such as the Royal Society of London, the French Academy, etc. As a place among Medicals can be accorded them only because the recipient was a physician (as was the case with the preceding division), and more especially as they do not emanate from a medical source, I shall give no descriptions, although the record would be interesting, as well as highly creditable to the scholarship of American physicians.

7. Medals conferred upon non-medical persons for medical reasons.

I have mentioned elsewhere instances of this character, conspicuous among which are the honorary decorations of Miss Clara Barton, of Washington, D. C., "the Florence Nightingale of America."¹

8. The Medallic cards of physicians supposed to be in good standing.

137. *Obverse.* An arm with grasped sword, to left. Beneath, a scrolled shield, bearing St. Andrew's cross, in angles of which two crescents supporting a cross, alternating with two hearts. Below, upon a scroll, SEMPER FIDELIS

Reverse. Dr. James Ridley Taylor. | 1860 | 234 EAST 12TH STREET, | NEW YORK. Edges raised. Vulcanite. 20 x 32. 31 x 49 mm.

In my collection.

B. The Medals of Medical Colleges, Hospitals, and Professional Societies.

i. Medical Colleges.

Alabama.

138. *Obverse.* Within pearlized circle, bust (of Dr. J. C. Nott, one of the founders of the College), to left, bearded. No inscription. Exergue: oak branches crossed.

Reverse. Within similar circle, the college buildings, with two trees at right. Beneath: FOUNDED A. D. | 1860 Inscription: MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ALABAMA. Exergue: MOBILE Oak branches at either side. Gold (value \$100). 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. 73 mm.

Conferred upon the student graduating best. I have impressions of the medal from Dr. W. D. Bizzell, of Atlanta, Ga., a recipient, and its history from Dr. G. A. Ketchum, Dean of the College.

¹ *The Sanitarian*, Feb., 1890, No. 1227, and May, 1890, Nos. 1287-8.

This medal illustrates the mistake sometimes made, of omitting the name of the person intended to be commemorated. For a generation or two his memory, in his own immediate vicinity, will serve to identify the medal, but thereafter, and elsewhere, for biographical and historical purposes it is practically useless, except it has been entered on a list like the present.

I summarize for the convenience of collectors who might otherwise be misled, various engraved badges or so-called medals, which do not come within the scope of the *Journal* :—

The Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University, and the California College of Pharmacy award engraved "medals." Of these I have obtained descriptions. The Medical Department of the University of California (Toland Medical College), announced a "gold medal" in its circular for 1870-71; I have been unable to learn whether struck or engraved, or procure any description, after repeated inquiries.

Connecticut. Medical Department of Yale University.

139. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, the University Arms; an open Hebrew Bible upon a scrolled shield, with legend: LUX - ET - VERITAS Inscription: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT YALE UNIVERSITY Exergue: a rosette | c l c (the die-cutter's initials.)

Reverse. Within a similar circle: CAMPBELL | MEDAL | AWARDED TO Inscription: FOR HIGHEST STANDING IN MEDICAL STUDIES Exergue: a star. Edges milled. Gold. 23. 36 mm.

I have been permitted to inspect this medal through the kindness of Dr. Herbert E. Smith, Dean.

The Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, D. C., the Southern Medical College of Atlanta, Georgia, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, Illinois, award engraved medals; the Woman's Medical College of Chicago also has a medal, probably engraved, of which I have failed to obtain any account. The Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, has awarded several engraved badges, of different shape, called medals, of which I have details; the Medical Department of Central University, Louisville, Ky., and the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the same city, also award engraved medals.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville, has a medal about which I have as yet failed to learn. In Maryland the Baltimore Medical College has a medal, presumably engraved; and the College of Physicians and Surgeons has awarded shield-shaped badges, engraved, improperly called medals. The Maryland College of Pharmacy has a medal (?) that has as yet eluded me. The Faculty of Physic, University of Maryland, award engraved medals. I have failed to obtain any account of a medal announced by the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore.

Massachusetts. Medical Department of Harvard University.

140. *Obverse.* Bust to left. Inscription: W. N. BOYLSTON. SCHOLAE MEDICINAE FUNDATOR. W. WYON. SC.

Reverse. Blank, for recipient's name, etc. Bronze, copper gilt. 29. 45 mm.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. The founder of this medal, the elder Ward Nicholas Boylston, died in 1828. It is not to be confounded with the Boylston medal for elocution.

Missouri. Missouri College of Medicine.

I have failed as yet to obtain the particulars of this.

Missouri Dental College. Dental Department of St. Louis Medical College.

141. *Obverse.* Head to left, with flowing hair. Upon either side of neck, 17-28
Inscription: JOHN HVNTER

Reverse. Within laurel wreath tied by ribbon: PRESENTED | BY THE | ST. LOUIS | DENTAL SOCIETY | TO (here name of the best graduate, that of the College, and date of presentation, engraved in script.) Gold. 28. 44 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Jan., 1890, p. 52, No. 1143a. For impressions of this medal I am indebted to Prof. W. H. Eames, of St. Louis.

St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

There is an alumni medal, of which I have as yet learned nothing.

New York. Albany. Medical Department of Union University (Albany Medical College).

The heirs of the late Dr. Alden March, of Albany, proposed to found a memorial gold medal, to be given by the College for the best essay upon a surgical subject, and it was announced by the Faculty, but I am informed by the Registrar, Dr. W. G. Tucker, that the offer lapsed for want of competition for the medal.

Brooklyn. Medical Department of Long Island College-Hospital.

Two medals, descriptions of which I have ineffectually sought.

Geneva. Rutgers Medical Faculty of Geneva College.

There were two medals, for the particulars of which I have searched in vain. They were the "Rutgers" medal, gold, for best inaugural dissertation, and the Citizen's do., silver, instituted by "a citizen of New York," for best dissertation upon the medical topography and diseases of the United States. Who was this citizen? The medal commemorative of Col. Rutgers himself, I have already described, No. 136.

College of Pharmacy of City of New York.

142. Hand pouring oil into an antique lamp, and inscription : INSTITUTED 1871
Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

Wood Cat., 25-29 Feb., 1884, No. 2378. I have not yet been able to obtain a further description of this medal.

College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia College).

143. *Obverse.* Head (of Dr. Jacob Harsen) to left. Upon neck MULLER.
Inscription : HARSEN MEDAL, 1859.

Reverse. Medical men and students (nine) at a clinical lecture (from Dr. Gurdon Buck). Exergue : COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS | AND SURGEONS. | NEW-YORK. Upon rim, the name and rank of recipient, and the date. Dr. Alfred H. Buck, of N. Y., has sent me the original photograph from which the medal was formed, and informs me that the eleven persons there represented are, beginning at the left, Drs. Gouverneur M. Smith, —, —, D. B. St. John Roosa, Tuthill, G. Buck, —, Robert F. Weir, Alfred North, —, and Normand Smith. Bronze. 58. 90 mm.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections. For the three best clinical reports by the students of the College at the N. Y. Hospital. For information regarding this medal I am indebted to Dr. John G. Curtis, Secretary.

Columbia Veterinary College, N. Y.

There are two medals, but as yet I cannot obtain their descriptions.

Eclectic Medical College of N. Y.

144. *Obverse.* Inscription : R. S. NEWTON — M. D. PROFESSOR OF SURGERY. 1876.

Reverse. Inscription : ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
INCORPORATED APRIL 22, 1865 Bronze, tin. 24. 37 mm.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

New York College of Dentistry.

145. *Obverse.* A large branch of almond, in bloom. Around stem, a band, upon which : FLOS—PROCURSOR (*sic*) —FRUCTI— . rosette. Inscription : NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY | . 1865 .

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches : AWARDED TO | | FOR HAVING PASSED | THE BEST | EXAMINATIONS Gold, silver, bronze. 29. 45 mm.

For an examination of this medal I am indebted to Dr. Frank Abbott, Dean.

University of the City of New York.

146. *Obverse.* Head to right. Under shoulder, G. H. L(OVETT). Inscription : VALENTINE MOTT Exergue : FOUNDED 1856

Reverse. Oak and laurel branches, tied by ribbon. Inscription : UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. | AWARDED TO Exergue : G. H. LOVETT Gold, silver, bronze. 22. 34 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Sept., 1889, p. 253, No. 1137.

This is in the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own. The gold medal is for the best dried anatomical or surgical preparation; the silver, for the second best; and the bronze for the best report of either of the surgical clinics. They were founded by the will of Dr. Mott. The other Mott medal was described in the *Journal*, July, 1890, p. 17, No. 119.

[To be continued.]

COIN SALES.

THE CLENEAY SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, have lately sold in that city at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, the collection of Thomas Cleneay, Esq. This sale extended from Tuesday, Dec. 9, through Saturday of the same week, and was very successful, the total returns amounting to upwards of \$16,000, for about 2,800 lots. This collection was much more complete and extensive than was generally known, having been the result of nearly forty years' labor on the part of its late owner, an enthusiastic Numismatist, who died October 21, 1887. From an inspection of the Catalogue it appears that his aim was to secure the best specimens attainable, whether proofs or uncirculated, of United States coinage, and it contained all but about twenty of these issues, several of which were easily attainable, and the reason for their absence does not appear. Messrs. Chapman consider it the most nearly complete cabinet of United States coins that has ever been offered. The coins are so uniformly fine that it was a matter of some difficulty for the compilers to call the special attention of buyers to particular examples, and the prices realized were so good as to make it almost as difficult for us to give a fair idea of the sale without devoting to it more space than we have at our disposal. We must pass many pieces of value, that ordinarily would be considered well worthy of mention. The Catalogue, 104 pages, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, in uniform style (quarto, large margin,) with the Bushnell, Warner, and other recent sales from that house. We should mention that it also contained a number of splendid examples of gold coins, Ancient, English and Foreign. We should like to devote much more space to these also, than we are able to give, and would inform those who desire to learn more particulars than will be found below, that Priced Catalogues can be obtained for \$1.00, and the same, with printed prices and twelve fine arto-type plates, for \$5.00.

The opening piece was a Stater of Philip II, gold, (B. C. 358 to 336) which brought \$23. Another of Alexander III, 24. Octadrachm of Arsinöe, (B. C. 254-50) weight 523 grs., v. r. and ex. f., 87. Aureus of Antoninus Pius, 26. Five Guinea piece of Charles II, 1677, African Gold, 41, and one of James II, 40.50. Sovereign of Cromwell, superb proof, and v. r., 52. Coming next to American coinage, we note N. E. Shilling, (punch mark N.E. no date,) 52; oak-tree, dated, well struck, 22; do., six-pence, 16.50, and threepence, 10. Pine-tree Shilling, 18.50. Rosa Americana, dated 1722, Twopence, v. f., 7.75; Penny, 11; Halfpenny, 10.50, and a duplicate at same. Twopence, crowned rose, 1723, 9.25. Penny, 7, and Halfpenny, both unc., 6.50. Nova Constelatio Cent, unc., and "the most beautiful we have seen," 12.50. Massachusetts Cent, 1787, unc., (C 3-G) 12. New York, "Non vi virtute vici," 1786, 48. 1787, Excelsior, 18. Immunis Columbia, 10. New Jersey, 1786 Cent, (M 16-L) 20. 1788, (M 51-g) from Mickley coll., 10. Myddelton piece, bronze prf., 21. Of the United States Mint Issues a Gold proof-set of 1863 sold for 62 for the six pieces (face 41.50), and one of 1864, same coins, for 70, while one of 1875 brought 113. *Eagles*:—1795, unc., 20; 1796, 16 stars, 24.50; '97, 16 stars (4 facing), small eagle, v. f. and ex. r., 51; and one of '98 over '97, 9 stars behind and 4 facing, heraldic eagle, 51. *Half Eagles*:—1795, die cracked, heraldic eagle, 50; '96 over '95, eagle on olive branch, two sold for 17, each; 1820, 13.50; '23, unc., 16, and 13.50; '25, 33; '26, 26; '27, 40; '29, small date, unc., proof surface, ex. r., 22.50; '30, unc., mint lustre, 32; '42, br. pr., ex. r., 13.25. *Three Dollar piece*, 1854, pr., v. r. 14. *Quarter Eagles*:—1796, Bust of Liberty and heraldic eagle, v. f. and r., 20; '96, 8 stars before and behind head, ex. r., 40; '97, 7 stars behind and 6 before, 44; 1826, v. f. and ex. r., 45; '34, v. f. 10.50; California, '50, round, 93. *Silver Proof sets*:—1842, seven pieces, inc. Cent, small date, and Half Cent, restrike, 81; another, the last piece being original but the silver not so fine, 40; '46, with large and small date Cent and restrike Half Cent, and Dollar over-date on '45, 92.50; each of these sets are of the utmost rarity. '48, 7 pieces, 37; '54, 8 pieces, 45; '55, do., 40.50; and another, not so good, 30; two of '56, 9 pieces, 39 each; two of '57, 20 each; '58, 7 pieces, 46 and 45.50. *Dollars*:—1794, fine and ex. r., 70; '95, 1st star touches curl, 12.75; do., draped bust, eagle between branches of olive and palm, 14.50; '96, large date, 17.50; do., small date, 18; '97, 10 stars behind bust, 6 before, unc. and mint lustre, 43.50; do., 9 and 7 stars, large letter rev., 19.50; '98, 7 and 6 stars, small eagle, 32.50; 1836, Lib. seated, Gobrecht in field, 44; '38, eagle flying l., br. pr., 65; '39, as last, 41; '45, br. pr., 29; '49, do., 20; '51, do., 42; '52, do., 43. *Half Dollars*:—1794, type of Dollar, edge let'd, fine and v. r., 16.50; '95, unc., die cracked, ex. r., lower curl between first and second star, 17.50; do., curl through first star, 18; '97, bust of Lib. r., 8 stars behind bust, 7 before, Liberty above, date beneath, edge let., unc., mint lustre, "the finest we know of," 250; 1803, large 3, unc., (Zanoni Coll.) 15; '21, br. pr., 14.50; '22, do., 17; '38, do., 36; and others at nearly as high prices. *Quarter Dollars*:—1796, draped bust, unc. and pr. surface, 51; another, not quite so fine, 35; 1804, ex. r., 71; '05, unc., "very rare; where is its equal?" 90; '20, large o, br. pr., 35; '22, br. pr., 49; '27 over '23, br. original pr.,

"probably not more than five known," '160; '36, br. pr., 20; '37, pr., 17.50. *Dimes*: — 1796, bust of Lib., 8 stars behind, 7 before, unc., pr. surface, v. r., 20; '97, 7 and 6 stars, unc., "finest known, we believe," '75; '1801, unc., 45; '03, ex. f., die cracked round date, 43; '04, ex. f., cut in field, ex. r., 53; '09, defiant eagle, unc., 50; '11 over '9, unc., 50; '21, br. pr., '21; '28, small date, superb pr., 29. *Half Dimes*: 1792, "Disme," 28.50, and another nearly as fine, 25; '94, head of Lib., unc., 24.50, and another, same die slightly cracked, sharp, mint lustre, 27; '1805, v. f., 36. *Cents*: — 1793, head of Lib., flowing hair, rev. chain, 101; another, same date and type, hd larger, hair more abundant, rarer than preceding, "the finest specimen known, . . . from Zanoni coll.," 122.50; '93, slight differences, from Cogan coll., 100; another, wreath rev., unc., 55; '93, filleted head, cap on pole, rev. wreath, the "finest example of this the rarest U. S. Cent," 200; '95, let'd edge, unc., 82.50; two proofs of 1821, 32 and 22; '23 over '22, pr., "the finest known," 80; '38, pr., 19. The early *Half Cents* sold at prices running from 12 to 40, the last for an unc. and "finest known" proof of 1811, 23.50; '31, pr., 17; '36, do., 17.50; and others brought corresponding prices. A fine *Libertas Americana* Medal, in silver, from the Anthon collection, 22, and Miss Ahlbom's bronze Memorial medal of Prof. Anthon, 12. A German Half Crown of Ladislaus, 1512-67, unc. and v. r., 80. A curious Coronation piece of the King of Oude, 16. Duplicate Half Dollar of '97, fine, 70. We have given a glimpse of this sale merely, which was certainly remarkably successful.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. ED. FROSSARD has announced a sale in New York at Leavitt & Co.'s rooms on the 9th and 10th of January, embracing a collection of American gold and of English Crowns from the Zabriskie Cabinet; a very fine assortment of silver coins of Ancient Rome from the Lawrence Cabinet; and one of the most extensive collections of Store Cards that has been offered for many years. These were till recently the property of a well known Brooklyn collector. There are also a good assortment of Peace Medals. Twenty or more of the rarer pieces are to be illustrated by the artotype process, for those who desire. We shall look with interest for the priced catalogue, especially on the Roman coins, which deserve to bring good prices.

SCOTT & CO'S SALE.

WE have received the Catalogue of the Sale to be held in February, to which we alluded in the last number of the *Journal*. It covers about 100 pages, and contains 996 lots, almost entirely Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, with a few Medieval and Modern Coins and Medals, and sixty or seventy books on Numismatic topics. The sale is introduced by a bright little Preface, in which the compilers call attention to several interesting pieces and to the fact that the coins are identified by references to the highest foreign authorities. We note that in several cases also, the current value of the rarer pieces, as estimated by Babelon, and others equally well known, is added. The publishers say, "Seldom if ever before, has so rich and varied a collection, or one of the class that would compare with it in extent, been placed in an American auction room." Following so closely after Mr. Frossard's Sale, mentioned above, we shall watch with interest to see the prices obtained. Certainly two such sales, abounding with the choicest antiques, indicate a great advance in Numismatics among our collectors, or the dealers would hesitate long before placing them on the market without reserve. We hope to give a full account of both of these in our next number.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Editors of the Journal :—

CAN any of your readers identify or explain the following piece of silver, size of a decadrachm (24 nearly), but a medal rather than a coin. *Obverse*, A head in profile to right, wearing a helmet: on the back of the helmet is an elliptical tablet, with a city in the back-ground and ships in front. Legend, in front of the face, * ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑΔΗΣ *Reverse*, Two figures, the one at the right, draped in classical costume, standing on the shore, seems to be endeavoring to seize the other, a female, who is naked, and in escaping (?) has stepped on two dolphins which are swimming away; her hands uplifted are entwined in her hair; behind the first figure is a serpent nearly erect, and something perhaps intended for a shield. Legend, at the left, ΚΠΑΤΟΥΜΑΙ [I am conquered.] The execution is good; the piece seems to be of German origin.

S. A. F.

THE HEADS ON OUR COINS.

LUCY STONE recently accused Governor Russell of throwing away his opportunity to advocate woman suffrage, and reiterates her complaint about taking money from women as taxes, and giving them nothing in return. This question doesn't concern the *Journal*, but it may be well to note that Uncle Samuel has such a preference for the sex, that contrary to the custom of all other nations, he never has placed the head of a man on his coins. Lucy should have reenforced her argument with this little "pointer."

ABIGAIL WOOD.

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."

Editors of the Journal:

CAN you inform me if the question where the phrase "Heads I win, tails you lose," originated, was ever settled? Something over a year ago several queries concerning it appeared; were they ever satisfactorily answered?

P. L. G.

In reply to the query above, the answer printed in the *Critic* seems to be the most satisfactory. A correspondent wrote that paper that he thought he had found in Thomas Shadwell's play of "Epsom Wells," Act 2, Scene 1, the original of the phrase. We quote his words: "Woodly says, 'You're in the right: 'tis worse than Cross I win, pile you lose.' Webster defines cross as 'a piece of money stamped with the figure of a cross; also, that side of such a piece on which the cross is stamped.' Pile, he says, is 'one side of a coin; originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence, the arms-side of a coin is called the *pile* and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head.' Here, I think, we have the original form of the 'Heads I win, tails you lose,' of to-day."

EDS.

THE FIRST "CLINTON" COPPER.—This piece, which was mentioned in our October number, p. 53, is now owned by Mr. John G. Mills, of Albany, N. Y. It was sold at W. E. Woodward's Sale of March 21-25, 1888, and afterwards purchased by Mr. Mills.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

TENNESSEE ANTIQUITIES.

ABOUT two years ago a large Indian cemetery was discovered near Nashville. The Tennessee Historical Society promptly undertook its exploration, and requested Mr. Gates P. Thruston, its Corresponding Secretary, to prepare a pamphlet descriptive of the best specimens of pottery and other objects unearthed from the stone-lined graves. As Mr. Thruston proceeded with the work, he was unavoidably led into a general study of Tennessee antiquities. The scientific world will be glad to find that the pamphlet expanded into a large volume (royal octavo) of nearly four hundred pages, with two hundred and sixty-three maps, plates and engravings, many of the latter being photographic. It is a highly creditable book, and will interest archaeologists throughout the world. The title is "The Antiquities of Tennessee and the Adjacent States, and the State of Aboriginal Society in the Scale of Civilization Represented by Them. A Series of Historical and Ethnological Studies."

The Mound-building Indians, to whom these images, implements and ornaments belonged, left no history except what may be gathered and combined from these relics and from earthworks. It is only within the last ten years that the conviction has been reached that the Mound-builders were the ancestors of the tribes found by white men, and not a distinct race that had mysteriously disappeared.

The Indians who lived in Tennessee, along the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers, in the prehistoric times, often buried their dead in graves carefully lined with slabs of stone. Thousands of such graves are sometimes found together. In them were placed various implements and vessels containing provisions—silent but eloquent testimony that the thought of immortality is implanted in the heart of savage man, and that its power over his life is spontaneous.

On the field where Gen. Thomas fought the model battle of the war in the winter of 1864-5, five miles south of Nashville, along Brown's Creek, is found the site of the aboriginal cemetery referred to. Three thousand closely-laid stone graves are known to exist there, and a thousand have been discovered on an adjoining farm. These and smaller cemeteries in the neighboring region establish the fact that the Indians had an ancient metropolis at Nashville, with many surrounding villages and settlements. The antiquities found in the central cemetery are numerous and important. Mr.

Thruston says: "Six or seven hundred specimens of well-burned pottery have been obtained within its limits, many of them unique in form, and so finely finished that they may be said to be semi-glazed. Nearly every familiar object, animate and inanimate, is represented in the forms of this ware. Animals, birds and fish in great variety, the human figure in many attitudes, sea-shell forms, and grotesque and fanciful figures are all represented, and many of the vessels have been colored and decorated with considerable artistic skill. There are cooking vessels, drinking cups, water jars, hanging vessels, sets of ware, ornamented and plain, basins, bottles, vases, spoons, and indeed, every variety of equipment for a well-stocked aboriginal cuisine." The terra cotta heads and images doubtless are often Indian portraits.

The contents of the graves include toys for children, such as miniature pottery, rattles and marbles; tools for workers in clay, stone and bone; clay trowels for plasterers, chisels of chipped flint, medicine paddles, and pulley-like wheels, thinly coated with native copper. Many of the objects or their material were brought from a distance—shell from the Gulf, copper from Lake Superior, mica from Virginia and North Carolina, and various minerals from regions hundreds of miles away. No Indian military earthworks were built at Nashville. An Indian mound twelve feet high is near the cemetery. It may have been used for ceremonies or as a point of observation. But there was an outlying cordon of fortified towns about thirty miles distant.

The Indians of this Stone Grave race had settlements also in the valleys of East Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Southern and Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois. Their chief town was doubtless at Nashville. The Indian graves within thirty miles of Nashville outnumber the graves of the white race after a century of occupation. Doubtless these Nashville Indians were an advanced type and considerably more civilized than their descendants. They had insignia of social organization and ceremonial, and were a rising people when the Iroquois of the North descended upon and scattered them. And besides, as the author remarks, the Indian, devoted to his family or tribe, had in his social system a natural tendency to disintegration. "Haughty, taciturn, impracticable, impatient of reproof, faithful friends, implacable enemies, they never seemed able to grasp the principle of order, submission and union, necessary to stability and enduring progress."

Mr. Thruston has reached some general conclusions that can best be given in his own terse summary:

"First—The mounds and other earthworks of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky are simply the remains of ancient fortified towns, villages and settlements once inhabited by tribes of Indians, some of whom were devoted to agriculture, more stationary in their habits and more advanced in culture than the nomadic tribes generally known to the whites.

"Second—Nothing has been found among the prehistoric monuments and remains in Tennessee, or, indeed, elsewhere in the Mississippi Valley, indicating an ancient civilization, or semi-civilization. There are many indications, however, of a state of native society, primitive and rude, yet, in some respects, more progressive and advanced than that found among the historic red Indians at the date of European settlement.

"Third—The remains of the arts and industries and the cranial remains evidently connect the ancient tribes that occupied the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys with the native tribes of the West and Southwest of the sedentary or village Indian type. They place them in the ethnic scale in the same class as to culture as the village Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, and as the village tribes of old Mexico. The cranial remains and the remains of the arts, homogeneous among the mound tribes, also appear to separate the advanced tribe of Mound-builders from the more barbarous tribes of Northern and Northeastern Indians.

"Fourth—The pottery from the ancient graves in Tennessee is of the same general character, and is frequently identical in forms with that found in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Southern Illinois and Indiana, indicating that these districts were, at some period in the past, occupied by the same tribe or closely allied tribes. There

are also evidences of the most intimate tribal and trade relations between the inhabitants of these sections.

"Fifth—The remains of art and industry found in Tennessee, including pottery, manufactured cloth, implements of stone, pipes, shell-work and other useful and ornamental articles, as a whole, indicate that the ancient inhabitants of Tennessee probably reached as high a state of development as any of the native races within the present territory of the United States.

"Sixth—The accumulation of a dense population in favored localities, and the progress made toward civilization, were probably the results of periods of repose and peace, that enabled certain tribes to collect in more permanent habitations, and to pursue for a time more peaceful modes of life than some of their neighbors and successors. These periods of peace and advancement were probably succeeded by wars, invasions, migrations, or changes which arrested the limited development in the arts of peace and civilization, and left the native tribes in the status in which they were found by the whites."

In these researches into the past the author has found nothing higher in the Mississippi Valley than traces of semi-civilization. There are no signs of a written language, of the weaving of cloth, of masonry or house foundations of stone, no walled well or brick structure.

The detailed description of the many objects found in the Nashville cemeteries, with engravings, affords the reader nearly all the pleasures of a visit to an extensive museum. The antiquarian riches of Tennessee, hitherto almost unheard of, will figure largely hereafter in the studies of ancient America. The publishers are Robt. Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati.

THE BRAZIL-UNITED STATES MEDAL.

THE International Memorial Medal which Rear Admiral Da Silveira presented to the President on behalf of the Republic of Brazil on his arrival at Washington, is commemorative of the salutation of the flag of Brazil by the American naval squadron in Rio Janeiro. It represents on one side the American eagle carrying in its claws the coat of arms of the great republic and symbolical of its glory and power; and two branches, of laurel and oak. The eagle is flying towards Brazil, as is shown by the constellation of the Southern Cross. In his beak he carries a branch of olive as a token of peace. The inscription, in Portuguese, reads—*A REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO AMERICA. "To the United States of America."* On the reverse is an allegorical figure of the republic of Brazil, with a branch of olive by her side, symbolizing the event when the Brazilian people threw off their yoke and became free and independent, with a republican form of government.

The medal is made of gold and palladium. The gold symbolizes the United States, and the palladium the republic of Brazil, where that rare and expensive metal is found. It occurs in minute octahedral crystals, and it is oftenest associated with platinum.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

Hartford, Conn.

AVALLON TOKEN.

APROPOS to that much discussed Avalonia token, has it ever been mentioned in the *Journal* that there exists a somewhat similar token of Avallon in France (near Auxerre)? *Obverse*, An irradiated lyre, upon crossed laurel branches. Above, a head. Below, a garland. *Inscr.*, SOCIETATIS VINCULUM HARMONIA. *Reverse*, Within a laurel wreath, SOCIETE | MELOPHILE | D'AVALLON | 1787.

Neumann, *Beschr. der bekanntesten kupfer-münzen*, V, 1868, p. 252, No. 30,682. The musical character of the two, with lyre, etc., is an interesting coincidence.

H. R. STORER.

JAPANESE GOLD.

THE following item, which is floating in the newspapers, should be taken "*cum grano salis.*"

"One of the most valuable of the curiosities in the National Museum at Washington is a set of Japanese gold coins in the Grant Collection. It is the only complete set in existence, except the one in the Japanese Treasury, and is worth thousands of dollars."

OBITUARY.

JAMES OLIVER.

MR. JAMES OLIVER, of New York, died on the 27th of October, 1890. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and was one of its Vice-Presidents at the time of his death. We are informed that he was born in Montreal, but he has been for many years a resident of New York, and was sixty years of age. His tastes led him to begin the collection of a Cabinet of Coins early in life, at first without limiting himself to a special department or a single series; he was well versed in Ancient and Medieval as well as Modern Coins. Of late years he has taken much interest in Canadian Numismatics, but he was best known as a collector of English War Medals. No one in America has so extensive a cabinet of these interesting pieces as Mr. Oliver had acquired; he had gathered many of the earlier and rarer medals, and with them the clasps and original distinctive ribbons with which they are worn. It is doubtful if even in England there is a better one and but a very few equal to it. It is reported that the collection will be sent to England, for sale in the coming spring by the well known house of Sotheby, London. Mr. Oliver's paper on British War Medals relating to America, containing a very full list, which was read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in May, 1888, and was subsequently printed in the Society's Proceedings, will be remembered as a contribution of special value to American Numismatists, bringing to their knowledge a wide field which had scarcely been known to collectors of Americana before that appeared. He was a genial and affable gentleman, ever ready to aid in advancing the interests of the Society with which he was so long connected, and of numismatics generally, and was one of the oldest subscribers to the *Journal*.

M.

BOOK NOTICE.

LA REVUE CONTEMPORAINE, 29e Année, N. 18, 1er Decembre, 1890. Paris. No. 158 Bd. St-Germain. 8 pp. 883—916+8.

THE leading articles in this number of our deservedly successful and influential cotemporary are a *History of the French Academy*, by the Editor in Chief, M. Albert Lepingleux Deshayes, and *Unedited Medals of the French Revolution*, by M. Charles Préau, an officer of the French Academy, and an eminent authority in France on historical numismatics. The present is the second instalment of this valuable history, which is in course of publication, serially, in the *Revue Contemporaine*. Each number is illustrated with ten photogravures of the medals under consideration, with full description and texts of legends and inscriptions. Ultimately, the work will form a volume of two hundred and fifty pages, with prints of more than two hundred medals, from the private collection of M. Préau. The ten medals given in this number, cover the attack upon the Bastile, 14th July, 1789, its capture, its evacuation, its demolition, the arrest and massacre of its Governor, M. de Launay, and the portrait bust of M. Bailly, President of the National Assembly, in the costume of a deputy of the Tiers-Etats, with the municipal scarf crossed on his breast. We are pleased to notice that *fac-similes* of the medals, in lead or type metal, can be obtained by addressing the office of the *Revue*.

G. A. GORDON.

EDITORIAL.

THE continuation of Mr. Walter's interesting paper on Medallic Memorials of the Great Comets is deferred to the next number of the *Journal*, as the author has lately discovered some additional pieces, of which he proposes to give descriptions before closing the series. The popular idea that Comets favorably affect the quality of the vintage of the years in which they appear has not entirely disappeared, and there is at least one recent issue of a Comet Medal, having reference to this belief, which Mr. Walter has recently secured.

THE success of the recent coin sales must be very gratifying to the dealers, as well as to those collectors who have realized on their cabinets, and it must be particularly gratifying to advanced numismatic students to see the evidence of a higher ideal, and an increased knowledge of the value and importance of ancient coins, among amateurs, which such catalogues as those lately issued by Low, Frossard and Chapman, indicate.

THE silver question which is agitating the business world so widely on both sides the water, in consequence of the recent steps taken on free coinage by Congress, does not directly touch the domain of Numismatics, yet the *Journal* cannot be entirely indifferent to the discussion. A coin which professes to be what it is not, is as much a disgrace and dishonor to the science as it is to the nation which issues it. The history of the plated money of the later Roman Empire, and the debased issues of medieval rulers, sufficiently demonstrate the truth of this, as it does the utter folly of those who once sought to buttress their crumbling strength, or those who would now win some selfish end by such contemptible measures.

FROM a Numismatic point of view nothing can be more annoying than the ignorance of some people who might be thought to be wiser, as to what constitutes a Medal. An enthusiastic collector reads in the announcement of a literary or scientific institution, that a "medal" will be awarded for an essay, or for proficiency in a certain direction; or he sees that a Masonic Lodge has presented a distinguished member with a medal; or some one, knowing his tastes, kindly writes informing him where such and such a medal can be found. He begins inquiries, in order to make a proper description for a special list of the class in which he happens to be interested. Perhaps no notice will be taken of his letters; perhaps he will get some incomplete account that only adds to his uncertainty; occasionally he finds sympathy from one who shares his enthusiasm, and is favored with a rubbing and a full description. But after his most earnest labor, in a large proportion of cases, he gets no satisfactory information, or more frequently finds that the so-called medal is no medal at all. It may be a pretty engraved badge, a star, or a cross, or a shield, or one of those fearful and wonderful things, the joint work of the silver-smith's saw, the engraver's burin, and the jeweler's decorative art, adorned with enamel, filagree or gems, and yet be called a medal. The true numismatist despises all such affairs. We are led to these remarks, not only from the experience of one of our editors, whose search for Masonics has led him to many such cases, but from an inspection of the results of Dr. Storer's labor in completing his lists of Medals. The number of so-called medals, which his investigations show to be mere badges, or engraved plates of metal of different shapes, is simply astounding; it cannot be adequately realized by those who have not sought for light in similar ways, and not the least surprising part is that there really are educated men who honestly suppose that such things are medals.

CURRENCY.

JORKINS was at his Club the other night when a proposal for membership was submitted. The chairman asked those who were in favor of the admission of the neophyte to "give the sign of assent," and Jorkins simply blushed and kept still; for he knew that there was not the sign of a cent to be found about him.

BILLET doux—legal tender notes.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, A N D

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No. 4.

THE COINS OF INDIA AS WITNESSES TO HER HISTORY.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 63.]

FROM the Christian era on for about three hundred years, the Andras, still Buddhist in religion, prevailed in Central and Northern India, and have left abundant records of their coinage in the lead specimens found even as far south as the Kistna River. These coins are of various sizes, and show such emblems as the horse, the elephant, the bull, etc., and the various forms of the chuckram, much as before. In Southern India, during the same period, Buddhist influences were still in the ascendant, and the coins, though much superior in metal and finish to the coins of the Andras, show the conventional Buddhist emblems. Foreign influences must, it seems to me, have been at work upon the coinage of Southern India to account for so great a difference as is evident at this point. No gold or silver coins of this period have, so far as I know, been found, but the bronze and copper coins are beautifully executed. The figures upon them stand out sharply distinct and clear-cut, and show considerable variety of form, but contain no legends of any kind. The reverse bears almost invariably a diamond pattern, with often an external bold curved line. The diamond pattern has been supposed to refer to the plan of a city, and the curved line to suggest the fact of the city being upon a river. These facts taken in connection with the fact that coins of this description are mostly found in our own district, seem to point to Madura as being the city indicated, since Madura was certainly the principal city of the Pandyan at that time. Extensive trade was being carried on from the coast ports, such as Korkai and Kelakarai, and it is not improbable that familiarity with the money of other countries, which traders would have acquired, had its effect in improving the style of coins in use here. But however the change may have been wrought, the fact remains that at that early date the Pandyan and South Indian coinage in general was superior to the indigenous Andra coinage of Middle and Upper India at the same period.

The second period into which it is convenient to divide the history runs from the close of the third century, A. D., to the early part of the eleventh

century. During this period Northern India shows in its coins many and frequent changes, but none covering any very large time or place. The coins of the Saurastrians, the Guptas, and the Yodhians, as well as of the Parthians, all run over from the previous period into this. The silver coins of the Saurastrians are generally thin and often large, but bear no artistic designs of any worth. The Guptas, however, show in their coinage a good deal of strength and force of character. The type is always Hindu, and the lines of the faces are such as one meets even now. They had, so far as I have been able to learn, no copper coins, but issued only gold and silver, which would point either to their having been a very prosperous people, little acquainted with poverty, or else to copper having been too rare a commodity to use for such a purpose.

The little copper coins of the republic on the Sutlej deserve notice as being quite original in design and beautiful in execution. They contain only outline figures, and these almost always in straight lines, yet always possessing an artistic appearance. The drawing and the engraving of the figures are admirable, and show that whatever the political relations of this nation may have been to the other peoples about them, others might well have learned in their schools of art.

About this time the Pallavas began, in Northern, Central, and Eastern India, the career which later made for them a great name and kingdom. It is still uncertain when they first came into notice, but that they were a considerable power about the fifth century when the Chalukyans immigrated from Northern India is well established. Their coins are very rude in execution, and mostly copper. They are distinguished by the dragon or Yali, which is invariably figured, and are found over a very large area, but have little to testify except the existence of an extensive, and powerful, but extremely rude people.

About the fifth century there came into notice the great Chalukyan family, which coming originally from the Western Dekkan, moved eastward and to the north, till in the seventh century they had spread so far as to gender jealousies and internal strifes. The eastern branch, overcoming the then declining power of the Pallavas, made its capital in the region between the Kistna and Godavery Rivers, and was henceforth known as the Eastern Chalukyan kingdom as distinguished from the original branch, which remained in the Western Dekkan. Their coins are strong and vigorous; and, in each of the metals, show much variety. Their emblem was the wild boar. From their coinage came the prototype of the pagoda as a unit, and the various fanams as fractions. Their coins are rare, and are found mostly in the Kistna districts.

Nearly synchronous with the Western Chalukyans appeared the Kadambas, a restless and warlike people, always at war with their neighbors, but greatly strengthened in their warfare by the fact that the Chalukyans had other enemies besides themselves. The Rashtrakutas from Northern India and the Punjab, were pressing southward upon the Chalukyans at the same time that the Kadambas were pushing eastward; and between the two the Western Chalukyans went down about the seventh century, and remained subject to their northern adversaries for about two centuries, when they once more rose to power, and remained eminent, like their eastern neighbors, till

the tenth or eleventh century, when the Cholas gained the ascendancy for a short time over all Southern India. The coins of Kadamba and Rashtrakuta times are rare and very rude; their emblems are such as warlike peoples would use—the horse and the horseman, the sword, the shield and the spear. But the Chalukyan emblems were of much broader range, and far more delicate in design and execution, and contained in Sanscrit forms the names of the kings of their respective lines. The names derived from coins of the eastern and western branches of the Chalukyan line give us consecutive history entirely reliable, and confirmed by the collateral evidence of copper-plate and stone inscriptions, down to the middle of the eleventh century.

Here we must note the close of what may be called the second great period of Indian history. It is sufficiently marked by the fall of the Chalukyan kingdoms in Central India, before the Chola invasions of the south. In the north a century more was yet to elapse before any sweeping changes should take place, but during the eleventh and twelfth centuries Central and Southern India was absorbed in the rise of Chola power and saw the gradual decrease of the other kingdoms; the Eastern Chalukya, Pallava, Western Chalukya, Pandya, and several smaller powers, being one by one overcome by the Chola. The Hosayla Bellalas of the Maisur Ghats alone retained their independence, and offered any check to the rising tide of Chola influence. In the thirteenth century the Cholas were practically paramount in all Southern and in much of Central India. Chola coins are the most abundant of any class of coins found, but very few of them are earlier than the eleventh century, after the invasion of Rajendra into the south and into Ceylon. The commonest of all coins, the drug in the coin market, are what are known as Raja-Raja coppers. They are always of copper, of fairly pure metal, and are used in the manufacture of copper pots and utensils. They contain on one side the figure of a man standing, holding in one hand a lotus flower and in the other a hanging lamp; beneath the lotus flower are five prominent dots, but what they represent nobody knows, though various explanations have been offered. On the reverse the same rude figure is represented seated, and the name Raja-Raja occupies the remainder of the face. There are several varieties of these coins, but all are very much alike. No silver Chola coins have been found, but a few gold coins exist, and debased gold passed for silver. It is supposed that this style of coin was introduced after the return of Rajendra from his southern conquest; certainly there is a striking similarity between these coins and those of the Chola rule in Ceylon. Previous to the incoming of this new type, the Chola emblem had been the tiger; the Pandyan had used the fish as their type, and Chera had been known by the bow; but during the predominance of Chola influence, all these old emblems on the coins gave place and precedence to the hideous grinning scarecrow called a Ceylon-man. Some have said the figure stood for Hanuman, the monkey-god, but this is very improbable. Others have thought it was the best attempt the artists of the time could make at a portrait of Rajendra himself; but the origin of this rude form remains a mystery.

The third period of Indian history was marked in Upper India by the unexpected invasion of that formidable, new, foreign power, which was destined to become so great,—destined to unite for the first time all India

under one sway,—the power of the Mussulman. "Delhi had been captured by the Ghazni Ghoriens in 1193, and a dynasty established there which lasted till 1288. The Khiljis succeeded them, and it was Alau-ed-din Khilji who despatched the first expedition into the Dekkan in 1306. Within the almost incredibly short period of four years the Mussulman armies, under Malik Katur, had swept like a torrent over the peninsula. The little kingdoms on the borders of the Cholas bowed before them like reeds before the advancing storm; both the Cholas and the Pandyan were overthrown, even the plucky Bellalas in the Maisur Ghats were forced to yield, and disappeared from the scene. A dark period of anarchy followed; Mussulman governors, representatives of old royal families, and local chiefs, were all engaged for years in violent internecine struggles for supremacy. A slight check was given to the Mussulman armies, when a confederation of Hindu chiefs, led by the gallant young Ganapati Rajah, withstood and defeated a large Mohammedan force, and another blow at the power of Islam was made in the revolt of the Dekkani Mohammedans and the establishment of the Bahmani kingdom, but in spite of these checks the Mussulman power overran the whole of the peninsula, and before its vigorous blows all the old Hindu kingdoms fell to pieces, some, indeed, to rally again for a brief period, but never again to enjoy any great power or place."

The coinage of the Mohammedans requires but a passing notice, because though extensive, and so invaluable in historic record, its coins are so much alike that they leave nothing to describe. They are in all metals, but both obverse and reverse are given exclusively to inscriptions in Arabic and Persian, and offer little variety to the eye. The series of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi bear occasionally the signs of the zodiac; but apart from this there is little variation from the pious formulas of religion, and the vaunting titles suggested by personal vanity. The generals who came like a torrent from the northern parts of the peninsula often coined in their own name, and the bazaars are to-day full of coins which bear the names of Ahsan Shah and others like him.

While the Bahmani rebels in the Dekkan were consolidating their power, there was rising south of the Kistna the last indigenous Hindu kingdom,—that of Vijianagar. It rose upon the ruins of the various native states which the Mohammedan invasion had overthrown, but had not been able to reorganize into one Islamite kingdom. It rose very rapidly, so that hardly a century had elapsed before it had asserted its power and place, and was practically supreme south of the Kistna. For two centuries it held the Mohammedans in check, and was much aided in its further rise and progress by the decay in the fifteenth century of the Bahmani power in the Dekkan. After the fall of this Dekkan branch of the Mohammedan power, Vijianagar widened her borders still further, and rapidly rose to be a first-class and aggressive kingdom. By the close of the fifteenth century, Vijianagar was acknowledged as paramount throughout the peninsula, Chola having fallen long before, and Pandya having been conquered in 1487 by Narasimha.

The fourth and last period opens with the Mussulmans supreme in the north and Vijianagar in the south. But it was not for long. The Mohammedan rulers of the Dekkan combined together, and in one grand effort swept

over Vijianagar, sacked the capital, put to death the powerful chief who had ruled the destinies of that empire so ably, and for ever crushed out with ruthless heel, all semblance of independent Hindu power from Southern India. Minor chiefs, here and there, maintained an existence by suffrane of the conqueror; the Nayaks of Madura, the only chiefs who attained any real power, reduced to subjection nearly the whole of the old Pandyan kingdom; and their fellow-clansmen, the Tanjore Nayaks, for a while held sway over the old Chola-desam, only to yield, however, finally, in 1736, to their masters and frequent conquerors—the hated Mussulmans. This fourth and last period is the one which saw the rise of western influence in India. During the three centuries of this period three several nations have built up an immense commerce and great political influence in India, of whom two, the Portuguese and Dutch, have passed the zenith of their power. I have no space to describe the coins of each of these commercial invaders, but they are full of interest and deserve more study than is usually given to them. The mints of Bombay, Surat, and Arcot; of Goa and Diu; of Batavia, Galle, and Trincomali, have all poured forth their golden and silver streams to enrich the coffers of the land, to feed the hungry poor, and to fatten the grasping rich.

To one who stands on the vantage ground of this latest time, and looks back over the history of India through two thousand years of almost constant struggle and warfare, the scene is one of deep interest. How wonderful the panorama of succeeding kingdoms, as they pass in review! How valuable the lessons to be learned from the history of those who have taken part in the events which have made India what she is to-day!

J. E. TRACY

REVOLUTIONARY PEACE MEDAL.

I HAVE lately obtained the only medal, so far as I know, wanting to my series of this name, described in the *Journal* for 1867, Vol. II, p. 63. A description by a correspondent can be found on page 19 of Vol. IV.

Obverse. On a square pedestal in the centre stands a female figure, slightly turned to left, holding in outstretched right hand a caduceus and three heads of grain, in left a horn of plenty filled with flowers; on front of pedestal is a round tablet inscribed RES PUBLICA AMERI CANA, and behind the tablet are crossed a trident and pole with cap of liberty; from tablet rises a chain of (?) olive-leaves, forming nearly a semi-circle with a bow at each upper end, and attached to the chain are four shields, two at each side, with arms from left to right of Spain, Great Britain, Netherlands and France; the ends of chain hang below the higher shields; in ex. B. C. V. CALKER F.

Reverse. From clouds in right upper corner extends a right arm, holding in hand an olive-branch and a sheathed sword, point downwards; from ring of scabbard hangs across it a short broad ribbon inscribed PAX; round lower half of medal in two lines faced outwards RESTAURATA MDCCCLXXXIV & MDCCCLXXXIV. Tin, size $25\frac{1}{2}$.

W. S. APPLETON.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 78.]

I CONTINUE the descriptions of Medals of American Medical Colleges from the last number of the *Journal*.

Ohio Cincinnati. The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy has medals, but whether struck or engraved I have not as yet been able to ascertain.

Columbus. Starling Medical College.

147. *Obverse.* Within a circle, Apollo, with arrows, slays a serpent. Inscription: PUGNATUM EST ARTE MEDENDI. In exergue, laurel branches. (A copy of the College seal.)

Reverse. Plain, for name of recipient, etc. Gold, in value \$50. 26. Suspended by chains from a gold bar, upon which, STARLING.

I have impressions of this from Dr. Thomas C. Hoover, Registrar. For highest scholarship.

148. Similar to the above, but smaller. Gold, in value \$25. For best thesis.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Hahnemann Medical College.

149. *Obverse.* Head to left. Inscription: SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Reverse. Plain. White metal. 28.

In my collection.

Jefferson Medical College.

150. *Obverse.* Head of Dr. Toner to left. Behind: TONER. Beneath neck: BARBER.

Reverse. Crossed oak branches, tied by ribbon. Field vacant, for name of recipient. Gold, silver, bronze. 23.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections. I also have it in my own, through the kindness of Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, its founder.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1887, No. 27.

The medal of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, on which he is spoken of in connection with this College, has already been described in the *Journal*. (July, 1890, No. 120.)

The Medico-Chirurgical College of Phila., Phila. College of Pharmacy, Phila. School of Anatomy, and Medical Department of the University of Pa., have all issued engraved medals, of a portion of which I have descriptions. In connection with the latter institution there is also the following.

151. *Obverse.* A thistle, with two leaves. Inscription: MEDAL OF THE ALUMNI SOCIETY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Reverse. Crossed laurel branches, with staff of Aesculapius, upright. Bronze. 32.

In the Fisher Collection. The thistle upon the obverse is from the original seal of the University, which was an offshoot from that at Edinburgh.

Tennessee. Nashville. Department of Pharmacy, Vanderbilt University.

As I have received no reply to my inquiries, its medal is presumably engraved.

Virginia. Richmond. Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, and Medical College of Virginia.

These medals are probably both of them engraved. I have endeavored, in vain, to obtain any positive information concerning them. That of the former institution was conferred for the last time before the Rebellion, while that of the latter, for its alumni, was to have been instituted during the past year.

2. Hospitals.

Maine.

152. *Obverse.* Inscription: NATIONAL ASYLUM. E. B. | AUGUSTA. ME. Within field: 50.

Reverse. MADE BY THE BOSTON DIATITE CO. | TRADE | DIATITE (upon a transverse arrow) | MARK | PATENT 1868 | —*— Edge of reverse milled. Composition. 21. 32 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, July, 1890, No. 1357. In my collection.

Massachusetts.

153. *Obverse.* View of hospital. Inscription: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. Exergue: BOSTON | CITY HOSPITAL | 1864 Beneath, embossed, a portion of a laurel wreath.

Reverse. Plain. (The name of graduate and year, engraved.) Gold, enamelled. Dies cut by John Harriott, of Boston.

I owe the details of this medal to Dr. G. H. M. Rowe, Superintendent of the hospital.

New York.

154. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, military bust of Washington to left. Inscription: TO AID 'ST JOHN'S-GUILD'—FLOATING—HOSPITAL Exergue: (WOOD'S SERIES | "c" NO. 5)

Reverse. Bust of Martha Washington, to left. Inscription: CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA PARTY. | FEB' 22ND 1876 | ACADEMY OF MUSIC, | * N. Y. * Edge of obverse plain, of reverse milled. Silver, white metal, copper. 18. 28 mm. Extremely rare. According to Holland, the obverse die broke when fifteen were struck, of which eleven were silver, and four white metal. Wood states that the reverse (obverse) broke after striking ten silver, four white metal, and one copper.

Coin Collector's Journal, I, April, 1876, p. 60, No. XLIII; Holland, Centennial Medals, and *Four. Numis.*, July, 1876, No. LII; Wood, Trans. Num. and Arch. Soc. of N. Y., *loc. cit.*, July, 1876, p. 21; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1560. This medal is figured upon the cover of the Wood Medallic Catalogue, New York, 1884.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

155. *Obverse.* Head of Washington to right. Above, thirteen stars. Below, WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 5 Inscription as in preceding. Exergue: G. H. L(OVETT).

Reverse. As preceding. Edges milled. Silver, white metal, copper. 18. 28 mm. Fifty were struck in the different metals.

Coin Collector's Journal, I, April, 1876, p. 69, No. XLIV; Holland, *loc. cit.*, No. LIII; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1561.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. There was another reverse, rejected, an impression of which is in the Collection of the Boston Numismatic Society (*Journal*, July, 1876, p. 20).

156. *Obverse.* In field, supported by crowned lions, the Arms of Holland; a crowned shield, upon which a lion, erect, with sword, to left. Beneath, upon a band: JE MAINTIENDRAI Inscription: (SUNDAY DEC.) SOUVENIR (14TH 1884) | 25TH ANNIVERSARY | OF THE | (rosette) NEDERLAND ISRAELITISH (rosette) | SICK FUND

Reverse. Within laurel branches united by ribbon, the American and Dutch flags tied together. Inscription: UTILITY IS | OUR AIM | 1859—1884 | ORGANIZED | DECEMBER 10TH 1859 | INCORPORATED | FEB'Y 24TH | 1866

Edge of obverse milled, of reverse plain. White metal. 22. 33 mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1559.

In my collection. This medal seems more appropriately classed with hospitals than with medical societies. I am informed that it belongs to New York, though no indication is given upon the medal.

157. *Obverse.* View of building. Upon base, C. L. CHAPELLE. SC. T. Above, a Maltese cross between stars. Inscription: DEUTSCHEN — HOSPITALS

Reverse. ZUR ERINNERUNG | (scroll) | AN DIE 'FAIR' | ZUM BESTEN DES | DEUTSCHEN HOSPITALS | NEW YORK | FEB, 1889 (between fleurs-de-lis.) Edges milled. White metal. 25. 39 mm.

Ibid., No. 1538.

In my collection.

Pennsylvania.

158. *Obverse.* View of building. Inscription: METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL | PHILADELPHIA | FOUNDED BY | SCOTT STEWART M.D. | —— | INCORPORATED 1885.

Reverse. Bust, facing. Inscription: BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON | . FIRST PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1882. Edges lined. Bronze. 29. 44 mm.

Ibid., No. 1563.

In the Fisher Collection, and my own.

159. *Obverse.* An armorial shield, supported by females, the one on the left (observer's) with a scroll, and the other with cornucopia. Upon the shield a plough above and ship below, separated by a transverse bar filled with dots, heraldically denoting gold. Above, a naked arm, upright and supporting scales. [Arms of the city of Philadelphia.] In middle angles, a fleur-de-lis. Inscription: PHILAD'A - HOSPITAL | TRAINING SCHOOL

Reverse. Blank. Silver. In form of a key-stone, with re-entering angles at the head. 14 x 16. 21 x 24 mm.

Ibid., No. 1564.

160. *Obverse.* A wreath, within which: BE THOU FAITHFUL.

Reverse. Blank. Silver.

Ibid., No. 1565.

Nurses' medal of the Woman's Hospital Training School of Philadelphia.

Virginia.

161. *Obverse.* View of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., with U. S. flag.¹ Legend, upon a band: PALMAM QVI MERVIT FERAT Exergue: a trophy, consisting of banners, a mast, cannon, trident, anchor and dolphins, bearing an oval shield, upon which the serpent staff of Aesculapius.

Reverse. Crossed branches of oak and laurel, tied by ribbon. Inscription. PRESENTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH VIRGINIA Exergue: F. N. MITCHELL SC. Gold, bronze. 40. 62 mm. Extremely rare. Six were struck in gold, and twelve in bronze.

Snowden, *loc. cit.*, p. 188, No. 8; Storer, *loc. cit.*, June, 1889, No. 1077.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, that at the U. S. Mint, and in my own. Conferred for services during yellow fever. I have elsewhere given the full official history of this medal.

The locality of the following I have not yet ascertained.

162. *Obverse.* View of building. Inscription: CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.

Reverse. Blank. Brass. 21. 32 mm.

Ibid., July, 1890, No. 1356.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

There is a shield-shaped medal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, but I have not yet been able to ascertain whether struck or engraved. 18.

Woodward, Sixty-ninth Cat., No. 1925; Cogan Cat., 5-8 May, 1874, No. 1454.

The medals of the several U. S. Sanitary Association Fairs, though so nearly allied to hospitals, should be considered under the following group.

3. Professional (and collateral) Societies.

International.

163. *Obverse.* Nude bust of Washington, to right. Beneath: C. E. BARBER. F. Inscription, above: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Below: + FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC +

Reverse. Within a circle, Aesculapius seated, with serpent staff, and another serpent feeding at his side. Before him, a seated female with sick child. By their side, two aged cripples, one of them with crutch, and the other with bandaged head and a cane. Beneath, to left, C. E. BARBER. F. Exergue: WASHINGTON 1887 Inscription: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS. | N. S. DAVIS, PRES. J. B. HAMILTON, SEC. GEN. E. S. F. ARNOLD, TREAS. J. M. TONER, REG. Bronze. 47. 76 mm.

¹ This has repeatedly been spoken of as the Confederate flag, but the error was corrected by Dr. William Lee, of Washington, D. C. (*The Journal*, July, 1885, p. 22.)

Toner, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dec. 15, 1888, p. 851, fig.; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 906.

In the Fisher Collection, and my own. It is a pity, since the Convention was one of a regular series, that the word IXth was not added.

164. *Obverse.* Bust to right. Inscription: CHRISTOPHER — COLUMBUS

Reverse. View of the Capitol. Beneath, crossed olive branches. Inscription: WASHINGTON D.C. White metal. 22. 33 mm. Suspended from a transverse pin, upon which: . | —NINTH— | INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS | —1887—

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. This medal, if detached from the bar, affords no clue whatever to the occasion or purpose for which it was struck. This is a lamentable omission.

National.

165. *Obverse.* Head to right. Beneath: w & c. BARBER Behind: n. s. DAVIS (Founder of the Association.)

Reverse. A wreath of laurel leaves. Inscription, within: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION | * * | 1846 Bronze. 40. 63 mm. Very rare.

Ibid., April, 1888, No. 377.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.

166. *Obverse.* Aesculapius erect, resting upon his staff. A skull at his feet, to right. Beneath: paquet. f.

Reverse. Laurel boughs, tied by ribbon. Above: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Below: ORGANIZED 1847. Gold, bronze. 26. 41 mm. As it has been awarded but once, to Dr. S. Fleet Speir, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1864, there should be but one impression in gold in existence. In bronze it is even more rare than the preceding is in that metal.

Ibid., No. 378.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own. The Aesculapius is said to be from the statue of the Vatican.

There is a medal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which I have the description. I have not as yet been able to ascertain whether it is engraved or struck, and therefore do not enter it here.

Kentucky (Louisville).

167. *Obverse.* Veiled head of Hippocrates to right. Beneath: s. SCHMIDT F. | N. O. (New Orleans.) Exergue: s. m. — c. l. (as in full upon reverse.)

Reverse. SOCIETAS | MEDICO- | CHIRURGICA | LUDOVICENSES Edges lined. Silver. 20. 31 mm. Extremely rare.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.

Missouri.

The medal of the St. Louis Dental Society has already been described, it being the same as that of the Missouri Dental College, No. 141.

Ohio.

There exists an elaborate gold medal presented by the Cincinnati Medical Society to the Ohio State Medical Society, and by it awarded to the late Dr. M. B. Wright of Cincinnati, for a new operative procedure, but it is engraved, and cannot therefore be enumerated. I have drawings of it, and a full description.

Pennsylvania.

168. *Obverse.* Within a circle, a St. Andrew's cross. In angles: MED(I)CAL | CHAR(I)TIES Inscription: PHILA. SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY | . FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Reverse. Blank. 21. 32 mm.

Ibid., Aug., 1890, No. 1394.

In the Fisher Collection.

The Medical Lyceum of Philadelphia offered in 1808 a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, for the best essay upon "Does the human body possess the power of

absorbing substances applied to its surface?" I have been unable, however, to obtain its description, or to ascertain if it was ever awarded.

In this connection should be mentioned Sanitary and Ambulance Associations, as being directly under medical supervision. There are the following.

Illinois.

169. *Obverse.* Head of Lincoln, to right. Paquet. f. Inscription: MEMORIA IN AETERNA | ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Reverse. Columbia, to left, with American flag; at her feet an eagle, shield and arrows, with boxes and barrels that are marked NW, NWSC and NW SAN COM Upon the right hand one, Paquet f. The sun setting behind mountains, a camp and artillery park, a lake with ships and monitor. Inscription: NORTH WESTERN-SANITARY FAIR | CHICAGO, ILL. | 1865 Bronze. 36. Rare.

Ibid., No. 1380.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own. The obverse die, as in one of the medals of the Springfield, Mass., Sanitary Fair, cracked across the temple of Lincoln, the legend in both instances being that it occurred on the day on which he was shot.

Massachusetts.

170. *Obverse.* Head of Washington, to right. On either side, four stars. Inscription: GEO. WASHINGTON | PRESIDENT

Reverse. GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER | GREAT FAIR | IN AID OF THE | U. S. | SANITARY | COMMISSION, | NANTUCKET, | MASS. | AUGUST, 1864. Edges milled. Bronze, copper, brass, nickel, tin. 15. 24 mm.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Nord-Amerika), Nos. 2088-91, figured; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1385.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own:

171. *Obverse.* Bust of Washington, to left. Beneath shoulder, BOLEN Inscription: THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: SOLDIERS' | FAIR | DEC' | 1884 | SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Edges milled. Copper, tin. 18. Very rare.

Ibid., No. 1387.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

172. *Obverse.* Bust of Washington, to left. Beneath shoulder: J. A. BOLEN Inscription: WASHINGTON

Reverse. As preceding. Tin. 18. Edges milled.

Ibid., No. 1388.

In my collection.

173. *Obverse.* Bust of Lincoln, to right. Beneath: MERRIAM. Inscription: ABRAHAM LINCOLN | BORN FEB. 12. 1809.

Reverse. As preceding. Edges milled. Bronze. 18.

Ibid., No. 1389.

In my collection. The crack in the obverse die, mentioned above, was on this nearly perpendicularly through the temple, while in No. 169 it was transverse.

174. *Obverse.* Within laurel branches tied by ribbon, a youthful flower-crowned bust, in toga, to right. Beneath: MERRIAM - BOSTON Inscription: APOLLO.

Reverse. As preceding. Copper, tin. 18.

Ibid., No. 1390.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

New York.

175. *Obverse.* As in No. 170 (Nantucket).

Reverse. BLESSED IS THE GIVER. | GREAT FAIR | FOR THE | SANITARY COMMISSION (these two lines between scrolls) | NEW YORK | MAY, 1864. Silver, nickel, bronze, brass, tin. 15. 24 mm.

¹ Ruschenberger, An Account of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1887, p. 87.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2975-9, figured; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1386.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. The obverse of this and No. 170 is that of one of the druggist's tokens of T. Brimelow of New York.

Ohio.

176. *Obverse.* A trophy; an eagle upon a drum, supported by crossed rifles, with bayonets. Above, irradiated. Upon each side, banners. Beneath, four cannon balls.

Reverse. MEMENTO | OF THE | SANITARY | FAIR | OF (between acorns) | WAPAKONETA, o. Edges and rim milled. Brass, tin. 14. Very rare.

Ibid., No. 1391.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

Pennsylvania.

177. *Obverse.* Bust of Washington.

Reverse. GREAT CENTRAL FAIR PHILADELPHIA JUNE 1864. Silver. 24.

Ibid., No. 1381.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

178. *Obverse.* A tent to right, within which a sick soldier, whose pulse is felt by a surgeon. A chalice is offered by Hygieia, whose right hand rests on a cornucopia filled with parcels. In background, a pile of boxes. Upon floor of tent, SCHUSSELE - INV. Legend: WE GIVE OUR WEALTH FOR THOSE WHO GIVE THEIR HEALTH FOR US
Reverse. IN COMMEMORATION | OF THE | GREAT CENTRAL FAIR | FOR THE | U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION | HELD AT | PHILADELPHIA | JUNE 1864 Silver, bronze, copper.
 36.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5009; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1382.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.

179. *Obverse.* Head of Washington, to right.

Reverse. In curved lines: GREAT | CENTRAL FAIR | PHILADELPHIA | JUNE 1864 (the last two lines are close together.) Edges and rim milled. Silver, copper, brass. 11.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5010; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1383.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

180. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. As preceding, save that the last two lines are much further apart.

Ibid., No. 1384. In my collection.

The following is allied to the above in its character, though I do not admit it to the present enumeration.

Obverse. UNION | VOLUNTEER | REFRESHMENT | SALOON (Philadelphia) | INST'D. | MAY 27, | 1861.

Reverse. SECOND ANNUAL | FAIR | HELD | JUNE 15, 1863. Copper. 13.

Ibid., No. 1358. In my collection.

The button-badge of the Sanitary Commission may be mentioned, though not numbered.

Obverse. The U. S. shield, with stars and stripes. Inscription: U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Reverse. SCOVILLE MFG. CO. WATERBURY (Ct.)

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

There is a medal of the American Ambulance Association at Paris, and another of Citoyen Rochereau, of New Orleans, during the War of 1870, both of which will be described under France.

The following mule seems also to exist.

Obverse. "Red Cross medal."

Reverse. "The little hatchet scene, 'I CANNOT TELL A LIE!'" Bronze. 32.
 Harzfeld Catalogue, 9 Feb., 1880, No. 551; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1393.

There are medals of a long list of allied organizations connected with the preservation of health and life, and under various names, as Benefit, Life-Saving, Humane, Charitable, Friendly, Temperance, Life Insurance,¹ Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,² and the like, quite a number of which I possess, and of others have descriptions. These it will be necessary to omit for want of space. The only exceptions that I make are of the several Howard and Medical Aid Societies that have accomplished so much good at Norfolk, Memphis, and Savannah, during the prevalence of Yellow Fever. They may be hereafter described. The Geneva Cross appears upon the Savannah medal, and it is also upon the badge for physicians in every-day practice, that has recently been proposed in Philadelphia. The medal of the Nederland Israelitish Sick Fund has already been given, No. 156.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS, AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 46.]

THE COMET OF 1680-1 (NEWTON'S COMET) CONTINUED.

9. *Obverse.* Same as last, but without the figures of constellations. (Compare obverse No. 7 of 1618.)

Reverse. Inscription in eight lines : KRIEG | VNGLVCKH | PEST. V. HVNGERS | NOTH | WEND GNÄDIG | AB | HERR ZEBA | OTH. (War, misfortune, pestilence and famine turn graciously away from us, Lord of Sabaoth) Silver. 30 mm.

Ruland and Pfeiffer, 23.

10. *Obverse.* View of the city of Leipzig, over which the name of God (תְּהִלָּה) in rays. In exergue, A° 1680. DEN | . 18 · DEC. : *Legend*, WIL · SICH O LEIPZIG SCHON EIN · JEDES · VOR · DIR SCHEVEN IN KVRZEN WERDEN SICH AVCH FREMDE IN DIR FREVEN (a rose). (Every one, O Leipzig, will shun thee now: in a short time even strangers will rejoice in thee.) [Or find joy or gladness in thee.]

Reverse. Aaron, the High Priest, with the censer, among the rebellious people, above which the Comet, moon and stars. *Legend*, WIR SAHEN GOTTES RVTH · V · SIND AVCH SELBST VERSEHRT · DOCH WARD · DVRCH REV. V. BVS. DER PLAGE BALD GEWERT (a rose.) (We saw God's rod, and are also ourselves hurt; yet through repentance and sacrifice the plague was soon averted.) Silver. Size ?

Appel, M. and M., 4, No. 1859. Ruland and Pfeiffer describe the last word *Geweckt*. Many of the letters are joined on each side.

The allusion of the reverse is to Numbers, chapter XVI, [rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram,] particularly verses 45-50, relating to the plague sent by the Lord and stayed by the censer of incense of Aaron. It is possible that this Comet like others was coincident with an outbreak of the plague at the place where the medal was struck (Leipzig); all the inscriptions seem to imply that such was the case.

11. *Obverse.* The Comet amid constellations, ORBITA COMETICA ; above, small, ANNO 1680 DIE $\frac{16}{26}$ XBRIS : (The orbit of the Comet 16-26 days of December.)

Reverse. GOTT ALLEIN · DIE EHR | SO GROS. DIE RUTHE WAR | SO GROS · | IS(T) DIE GEFahr . | FLAMMT NICHT | DIE BVSALTAR VERGING IN · FEBR VAR. 1681. (To God alone the honor. Great as the rod (*i. e.* the Comet) was, so great is the danger

¹ I have described these, so far as then known to me, in *The Sanitarian*, Sept., 1890, p. 242, Nos. 1489-1507, and have since learned of two others.

² *Ibid.*, Jan., 1890, p. 58, Nos. 1216-18; May, 1890, p. 445, No. 1216a.

if the sacrificial altar flame not. Went away in February, 1681.) On the edge, STRASSBVRG DIE. SCHOENE STATT AN FRANKREICH, SICH ERGEBEN. HAT 20 SEP. (The beautiful city of Strasburg gave itself up to France 20th September.)

12. Obverse. Large broad Comet between twenty-nine stars, including the one in Comet itself. Legend, above, CUM — METU. Legend, under, 16. DEC. 1680, to the left of Comet (under cum) 76° obliquely.

Reverse. Rich trophy of arms: (cannon, cannon balls, sword, flags, drums, pistols, trumpets, etc.;) above, a Turk's head; below, a skull. Legend, ET — MOTU. [The legends of obverse and reverse are to be read together, "With fear and with motion." There is possibly a pun on the word *cometa* in the Latin words; "*cum metu*" implying a covert ridicule of the superstitious fear of the celestial visitor, while *motu* seems to allude to the speed of the Comet and to popular commotions which accompanied it.] Diam. 46 mm.

I have to thank for the above description Dr. Josef Brettauer of Trieste, Austria. I have never seen the medal or found any description of it elsewhere. Dr. Brettauer has himself only impressions of it, so that I cannot engrave it.

THE COMET OF 1686.

(SIEGE OF HAMBURG.)

Hamburg was this year (1686) besieged by the King of Denmark, who began the siege in person, his pretence being the refusal of the city to render homage to him as he claimed was his due. In 1679 he had made a like attempt and had been bought off. Expected settlements of the question not having been made, the king now again appeared before Hamburg. The city, in spite of his menaces, refused to yield, and demanded assistance from all the neighboring powers. The States General of Holland were particularly irritated by the action of the King of Denmark, and on hearing that he had commenced hostilities by attacking the "Sterrechans" (Star fort), ordered a large fleet to the Elbe to secure the rights of their citizens. The fleet, however, never put to sea, as hostilities were suspended at the request and by the mediation of the envoys of Brandenburg, Luneburg and Hesse Cassel. The princes of those countries threw troops into the besieged place, and finally the King of Denmark finding that the prospect of gaining possession of the city under these circumstances was very poor, retired with a good grace, under pretext of obliging the other sovereigns. However, the city still refused to pay him homage. In remembrance of these events was struck a medal thus described:—

1. Obverse. View of Hamburg, over which the Comet in the sky. Legend, NON . OMNIA TERRENTIA NOCENT (Not all that terrifies harms,) referring alike to the Comet and the King of Denmark's siege. In exergue, HAMBVRGI OBSIDIO | IRRITA 1686. (The vain siege of Hamburg, 1686.)

Reverse. An eagle flies off with a lamb, while a hawk vainly tries to carry off a full grown sheep, but only entangles himself in the wool. Legend, TALIA RELINQVAS AQVILÆ. (Leave such [tasks] to the eagle.) Size 48 mm. 30 A. S.

Gaedechens, 1629; Van Loon, (Eng.) III, 324; our Plate V, No. 1, from Van Loon.

The reference is to the well known fable of the hawk, which seeing an eagle fly off with a lamb, attacked a sheep, but only succeeded in getting its claws fastened into the wool and was caught by the shepherd. (See La Fontaine's Fables.)

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

THE small number of Dollars bearing the imprint of 1804, renders it desirable that the history of each piece should be known. When one is offered for sale, the first question asked is concerning its pedigree: if it has not appeared before, a satisfactory explanation must be made as to its antecedents, or its genuineness is immediately questioned.

In order that there might be a record of the 1804 Dollars, I prepared in 1887 a list of the pieces then known and the history of each, which was published in the *Journal of Numismatics* in April of that year. Changes having occurred in the ownership of some of these pieces, I submit herewith a revised list with additions. I have retained the same order, but have remodeled the descriptions.

The term *Original* is applied to pieces which were struck from the original dies in the year of their date. Of the Dollars enumerated in the following list, the first two are universally conceded to be *ORIGINAL*, being the only ones reclaimed from circulation, and without doubt were coined in 1804. The others should be designated as *RE-STRIKES*, as they were struck from the original dies subsequent to the year 1804, being traced either to the Mint or to Philadelphia (where they were probably obtained from the Mint), with the exception of two, which in some unaccountable manner found their way to Europe.

Between the years 1836 and 1840 pieces were struck in the Mint from the dies of 1804. (See *Journal*, Vol. II, page 24.) As the Mint then did not have an 1804 Dollar, the specimen with a lettered edge now in its collection, is one of those struck at that time; as are also Nos. IV, V, and XI enumerated in the list, these having been obtained direct from the Mint. Of those that made their first appearance in Philadelphia, and whose genealogy can be traced no further back, it is fair to infer that they came from the same lot.

About the year 1858 several Dollars were struck in the Mint from the 1804 dies, without the collar, with plain edges. (See *Journal*, Vol. III, p. 7.) One was sold for \$75, and others were offered for sale. It is said that these were returned to the Mint, and that all were destroyed but one, which is the specimen now in its collection with a plain edge.

A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins, by Eckfeldt & Dubois, was published in 1842, with a representation taken from an 1804 Dollar. This is probably the first cut published of the piece, and was taken by the medal-ruling machine of Joseph Sexton, who was in the employ of the Mint, and probably from the Dollar in the Mint not long after it was struck.

There are others besides those enumerated in the list, claimed to be genuine 1804 Dollars by their owners, but which are believed to be altered pieces. Mr. C. A. Walters of Liverpool, Mr. F. W. Furman of Providence, and Dr. E. Walther of St. Paul are among those owning such impressions.

I. THE MICKLEY DOLLAR.

This Dollar was received on deposit over the counter many years ago by the Bank of Pennsylvania, Mr. Henry C. Young being the teller who received it. Mr.

Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, obtained it from the bank, and it remained in his possession until the sale of his coins in 1867, when it was bought by Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl for \$750; from him Mr. Edward Cogan obtained it, and sold it to Mr. William S. Appleton, of Boston, for duplicates from his collection valued at \$775.

II. THE COHEN DOLLAR.

This Dollar was received in 1865 over the counter by Mr. Edward Cohen, who was keeping an Exchange office in Richmond. It passed from him to his uncle, Colonel M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore. It remained in his possession until the sale of his coins in 1875, when it was purchased by Mr. H. S. Adams, of Boston, for \$325. He sold it in 1876 to Mr. L. G. Parmelee, of Boston, for \$500. From him Mr. H. G. Sampson obtained it, and sold it in 1878 to Mr. William B. Wetmore, of New York, for \$625.

III. THE SPIERS DOLLAR.

Obtained in Philadelphia by Charles Spiers, M. D., of San Francisco, and presented by him several years ago to the Society of California Pioneers. This piece has a plain edge.

IV. THE PARMELEE DOLLAR.

An old lady obtained this Dollar direct from the U. S. Mint, and sold it in 1868 to Mr. E. H. Sanford. At the sale of Mr. Sanford's collection, in 1874, Mr. L. G. Parmelee, of Boston, bought it for \$700. At the Parmelee sale, in 1890, it was purchased by Mr. Byron Reed, of Omaha, for \$570.

V. THE STICKNEY DOLLAR.

Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, received this Dollar in 1843 from the U. S. Mint in exchange for the "Immune Columbia" in gold, and other rare coins, and still owns it.

VI. THE ADAMS DOLLAR.

Mr. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, sold this Dollar to Mr. Phineas Adams, of Manchester, N. H., for \$550. He sold it to Mr. Henry Ahlborn, of Boston, from whom it passed into the hands of Mr. J. P. Lyman, of Boston, its present owner.

VII. THE DAVIS DOLLAR.

Mr. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, sold this piece in 1877 to Mr. R. Coulton Davis, of Philadelphia. Mr. Davis held it until 1883, when he sold it back to Mr. Haseltine for \$1,050. Mr. George M. Klein, of Vicksburg, purchased it from him for \$1,200. At the Klein sale in 1888 it was bought for Mr. Davis for \$660. After the death of Mr. Davis it was purchased in 1890 by Mr. John M. Hale, of Phillipsburg, Penn., for about \$850.

VIII. THE DEXTER DOLLAR.

Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, claim to have purchased this Dollar in Berlin in 1884. At their sale in 1885 it was sold to Mr. J. B. Dexter, of Denver, for \$1000.

IX. THE MINT DOLLAR.

The United States Mint in Philadelphia has a Dollar with *lettered edge*.

X. THE MINT DOLLAR.

The United States Mint in Philadelphia has a Dollar with *plain edge*.

XI. THE LINDERMAN DOLLAR.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, of Philadelphia, obtained this Dollar from the U. S. Mint, with which institution he was connected in various capacities from 1853 to 1879. After his death his collection of coins was sold in 1888, when this piece brought \$470, and became the property of Mr. James Ten Eyck, of Albany.

XII. THE BERG DOLLAR.

This Dollar was obtained from Kach & Co., Vienna, about the year 1875, and came into the possession of Mr. O. H. Berg, of Baltimore. When his collection was sold, in 1883, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas H. Garrett, of Baltimore, for \$740.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

U. S. COINAGE FOR 1804.

To the Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

I SEND you an item which may be of interest, as showing that the records of the early Mint coinage covered the entire year, and not from April or July of one year to the same month of the year following, as has been sometimes stated. I copy it from a newspaper, the name of which is unknown to me, as I have only the item cut from it, with the place and date of publication as given below.

Is it possible, in view of so large a number (156,519 pieces) reported as coined, that there can be no genuine 1804 Half Dollars, especially as we have proof of the existence of a die of that date, in the fact that 1805 Half Dollars are found struck from a die altered from 1804?

[From a Newspaper published at Northampton, Tuesday, March 5. 1805.]

" By a report made to the President, by the director of the mint, it appears that the following coins were struck from the first of January, to the 31st of December, 1804.

COPPER	Dolls.	Cts.
756,838 Cents 1,055,312 Half Cents	12,844	94
Amount		
SILVER		
19,570 Dollars 156,519 Half Dollars 6,738 Qr. Dollars 8,265 Dismes	100,340	50
}		
GOLD		
1,795 Eagles 34,475 Half Eagles 7,327 Qr. Eagles	208,642	50
	Dols.	321,827
		94

TOTAL AMOUNT OF COINS STRUCK.

1,812,159 pieces of Copper coins	
191,992 " Silver do.	
43,597 " Gold do.	

About 11,000 dollars of the gold coin is the produce of virgin gold, found in the County of Cabarras, North Carolina. Gain on the copper coined at the mint during the last year, 2,197 dollars 52 cents. Expenditures of the mint during the same term in salaries, wages, etc., 16,224 dollars 30 cents."

The only reasonable explanation which occurs to me, of the discrepancy between the figures here given and the known scarcity of these coins, is the fact that the number of coins here reported as "struck" is not to be implicitly relied upon, as the Director of the Mint appears to have used in his reports the words "struck" and "issued" without careful discrimination, so that many of the coins reported as "struck" in a year, should probably have been reported as then issued.

It appears to me that a strong point in favor of believing that many of the larger denominations of these coins would have borne the date of the current year, is the fact that a cent of 1788 is found from a die altered from 1787, the alteration being distinctly visible. If it was so early thought important to alter dies for the copper coins, it seems very unlikely that all of the half dollars, and nearly all of the dollars issued in 1804, should have been from dies bearing an earlier date. I have seen a dollar of 1804 which I believe to be genuine, struck from a die altered from 1803, with both figures plainly showing; and as half dollars of 1805 are found, struck in a die altered from 1804, the existence of a half dollar die of 1804, and the fact that alterations were made in dies for that year, are both proved. It seems to me very unlikely that a half dollar die should have been made and never used, — but, on the other hand, what can have become of all the half dollars of 1804 if struck, — not a single undoubted specimen of this coin being now known? The dollar just mentioned, 1803-4, and another, which I am not alone in considering a genuine original, should, in my opinion, be included in the list of the dollars of 1804. The ownership of the first, 1803-4, is unknown to me; the other is owned by Mr. John Haigh, of Somerville, Mass. Both of these dollars have the lettered edge.

The history of the last mentioned dollar is given by Mr. Haigh, as follows: It was owned in Antrim, N. H., for many years, and had once been sold at auction for \$60 as a genuine piece; but for some unknown reason its genuineness was doubted, and about two years since it was sent to Boston with other coins and sold to Mr. Mason. Mr. Haigh, being present at the time, immediately bought it of Mason for \$10; both taking it for granted that it was an alteration; and only very recently has Mr. Haigh had much faith in its genuineness; but upon careful examination, some peculiarities are discovered which render it impossible for me to consider it other than a genuine original dollar of 1804. This opinion is shared by others who are perhaps better qualified than myself to judge of such matters.

S. S. CROSBY.

MINT REPORTS AND EARLY COIN DATES.

The Director of the U. S. Mint prints in his Report for 1890 full statement of the coinage for each year from the beginning, with the following "NOTE. — Not susceptible of exact statement by years of actual date of coin, the registry of annual coinage being of coin delivered by coiners of mints within the given year, and these deliveries not having been invariably completed within the year of the date of coin, as now required." The importance of this note is evident, since according to the printed figures there were eagles of 1802, half-eagles of 1801, quarter-eagles of 1799 and 1803, dollars of 1805, half-dollars of 1804 and 1816, quarter-dollars of 1797 and 1816, dimes of 1810, and half-cents of 1799, none of which, I think, are known to collectors; while on the other hand, according to the same figures there were no quarter-eagles of 1841, no dollars of 1838 and 1858, no half-dollars of 1796 and 1815, no quarter-dollars of 1824, no dimes of 1824, no cents of 1823, and no half-cents of 1832, 1840-8, all of which are in the cabinets of collectors, unless I am much mistaken. This shows how weak must be the argument based on the fact of apparent issue taken from the printed figures literally read. The argument from the preparation of a die, now only known with changed date, is equally fallacious, since the half-dollar of die of 1804-5 is not the only instance of a die known from coins of its altered but not of its original date.

W. S. A.

THE RED JACKET MEDAL.

THE *Journal* for October, 1885, contained a description and an engraving of this famous Indian Medal. It was then said to be the property of Gen. Ely S. Parker, a well-known and distinguished officer who served as Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff, during the War for the Union. The statement was again repeated a year later (see *Journal* for October, 1886, p. 44,) where it is mentioned that the Medal was by carelessness once sold for old silver, but recovered, and then passed into Gen. Parker's possession. No description of the reverse was given. From the following item, cut from a recent number of the *Boston Transcript*, it will be seen that conflicting statements are made as to its former owners, and a description of the reverse is now given. Can it be possible that there are two of these engraved Medals in existence, each claiming to be the original, presented to the old Indian Chief? The *Transcript* says:

The famous Medal presented to the great Indian Chief Red Jacket in 1792 by Washington, has been received by the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua, N. Y., from Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend Meagher of New York, widow of General Thomas Francis Meagher, and grand-daughter of Captain Jasper Parrish of Canandaigua, the Indian interpreter and Government agent to whom Red Jacket gave the medal. The medal was presented to Red Jacket by General Washington while the former was visiting the capital in 1792. It is of solid silver, of oblong shape, and about five inches in length and two and a half inches wide. Upon the obverse side is engraved a scene representing General Washington handing the pipe of peace to Red Jacket, while peaceful employments are suggested by the figure of a man ploughing in the distance with an ox team. On the reverse side is the figure of an eagle surrounded by fourteen stars, representing the fourteen States which formed the Union at that time. The great chief wore it continually until his death.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS.

At the March meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, the Secretary read the following translation of a French letter lately received by the President.

Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

Brussels, 3 February, 1891.

Sir and honored Brother:

Our Society celebrates this year its fiftieth anniversary. On this occasion an international numismatic congress will be held at Brussels, by invitation, the fifth July next and following days. Papers presented to the congress in various languages will be published in a volume offered to subscribers at the price of 20 francs. A commemorative medal with the heads of Messrs. Lelewel and Chalon will be struck by Mr. F. Dubois. The price of one in silver will be 25 francs, and of one in bronze 8 francs.

You will do us a favor by sending the names of members of your Society who would like to take part in the meeting, that we may invite them personally.

The American Journal of Numismatics being on the list of exchanges of our Review, we should be much obliged if you would kindly bring this to the knowledge of your numerous readers.

We beg you, Sir and honored brother, to accept the assurance of our deepest respect.

Viscount B. de Jonghe,
President of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

60 rue du trône, Brussels.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 69.]

DCCCXLIX. Obverse, A female figure, draped, seated on a stool, and facing the left; she holds a palm-branch in her left hand and her right is raised with two fingers extended. Behind and to the right is a pillar with the letter J on the shaft and a plumb on the base or pedestal; on the left is an altar having a triangle on its face, within the angles of which are the letters W. K. S. (for *Wysheid*, *Kragt*, and *Schoonheid*, signifying wisdom, strength and beauty): about its base are a square, plumb, compasses and other working tools; on the altar is an open Bible with two clasps, beside which is a sprig of acacia. Over the whole is a radiant triangle, and over the sprig a temple of seven steps, behind which is the radiant sun. In exergue, in very small letters, J. P. MENGER F. (die cutter.) Reverse, Within an open wreath of acacia and oak, tied by a ribbon, the inscription in twelve lines: ORDO | CAEMENTARIOR : LIBER : | LVGD : BATAV : CVI NOMEN | LA VERTU | DIE XIX OCT : 5757. FVNDATVM | FESTVM SAECVLARE CELEBRAVIT | ANN : 5857 PRAESID : MAX : VENER : FRATER | J. C. BUCAILLE | ANTE L ANNO | IN IPSO HOC LOCO | ORD ADSCRIPTO [The Order of Freemasons at Leyden, of the Lodge bearing the name Virtue, founded October 19, 1757, celebrated their Centennial in the year 1857, the Most Venerable (or Worshipful) Bro. J. C. Bucaille presiding, who had received the degrees of the Order fifty years before in this place.] Bronze and probably silver. Size 38 nearly.¹

DCCCL. Obverse, From a circular centre on which are the letters L. B. A. (for La Bien Aimee) spring three triangular arms, the apex of each towards the centre; on each arm is a pair of extended compasses, the points of which reach the angles of the bases; the field of the triangles is dotted or roughened. Under the whole a circle of acacia entwined with a cord. A loop at the top for suspension. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver. Size from point to point 27 nearly.²

DCCCLI. Obverse, Bust of Jacob Van LenneP to left, wearing an embroidered collar and the jewel of a Past Master (square and compasses); at the point of the collar an irradiated star. Reverse, A radiant tetragrammaton and the inscription in fourteen³ lines, the last two curving: OFFICIEREN | EN | OUD OFFICIEREREN | VAN DE LOGE | WILLEM FREDRIK | IN HET O.·. VAN AMSTERDAM | AAN HUN Z.·. A.·. BR.·. JACOB VAN LENNEP | .·. M.·. VAN HUNNE WERKPL.·. | WAARIN EEN DERDE EEUW GELEDEN | HEM HET L.·. D.·. O.·. GE-

¹ This Medal, which I have not seen, has been described for me by Wor. Bro. Shackles; the Twenty-fifth Anniversary medal was described under CCXIII where it is said, on the authority of Merzdorf, to have been struck in 1808, although bearing a date twenty-five years earlier, and the fiftieth anniversary was commemorated on the "Powder explosion Medal," CCXII. The Lodge is still working, having been constituted by the Grand Orient of the Netherlands in 1757. There are seven Lodges of this date on the roll (which is that of the foundation of the Grand Body), and this is numbered 6. Its earliest warrant was probably anterior to this, and granted by the Union Mother Lodge of the Hague. It appears to have been one of the fourteen Lodges which, in December, 1756, constituted the Grand Orient, and its warrant with the date 1757 is that of confirmation, not of foundation.

² This is a medallie badge of the Lodge named, in the Orient of Amsterdam, which was constituted in that city by the Grand Lodge of England as No. 234, in 1753; it claims to date from 1735, and it assisted in the formation of the Grand Orient of Holland in 1756, and received a Dutch warrant, as did all the others, in 1757, with rank No. 4 and date of precedence from 1757. For this Medal I am also indebted to Wor. Bro. Shackles. The Lodge which struck this "bijou" is the same as that which issued the commemorative medal XVIII, on the spurious Cologne Charter.

³ Bro. Shackles' letter to me says fourteen; the inscription which I give as he sends it, however, has but twelve, and I am unable to decide which is correct. Probably two of the division lines are omitted by an oversight.

SCHONKEN WERD | D.. I7 D.. D.. IOM.. V.. H.. J.. D.. W.. L.. 5832 | D.. I7 D.. D.. IOM.. V.. H.. J.. D.. W.. L.. 5866. [The officers and old (Past) officers of the Lodge William Frederick, in the Orient of Amsterdam, in honor of Bro. Jacob Van Lennep, Worshipful (presiding) Master of the Lodge, wherein a third of the members have had the light of the East (or of the Order) conferred upon them by him. The 17th day of the 10th month (December) of the year of True Light 5832; the 17th day of the 10th month of the year of True Light 5866.] The dates, exactly thirty-four years apart, are perhaps those denoting his accession to and retiring from the chair. Bronze, and probably silver.¹

DCCCLII. Obverse, As reverse of CCCCXCIV. (It is clear from the information given to me by Bro. Crowe, and printed in a paper cited in the note below, that the side described as the reverse under that number is properly the obverse of the Medal.) Reverse, Blank, for engraving. Silver. Size 18 nearly.²

DCCCLIII. Obverse, A man standing, facing observer's right, his right hand behind his back; his left, extended, holds a large double tooth; on his head is a tall hat; a sword hangs so that the hilt projects behind him, the point falling in front of his left side, the rest being concealed by his body; shrubs are growing near his feet. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, M^R LEHMAN · JOSEPH · KIZEN · TANDEN · E^C [Mr. Lehman Joseph, Grindlers, Teeth, etc.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement stand two pillars with dumpy capitals, and lines on their bases resembling St. Andrew's cross; over the left pillar is the crescent moon and over the other the radiant sun, between which is a star of five points with rays issuing from all but the lower space; beneath the star the compasses extended, on which is a trowel; under the left point of the compasses a square and gavel; under the right a triangular level; at the right of the pillars, two daggers crossed, and at the left something resembling a plumb-line. Lead. Size as engraved, 20.³

W. T. R. MARVIN.

¹ For my knowledge of this Medal I am indebted to Wor. Bro. Shackles, who however does not mention the size; the translation of the inscription he has also kindly supplied. This Lodge is the successor of one called St. Napoleon, established during the Empire, about 1809; February 11th, 1814, it joined the Grand Orient of Holland, and changed its name to Frederick William. It now is No. 30, taking precedence from the latter date.

² In a note on this piece when the reverse, as I then called it, was first described, I was unable to identify it. Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, of the Lodge Quatuor Coronatorum, has given a historical sketch of Freemasonry in Holland [printed in "Ars Quatuor Coronatorum" in 1890]. In this interesting paper he gives an account of this Medal and an engraving of it, but does not definitely state whether its use is restricted to the members of the Grand Orient, or not. It appears from Bro. Crowe's paper that no Masonic "clothing" except the apron and the Medal, worn suspended from the neck by a blue cord, was allowed in their meetings. "All Brethren wore their evening dress of black suit and white-neck-cloth; even the Prince (Wm. Frederick) was always in that dress, and also all the military officers. Ribbons and badges of knighthood, of military and civil Orders, were all put off, not being allowed to be worn, in order to inculcate the most strict equality between men and brothers without any distinction of

rank or social position." Bro. Crowe's article does not enable me to explain the "twenty-fifth anniversary" mentioned on CCCCXCIV, but it is possible that it may have reference to some event in the history of the "Groot Oosten" or Grand Orient, rather than to the foundation of some "private Chapter." The Rite seems to be similar to that known as the French, or Modern Rite, of seven degrees, though somewhat modified by Prince William Frederick. When Prince Alexander succeeded as Grand Master he was not in possession of the degrees beyond the third, and as he declined to take them, the members of the higher grades elected a Grand Master for each, and since 1882 their existence has been entirely separate from the Grand Orient. I am therefore still unable definitely to assign this Medal to either body, as its emblem does not exclusively belong to either. An impression is in the Lawrence collection.

³ This curious piece is a Dentist's Token or shop-card, and I am indebted for my knowledge of it to Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, who called my attention to a description of it on page 42, of Noord-Nederlandse Gilde Penningen, etc. by Jacob Dirks, Haarlem, 1878. Illustrated in Vol. II, Pl. XIV, No. 158. It appears to have been struck before 1789, but I have learned nothing further of its history. The man is quite stout in figure, and wears a sort of frock coat; possibly intended as a portrait.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE SACKVILLE MASONIC MEDAL.

THE Cabinet of Masonics belonging to Gen. Lawrence, already one of the most complete in existence, has been lately enriched by the addition of the extremely rare Italian Medal struck in honor of Lord Sackville. (Marvin, I.) This is, so far as I can learn, the only impression now known of this very interesting piece. A specimen in silver was once in the Zacharias collection; another was once in the collection of the Lodge of Minerva of the Three Palms, Leipzig, but was probably stolen therefrom, which perhaps was the same as the preceding. One is mentioned as in the Hammerstein collection, but the contents of that collection are doubtful; I have found no one who claims to have seen it, and Merzdorf thinks the Catalogue mentions many pieces he desired to secure, not those actually in his possession. There was a lead cast at Rostock, from which Merzdorf obtained an electrotype copy. These two copies of the original are also all now known; where the silver piece is, if still in existence, is unknown. A correspondent of "Notes and Queries," London, many years ago inquired what the medal was, but I think never obtained an answer. Gen. Lawrence's is in copper, in fair condition, and is the first I have ever heard of in that metal. As the oldest Masonic known, and doubtless by far the rarest, Gen. Lawrence is certainly to be congratulated on its acquisition. It was purchased from Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York.

W. T. R. M.

"BARTON'S METAL."

Editors of the Journal:

I HAVE occasionally noticed in the Catalogues of English Coin Sales, the expression "Barton's metal." Can you tell me what this is, whether it is something like Feuchtwanger's, or goloid, or the plated ware that is called Barton's plate, in the jewelry stores?

While speaking of this matter of English Catalogues, one can but observe how many "Patterns" are offered in the British sales. Has the change in the Administration made it any easier for our collectors to obtain "patterns?"

J. H. M.

In reply to the first query above, we understand Barton's metal to signify a thin plating of gold on copper. An English shilling, (dies by Wyon, 1825, a lion on crown,) struck on a planchet of copper and gold plated, was said in a recent sale to be on "Barton's metal."

As to the second query, we hear of no change in the construction put upon the law by the Mint officials; we have so often expressed our opinion on this point, that it seems unnecessary to say more, except that we still adhere to the position the *Journal* has always taken, and can see neither justice in, nor any advantage to be gained from, the adverse position. Criticism on our coinage devices is not confined to collectors, but they may very properly be considered as "experts," and the opinions of numismatic students more valuable than those of gentlemen who have given but little attention to the subject, however learned on other matters.

E.D.S.

RARE CANADIAN PIECES.

THE Twenty Cent piece, of 1858, struck for Canada (*Obv.* Laureated bust of Victoria to left. *Rev.* Value within two branches of maple), is catalogued as rare. Also "A frosted medal," by Pingo, 1758, on the capture of Louisburg. What is the last piece?

C.

ENGLISH GUINEAS.

THE last coinage of English Guineas is dated 1813. It is said they were struck "for military purposes." What does that mean?

L. T.

DORCHESTER (ENGLAND) FARTHINGS.

"Feb. y^e 5, 1668.

This day ordered and desired y^t Mr Jasper Samwayes one of this company doe speedily pro-
cuer Twenty pounds in Copper Farthings for y^e benefit of y^e pore of this Borough and that
y^e Town Armes be engraven on one side and HD on y^e other side where HD be Dorchester
Farthing and under HD y^e date of y^e Lord."

-PINE-TREE MONEY.

I HAVE just read a very odd description of Pine-tree money. It is in the last Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies 1669-1674. Under date of 21 June, 1671, Col. Cartwright, one of the Commissioners of Charles II, wrote that "In 1652 they began to coin money with a palm branch on one side and Salem (their greatest town save Boston) on the other."

W. S. APPLETON.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE following abstract from the minutes has been kindly furnished by the Secretary, H. Russell Drowne, Esq.

At the meeting of the Society, Nov. 17, 1890, at its Rooms 101 East 20th St., President Parish presiding, Joseph Sylvester McCoy of Washington, D. C., and William L. Stone of Jersey City, N. J., were elected Corresponding Members for two years, and Mr. H. V. Mansfeld Büllner of Copenhagen, Denmark, a Permanent Corresponding Member. The resignation of Resident Member Henry W. Haynes was received and accepted. Attention was called to the death of Corresponding Member Thomas Warner of Cohocton, N. Y. The Curator reported several valuable donations; also that the postal cards soliciting information relative to medals of Christopher Columbus had been sent out to all members and kindred Societies, but so far only one had been reported. The President, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., read the paper of the evening on "The Medals and Siege pieces relating to the reign of Charles I of England," illustrating it with a magnificent series of medals and coins which it is believed could not be equalled in this country, and hardly in England. The Room Committee requested that members volunteer papers to be read before the Society, so that a continuous series of interesting meetings could be kept up throughout the season.

At the January meeting the Executive Committee reported that acceptances had been received from the gentlemen lately elected Corresponding Members. Attention was called to the death of a late fellow member and Vice President, James R. Oliver. The Curator of Numismatics reported the following important additions to the cabinets since the last meeting of the Society: from Daniel Parish, Jr., one Peace Medal in tin and 183 United States Store Cards in various metals and of great variety; from George W. Rode of Pittsburgh, Pa., two tin medals of Alleghany City and Pittsburgh. The paper of the evening was read by President Daniel Parish, Jr., on "Medals relating to Events in English History, 1653-1685," and with it he exhibited many extremely rare and interesting medals of Van Tromp, Cromwell, Charles II, De Ruyter, Evertsen, also of Treaties of Breda, Nymwegen, etc.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

November 14. A monthly meeting was held at 3.30 P. M. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. S. S. Crosby was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Dr. Green showed a fine cent of 1799, which he obtained from circulation about 1846 at the price of one cent. An interesting discussion followed on 1804 dollars, 1799 cents, and various other subjects. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

December 12. A monthly meeting was held at 3.30 P. M. In the absence of the President, Dr. S. A. Green was chosen President *pro tem.* The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Mr. Haigh was appointed to nominate officers for 1891 at the annual meeting in January, and Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. Mr. Crosby showed a number of coins, mostly antique, and mounted as articles of jewelry. Mr. Haigh exhibited several interesting pieces in fine condition, including dollar of 1804 (probably altered), dollar of 1794, quarters of 1796, 1815, 1824, dime of 1796, half-dime of 1794, half-disme, pine-tree money, Connecticut copper of 1737 VALVE OF THREE PENCE, Somers Island shilling. The Secretary showed a medal of La Fayette, formerly gilt, and lately found in Franklin Park; the reverse has the arms of Virginia, and the only date on it is 1781, but it is doubtful if the medal was struck at that time. He also exhibited a drawing of a curious piece in a yellow metal, lately found near Schroon Lake, N. Y.; its origin is very doubtful. The Society adjourned at 4.15 P. M.

January 9, 1891. The annual meeting was held at 3.30 P. M. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Mr. Haigh reported the names of the former officers for re-election. The report was accepted, and the following were chosen officers for 1891. *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Sylvester S. Crosby; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. Dr. Hall showed a fine cent of 1799, and a cent of 1793 with the curious large sprig of clover or strawberry. Mr. Davenport exhibited a good tetradrachm of Tyre. Mr. Haigh showed several antique coins, including Alexander the Great, Aradus, Athens, Sassanidae, etc. The Society adjourned at 4.15 P. M.

March 13. A monthly meeting was held at 3.30 P. M. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Richard Irby, Secretary and Treasurer of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, of a memorial medal of the College, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary read a letter from the Vicomte B. de Jonghe, President of the Executive Committee, inviting the Society to be represented at the International Numismatic Congress, to be held at Brussels July 5, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique, to which the Secretary was requested to send a letter of thanks. The Secretary exhibited the curious little copper found near Schroon Lake, New York, mentioned in the report of December meeting, which was not thought to be either old or valuable. He also showed a medal lately obtained by him, being the only one previously wanting to his series of Revolutionary Peace Medals. A description of it is in this number of the *Journal*, page 89. The Society adjourned at 4.15 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

COIN SALES.

SCOTT & CO'S SALE.

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (L'd), held their 102d Sale at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16 and 17 last. This was a sale of a very fine and extensive collection of Ancient Greek and Roman coins, supplemented with a number of Medieval Coins and Medals, and Proclamation pieces, together with a selection of Numismatic books, some of them quite rare. The Catalogue, 96 pages, contained about 1,000 lots, and was prepared mostly, we understand, by Mr. Lyman H. Low; it was one of the best arranged catalogues of Ancient Coins that we remember to have seen for many years; the descriptions were unusually complete; the Greek legends were given in a new face of type, called "Inscription Greek," in which the peculiar forms of the letters were frequently shown,—a new departure in cataloguing. We have not footed the total receipts, but judge they were not far from \$2,500; the success of this sale must therefore be very gratifying to dealers generally, as well as to Numismatists, for we are satisfied that the dealers are ready to do all in their power to advance the character of American Cabinets, just as rapidly as the public learn to appreciate the value of Ancient coins; it was no small addition to the value of this catalogue also, that foreign values, from the best authorities, were given in connection with a large proportion of the pieces offered, although buyers seemed unwilling in some cases to accept the estimates as readily as Continental purchasers would have done. In a neat little preface Mr. Low called attention to the increasing demand for classical coins, and the information to be gained from the study of the symbolic devices which they bear, which may be read with profit by all collectors. We can quote only a few of the prices obtained, for lack of room. Aureus of Diocletian, \$20; Byzantine gold of Pulcheria, 20; another of Galla Placidia, 20; (both illustrated in Sabatier.) Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, 7.50; do. Lysimachus of Thrace, head of Alex. III, 10.50; Stater of Itanus, Crete, not in Poole, fine and *ex. r.*, 25; Tetrad. of Antiochus VIII, 6.25; Greek copper of Otho, (Seleucus) 8; one of Antinous, (Egypt,) 5 (Cohen 100 francs); another of Zenobia, Hope stdg, 5.25; Denarius of Pompey, struck after his death, 5.50; one of Didius Julianus and another of Pescennius Niger, 9.25 each; First Brass of Manlia Scantilla, *ex. r.*, 5.50; one of Orbiana, 4; Second Brass of Domitius Didianus, 7.50; Third Brass of Martinianus, *ex. r.*, 5.25. Many others brought remarkably good prices, though not as high probably as they would have reached abroad. Of Modern Coins and Medals, a Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, sold for 6, and a Dollar of 1796, 4. An unpublished Mexican silver piece, struck in Zacatecas in honor of Ferdinand VII, brought 4.50, though in poor condition. The Bank of Montreal Tokens, 1838, four pieces, (two Pennies and two Halfpennies,) brought 102.50. Among the Numismatic books a copy of Cohen, 75 plates, 12; Carelli's Numorum Italiae Veteris, 202 plates, 10.50; First, Second and Third Parts of Rollin and Feuardent's Catalogue of Medals of Kings and Cities of Ancient Greece, 7.25. There were a large number of other pieces which we should be glad to quote, for which excellent prices were received.

BOOK NOTICES.

REVUE BELGE DE NUMISMATIQUE. 3me et 4me livraisons, 1890. Bruxelles.

We are gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the above, completing the volume for the forty-sixth year of publication. The contents are: 3d number. The second article, by M. J. Rouger, on Various points in the Medallic History of the Low Countries.—Two pieces struck in Flanders in 1581, by M. le Vicomte B. de Jonghe. 4th number. A study of the *Pensee Jetons* and similar works of the Mint in the 17th and 18th centuries, by J. Chautard.—Numismatic Miscellany, by Arthur Engel.—Ancient Belgic Weights, by A. de Witte.—Date of manufacture of the Quarter Crowns of Henri III, by Roger Vallentin. The customary necrology, correspondence, journals of the meeting of the Société Royale Numismatique, and miscellaneous contributions of brief items of value in Numismatic Art and Science, by MM. Cummt, de Jonghe, de Witte and their collaborateurs, fill out the numbers. G.

MANUALI HOEPLI—NUMISMATICA DEL DOTT. SOLONE AMBROSOLO Conservatore del R. Gabinetto Numismatico di Brera in Milano. CON 100 FOTOINCISIONI NEL TESTO E 4 TAVOLE. ULRICO HOEPLI EDITORE-LIBRAIO DELLA REAL CASA MILANO 1891.

The plan of dividing up arts and sciences and distributing knowledge by means of many small volumes, rather than uniting all in one huge cyclopedia, has become very popular of late years; and such series of manuals exist in most important modern languages. We have here the manual on numismatics of the Italian series, issued by Hoepli of Milan. It is a very pretty and handy little volume with most admirable illustrations. The information in it is naturally of a primary and general character, but under every country the reader is referred to larger and more important works relating to such country. The illustrations by photogravure are numerous and well done, running through the whole range of numismatics from Ægina to China and the U. S. cent. There is a short but useful appendix on shields, with two plates, and there are other plates with alphabets of ancient and medieval letters.

EDITORIAL.

THIS number of *The American Journal of Numismatics* is the last to appear under the charge of the present Committee of Publication. Arrangements are however in progress to continue the *Journal* for another year at least, and subscribers will be notified by mail of the plans of the new Board of Editors. All persons who are in debt for one volume or more are requested to make payment to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset St., Boston.

THE Dollars with date 1804 have for so many years afforded a fruitful subject for discussion and excited so general an interest among American collectors that the various articles bearing on this issue in the present number will doubtless be appreciated by our readers. Since the articles were put in type another is reported to have been found in Lynn, which appears to have been in circulation. The newspaper accounts are so full of evident errors that we wait for further information before crediting its genuineness. The papers tell us that the reason for the rarity of this Dollar is that most of them were sent to pay the sailors of the United States fleet at Tripoli; that they were spent on shore by the men, and that large numbers were buried by the natives! This is another version of the old story that many were sent to Africa.

WE trust that the invitation to the Belgian Numismatic Congress, printed on another page, will receive due attention from American Numismatic Societies.

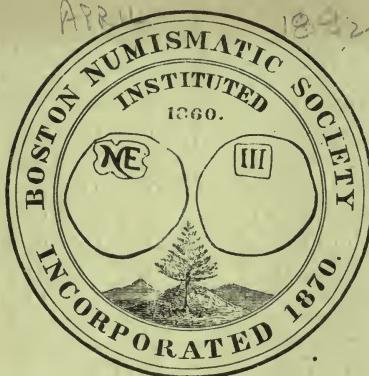
MR. J. F. LOUBAT, a resident of New York City, the author of the finely illustrated work the "Medallic History of America," in two vols., has endowed the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the Institute of France with an annual income of 1,000 francs, to be awarded every third year for the best work on history, geography, archæology, ethnology, languages, and *numismatics* of North America.

VOL. XXVI.—No. 1.]

[WHOLE NO. 133.

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AND
BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
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JULY, 1891.



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OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

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A M E R I C A N
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

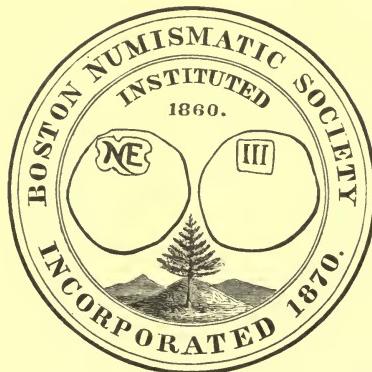
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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1891.

No. 1.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR OUR COINAGE.

A very general interest has been felt by Numismatists in the steps which have been taken to improve the designs borne on the Silver Coins of the United States. The readers of the *Journal* are no doubt familiar with the earlier measures proposed,—inviting competitive designs. It was publicly stated, when these proposals appeared, that the inducements offered by the Government were not sufficient to elicit suggestions of value, much less complete designs for the purpose. Artists who might have given thought to the matter, complained that their time would be wasted, as they would receive nothing for their labor unless their models were accepted; and the result seems to have been, as was anticipated, a complete failure to produce anything that would unite beauty with utility and the practical necessities involved. When the Director of the Mint suggested to the engraver at Philadelphia that he get some one to assist him in some special work that was under way, he replied that he did not know of any one in the United States who was competent even to assist in this work. During the recent competition the celebrated sculptor, August St. Gaudens, who was one of the judges in the contest, told Mr. Leech that he knew of only four artists who were competent to do this class of designing, and that three of them were in France and he was the fourth. He could say this without egotism, for he made a special study of this subject before he attained celebrity as a sculptor. Admitting most willingly the pre-eminent genius of Mr. St. Gaudens as a sculptor, we fear that he can hardly be said to have shown equal talent for producing designs adapted to coinage.

We understand that the design favored by the latter gentleman was something after the rude but beautiful coinage of the Greeks. But these designs it would be impossible to follow, and Mr. Barber said in a recent interview, that there was no machinery in existence to coin such pieces as cheaply and as quickly as was necessary. Doubtless American ingenuity could overcome this difficulty, but there are others which cannot be overcome. No three coins could be piled with stability; the third would inevitably fall; their high

relief would not sustain the constant wear of circulation without soon being defaced, the protecting rim on our present coins not being compatible with such devices; their irregularity, and that is one of the chief features advocated by those whose suggestions seem to have been sought, would prevent their use, and at the same time make an easy field for counterfeiters.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* writes (July 31): "It is not likely that another competition will ever be tried for the production of designs for United States coins," said Mr. Leech, the Director of the Mint, yesterday. "The one just ended was too wretched a failure. Doubtless it was the first contest of the sort ever opened by any Government to the public at large. The result is not very flattering to the boasted artistic development of this country, inasmuch as only two of the three hundred suggestions submitted were good enough to receive honorable mention. . . . Anticipating a severe popular criticism, the chief engraver will do his utmost to render the five cameo pictures called for, as unexceptionable as possible, aesthetically speaking. No alteration is to be made in the gold coins, because they are really exquisite now and could hardly be improved upon. It is realized that the money of a nation is expressive of its art culture. Therefore, lest posterity imagine the present generation to have been barbarous, it is desirable that our silver pieces should be as handsome as may be."

"I have told our engraver," said Mr. Leech to another reporter a few days ago, "to prepare me a set of designs for the subsidiary coins to be submitted to Secretary Foster. I shall not do anything about the dollar for some time. There is no hurry about it, and the weather is too warm for us to worry ourselves about anything which does not require immediate attention. Our engraver at Philadelphia is the only competent person to prepare these designs, but it does not follow from the action I have taken that his work will be final. Of course, he receives no additional compensation for this. It is part of his regular work. I do not see any prospect of getting designs elsewhere in this country. We might get them in France. The French coin work is of the most artistic description. But the people of the United States would never forgive us if we went outside this country for our designs. To be sure, our designer is of an English family, but he is regularly in the employ of the Mint." [He came at an early age we believe, to Philadelphia, with his father, and upon the death of the latter was appointed to succeed him.]

The fact seems to be proved from this attempt, that there are no American artists, outside the Mint, who are competent to furnish designs which it would be possible to follow. Whether the Mint officials can supply an acceptable device, under the limitations provided by statute, remains to be proved. We understand that Mr. Leech is glad that he tried the experiment of inviting outside assistance, notwithstanding his regret at the failure of his efforts.

The final decision in such matters, too often rests in the hands of those whose taste has not been numismatically educated, and it would therefore not be surprising if a design of much greater artistic merit than that which shall be finally adopted, should be rejected, possibly on the ground of utility, as has been the case heretofore. "De gustibus non est disputandum." Even a Cabinet officer, with his multifarious talents, is not necessarily endowed with that discriminating taste in the choice of "the fairest" and most beautiful, so

happily possessed by the son of Priam. "The judgment of Paris" in awarding the apple of discord received the approval of mortals, though Olympus frowned: in like manner, the Secretary's ultimate decision, whatever it may be, will no doubt give popular satisfaction and incur the wrath of those who reign in the realm of art.

COPPER COINAGE.

A PAPER COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15, 1790.

THE difficulties which have lately been felt at the Mint, as regards the proposed new coinage of silver, seem to have found their counterpart in some respects, in the early days of that institution. If it was found, as appears from the following paper, that our own country was then unable to supply native artists of equal ability to those abroad, the same seems to be true now. If Mr. St. Gaudens is correct in his statement that there are such artists abroad, it might be well to let history repeat itself, and endeavor, as has been done heretofore, to induce foreign talent to come over and make a home in America. We doubt if the law against importing "contract labor" would be applied in such a case. But that may fairly rest until it is seen what our Mint designers have to offer. The paper printed below, has a peculiar interest at the present time.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals for supplying the United States with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions, and begs leave to report thereon as follows:

The person who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage, sets forth, that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever; that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe; that his apparatus for striking the edge at the same blow with the faces, is new, and singularly ingenious; that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine, more regularly than can be done by hand; that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper and packed in casks, ready for shipping, for fourteen pence sterling the pound.

The Secretary of State has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker, in sundry arts; he is acquainted with the artist who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow; he has seen his process and coins, and sent to the former Congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him, before he entered into the service of the present undertaker (which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of the House, as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage, in gold and silver as well as copper).

He is, therefore, of opinion, that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation; that perfection in the engraving is among the greatest safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few, and elevated by their rank in their art, far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting. That the perfection of coins will indeed disappear, after they are for some time worn among other pieces, and, especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved, as on those of this artist; yet, their high finishing, while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits, because these, if carried to any extent, may be ushered into circulation new, also, and consequently, may be compared with genuine coins in the same state; that, therefore, whenever the United States shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection. That this cannot be better effected, than by availing themselves, if possible, of

the services of the undertaker, and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have abridged, as well as perfected, the operations of coinage. These operations, however, and their expense, being new, and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain, whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the Legislature might not prefer a lighter one of billon, or mixed metal, as is practiced, with convenience, by several other nations—a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted to their inspection.

But, the propositions under consideration suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker; which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible, for these reasons:

Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty. To transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

Its transportation across the ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy, by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

In time of war, it would offer to the enterprises of an enemy, what have been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war, or reprisal, might be to arrest this operation, with the implements, and materials coined and uncoined, to be used at their discretion.

The reputation and principles of the present undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage, carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper sovereign, no regulations established, no police, no guard exercised; in short, none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint; but in hands less entitled to confidence, these will become dangers. We may be secured, indeed, by proper experiments as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract, but we cannot be secured against that which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine die, and protected against the vigilance of Government, till it shall have entered into circulation.

We lose the opportunity of calling in and re-coining the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risk by a double transportation.

We lose, in like manner, the resource of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress.

We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them.

In fine, the carrying on a coinage in a foreign country, as far as the Secretary knows, is without example; and general example is weighty authority.

He is, therefore, of opinion, on the whole, that a mint, whenever established, should be established at home: that the superiority, the merit, and means of the undertaker, will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, shall be duly proportioned to our purposes.

And, in the mean while, he is of opinion the present proposals should be declined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

April 14th, 1790.

At Queretaro, and other towns near Mexico, soap is the currency and a legal tender for the payment of debts. The cakes are about the size of common brown Windsor, and worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece. Each cake is stamped with the name of the town where it is current, and of the person authorized to manufacture and utter it. Celaya soap will not pass current in Queretaro. It is by no means uncommon to use these cakes for washing the hands and face, and they never lose their current value as long as the stamp is preserved.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 96]

I have again to interpolate several medals that have come to my knowledge since their place in this enumeration has been passed.

I. CANADA.

E. Medico-Ecclesiastical Medals.

Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

181. *Obverse.* As that of No. 127, save that the upper and lower arms of the enclosure are rounded instead of pointed, and that in the exergue there is the letter M, surmounted by a cross. Inscription: SANCTUARY OF ST ANN OF BEAUPRE

Reverse. Enclosure as above. Inscription: GOOD ST ANN PRAY FOR US Brass. Shape and size like No. 127.

In my collection, from Mr. McLachlan of Montreal. It is the first that has appeared with an English inscription, and we may almost hope that it will be the last of the wearisome series.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA.

3. YUCATAN.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

182. *Obverse.* Inscription: ESCUELA DE MEDICINA DE YUCATAN ★ 1883 ★ In field: A

Reverse. Inscription: A. FUNDADOR. IGNACIO VADO. 1833. Silver. 20. 31 mm.

183. As above, but R in field of obverse. Silver. 20. 31 mm.

184. As above, but S in field of obverse. Silver. 20. 31 mm.

The above pieces have been described to me by Mr. Henry Chapman, Jr., of Philadelphia, who saw them in a private collection in Germany.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

3. BRAZIL.

B. Medical Colleges, etc.

185. *Obverse.* Bust of Dom Pedro I.

Reverse. Aesculapius seated, with serpent-staff on his left arm, the right supporting a vase upon his right knee. At his feet, flowering plants; the sun, with elongated rays, above. Behind, an overturned vase, with outflowing water; palm trees in back ground. Inscription, below: SOCIETADE DE MEDICINA | DE | RIO DE JANEIRO | 1815. Silver. 34. 53 mm.

Debret, Voyage Pittoresque et historique en Brésil. Paris, 1834-39, tom. III, p. 155, pl. 17, fig. of reverse.

I owe knowledge of this very rare medal to Mr. Julius Meili of Zurich. Mr. C. A. Cutter, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, has been kind enough to send me its description from the almost equally rare work of Debret.

186. *Obverse.* Head of Dom Pedro I.

Reverse. The staff of Aesculapius, shaped like the club of Hercules. Above, a chalice, from which the serpent drinks. Inscription: ACADEM(IA) ° MEDICO-CHIRURG (ICA) ° I(ANEIRO) ° FLUM(INE) ° Exergue: MDCCXXVI. Silver. 34. 53 mm.

Ibid., III, p. 155, pl. 17, fig. of reverse.

Upon the reorganization of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Rio de Janeiro. Even rarer than the preceding. Communicated to me by Mr. Meili, and description sent by Mr. Cutter.

187. *Obverse.* Head (of the Imperial Councillor, Manoel Feliciano), to right. Inscription : ★ ACADEMIA IMPERIAL DE MEDICINA ★ | RIO DE JANEIRO

Reverse. Within a circle, FUNDADA | EM | 8 DE MAIO | DE | 1835 Inscription : DECRETO Nº 9386 DE 28 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1885 ★ Wood. 28. 43 mm.

Meili, Die auf das Kaiserreich Brasilien bezüglichen Medaillen, Zurich, 1890, 4°, p. 17, No. 160, pl. XXVII.

Struck upon the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Academy.

188. Similar in all respects to No. 90 (the *Journal*, January, 1890, p. 60), upon laying the corner stone of the hospital Santa Casa da Misericordia, at Rio de Janeiro, save that beneath the bust upon obverse, there is AZEVEDO G. Silver, bronze. 33. 51 mm.

Ibid., p. 11, No. 94a, pl. XVII.

189. *Obverse.* Charity, with outstretched arms, spreads her mantle over a group of eight invalids. Exergue: a mitre and cross, with the national and city shields, upon branches of laurel and flowers, bound by ribbon, which is transfixed by three upright arrows.

Reverse. Within branches of laurel and flowers, bound by ribbon : AO | BENE-MERITO IRMAO | DA SANTA CASA | DA MISERICORDIA | DO RIO DE JANEIRO | MILITAO | MAXIMO | DE SOUSA | BARAO DE ANDARAHY | — | 1878 Bronze. 47. 73 mm.

Ibid., p. 21, No. 206, pl. XXXIV.

Conferred by the hospital (Santa Casa da Misericordia) upon the Barao de Andarahy.

190. *Obverse.* A hovering dove. Inscription : FONS SAPIENTIAE | STUDII PREMIUM.

Reverse. A pen obliquely across an open book, upon which : PETRUS | II - BRAZ. | IMP. Inscription : INSTITUTO DOS SURDOS E MUDOS DO BRASIL Gold, silver, bronze. 17. 25 mm.

Ibid., p. 23, No. 220, pl. XXXVI.

Medal of the Brazilian Deaf and Dumb Institute.

191. *Obverse.* Crossed laurel branches, upon which a closed book, surmounted by an open one. Inscription : * IMP. INSTIT * | DOS MENINOS CECOS

Reverse. Inscription : Aº | APPLICAC, Aº | Iº ANNO | —O— Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

Ibid., p. 23, No. 221, pl. XXXVI.

Medal of the Imperial Brazilian Blind Asylum. Similar medals, with merely a change of the numeral, are given for best application in the seven subsequent years, and another for superior conduct.

192. *Obverse.* Similar to preceding.

Reverse. Within laurel branches, a harp, etc. Above, a radiant star. Inscription : AO MELHOR TALENTO | —O— EM MUZICA —O— Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

Ibid., p. 23, No. 222, pl. XXXVI.

D. Epidemics.

193. *Obverse.* Inscription : EPIDEMIA | DE | 1855

Reverse. AO | EXMO SENHOR | VISCONDE DE BAEPENDY | OS CAMPISTAS | AGRADECIDOS. Bronze. 24. 37 mm.

Ibid., p. 21, No. 203, pl. XXXIV.

Conferred for services during yellow fever.

194-195. Similar medals were also given to Visconde de Condeixa and Dr José Manoel da Costa Bastos, in each instance the name being apparently struck, and not engraved.

Ibid., p. 21.

4. PERU.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

196. *Obverse.* The Italian arms, and inscription.

Reverse. Inscription. Silver. 24. 37 mm.

Weyl, Numismatische Correspondenz, 1890, Nos. 91-93, p. 20, No. 738.

In commemoration of the fourteenth anniversary of the Italian hospital at Lima. I have failed as yet to obtain its complete description.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal.

(No. 115.)¹ The large medal (size 92) of Dr. Kane, as offered at the R. C. Davis sale, 22-26 Jan., 1890, No. 1857, and F. W. Doughty sale, 14-16 April, 1891, No. 1307, is now in my collection. In addition to my previous description, it has W. G. COUTTS. FECIT (here Mr. Vattemare was wrong), and the edge within is pearlled, with connecting lines, and without has a wreath of olive leaves. It is an obverse shell. Therefore the additional details given by Vattemare, which I have cited, must be of a reverse, which I have not yet seen.

The regular sequence, from the last number of the *Journal*, is now resumed.

C. Medical Events.

The only American medals that can be classed under this head would seem to be the following:

The death in a public capacity, of Dr. (Gen.) Joseph Warren (1741-1775) of Boston, at the battle of Bunker Hill.²

The introduction of water into the City of New York, 1842.³

The introduction of water into the City of Brooklyn, 1858.⁴

The foundation of the American Medical Association.⁵

The International Medical Congress at Washington, in 1887.⁶

The discovery of Surgical Anaesthesia. Of this there are two medals. The one, awarded to Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton by the French Academy, will be shortly referred to when describing the medals of dentists. The other, conferred upon Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson (1805-1880), of Boston, by the King of Sweden, is the following:

197. *Obverse.* Bust of the king. Inscription: OSCAR REX SUECIAE NORVEGIAE GOTH. ET VANDAL. L. N. DUNDOREN F.

Reverse. Within a circle, a crown and wreath. Beneath: JACKSON MED. DOCTOR. BOSTONII. AMER. SEPT. Legend: ILLIS QUORUM MERVERE LABORES. Gold. 27. 42 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, August, 1887, p. 167. No. 130.

An electrotype of this medal is in the Government (Lee) Collection. It could with propriety have been also included in the list of personal medals.

D. Epidemics.

I. The Plague.

I have elsewhere⁷ stated my impression that Snelling was correct when suggesting, in 1769, that the London Elephant token of 1694 was struck in memory of the great visitation of the plague in 1665, and that Crosby, while quoting this, was perhaps at fault in considering that the similar American pieces for New England and Carolina, from the same obverse die, and with their prayer upon the reverse for preservation by God, had entirely lost the legend's original meaning.⁸ It is not unreasonable to suppose that, even though struck as local medals, they were intended to convey the wish that New England and the Lords Proprietors of Carolina might be spared from the pestilence which had recently wrought such havoc at home.

1 The *Journal*, July, and Oct., 1890

5 The *Journal*, April, 1891, No. 165.

2 Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Feb. 1890, Nos. 1252-8.

6 *Ibid.*, Nos. 163, 164.

3 *Ibid.*, August, 1887, No. 95.

7 *The Sanitarian*, Nov. 1888, p. 442, Nos. 737-740.

4 *Ibid.*, No. 96.

8 Early Coins of America, p. 337.

2. Yellow Fever.

a. Norfolk, Va. (Epidemic of 1855.)

198. *Obverse.* Faith, Hope, and Charity. In background, at left, an altar; in foreground, an anchor, and at right, a lamb. Above, the All-seeing eye, and stars, irradiated. Beneath, W. N. DUNNELL, N. Y. Inscription; within a double circle: PRESENTED BY THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NORFOLK, VA. | 1855.

Reverse. The Good Samaritan. Legend, within a double circle: I WAS SICK AND YOU VISITED ME. | MATT. XXV. XXXVI. Chased at edges. Gold, bronze. 22. 34 mm. Snowden, *loc. cit.*, p. 112, No. 23.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and that of the U. S. Mint. I have elsewhere given the official history of the medal.¹

b. Portsmouth, Va. (1855.)

The Yellow Fever medal of the Naval Hospital. Already described, No. 161 (The *Journal*, April, 1891). I have elsewhere given its history.²

c. By vote of Congress (1857).

199. *Obverse.* Bust of the President, with hair erect, to right. Beneath shoulder, Paquet F. Inscription: JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reverse. Aesculapius, with patera and serpent, stands between Death, with hour-glass and scythe, and two sick men, one of whom clings to his robe. Beneath, to right, Paquet F. Inscription: TO DR^E FREDERICK (HENRY) ROSE, ASSISTANT SURGEON, ROYAL NAVY, G. B. Exergue: FOR KINDNESS AND HUMANITY | TO OFFICERS AND CREW | OF THE U. S. STEAMER | SUSQUEHANNA. Gold, bronze. 48. 76 mm.

Loubat, *Medallic History of the U. S. of A.*, I, p. 362, II, pl. LXX; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, p. 532, No. 1078.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own. The ship was at Port Royal, Jamaica, completely disabled, and Surgeon Rose returned with it to New York.

In this connection, although not a Congressional medal, belongs the following:

200. *Obverse.* PRESENTED TO ASS^T SURG^N FREDERICK (HENRY) ROSE, R. N., BY THE REMNANT OF THE CREW OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, WHO RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN SAID SHIP IN GOOD HEALTH, AS A MARK OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED THEIR SHIPMATES WHO WERE AFFLICTED WITH YELLOW FEVER. APRIL, 1857.

Reverse. The Steamship. Edge roped. Bronze. 47. 74 mm.

Ibid., No. 1079.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

d. Chicago, Ill. (1873.)

201. *Obverse.* View of Exposition building, surmounted by flags. Beneath, at right, J. S. WEBER. Inscription: CHICAGO EXPOSITION. Exergue: 1873 | *

Reverse. The face of a watch. Upon it, ELGIN WATCH, between the following two lines, CONTRIBUTION TO 1873 | YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS. Inscription: MADE BY THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO | * IN EXPOSITION BUILDING * White metal. 19. 30 mm.

Ibid., No. 1080.

e. Savannah, Ga. (1876.)

202. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross. Inscription: SAVANNAH BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. 1876.

Reverse. The Good Samaritan. R. L. AUTENHEIMER.³ Legend: I WAS SICK AND YOU VISITED ME. MATT. XXV-XXXVI. Gold, bronze. 22. 34 mm.

Ibid., No. 1081.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and that of the Boston Numis. Society.

¹ *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, p. 527, N. 1075.

² *Ibid.*, p. 530.

³ It is probable that this name should be R. Laubenheimer, (a New York die sinker.)

f. Memphis, Tenn. (1878.)

Obverse. Within a heavy laurel wreath: HOWARD | MEDICAL CORPS. | (flourishes.)

Reverse. AWARDED | FOR SERVICES | DURING THE YELLOW FEVER | EPIDEMIC IN | MEMPHIS | 1878. | A. D. LANGSTAFF | PRES^T HOWARD ASSOC^N | R. W. MITCHELL, | MEDICAL DIRECTOR. | (flourishes.) Heavy scroll work above and below, with pin attached above, upon which the name of recipient. Gold. 21. 33 mm.

Ibid., No. 1082.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. I have elsewhere given its official history.¹

g. Jacksonville, Fla. (1888.)

I was informed by Surgeon-Gen. Hamilton of the U. S. Hospital Marine Service that it was his impression that Asst. Surgeon J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., had received a medal from the citizens of Jacksonville for his services during the epidemic indicated.² Capt. Porter has informed me, however, that instead of a medal, it was a gold watch, chain, and charm, that he received from the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

In this connection, I might mention, though I do not number it, the following medal of Stephen Girard, who, during the Philadelphia epidemics of Yellow Fever, in 1793-8, with which Dr. Benjamin Rush³ was so honorably identified, performed the duties of a devoted nurse, and even, when such aid could not otherwise be obtained, those of a physician also.

Obverse. Statue of Girard, half facing, towards the left, upon a rostrum. Inscription: STEPHEN-GIRARD

Reverse. R. Lovett, Jr.'s card. In field, a plough. Exergue: a branch, to left. Edges lined. White metal, copper. 20. 31 mm.

In my collection.

3. Typhus.

I have recently ascertained that the medals presented in 1866 by the Trustees of the Baltimore City Almshouse to Drs. Keirle and Maughlin for devotion during an epidemic of typhus fever in that institution,⁴ were wholly engraved.

(To be continued.)

GOLD RUNNING TO WASTE.

"THREE thousand dollars for an old tin roof would be a pretty steep price, but the man who gets, for that sum, the battered roof from the old Tabernacle Church at Broad street and South Penn square, which is now being torn away, will be in great luck, says the Philadelphia Record. Some years ago the paint was scraped off the old roof and yielded \$5,000 in fine gold. It is almost certain to yield as much this time. The gold comes from the mint. When gold is being refined, a considerable quantity of it volatilizes with the smoke through the chimney, and as soon as it strikes the air it falls. Much of it falls on the roof of the mint, so much of it that the officials save even the water that falls upon it during a shower. All the drains from the roof are connected with large vats in the cellar of the mint. Before the water finally gets to the sewer it is strained through many blankets and sieves, which retain the gold. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the gold that is annually washed into the Delaware from the mint is said to be worth thousands of dollars. Every particle of dirt swept up about the mint is carefully stored away with the washings from the roof, and once every year it is sold to the highest bidder, as it cannot be used at the mint."—*Ex.*

If this is true, it might be worth while to invent some plan by which an exhaust fan could be applied to the chimney, and the smoke "de-volatilized" before it gets away with its treasure.

¹ *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, p. 534.

² *Ibid.*, Feb., 1890, p. 170, No. 1266.

³ See *The Journal*, 1890, Nos. 123, 124.

⁴ *The Sanitarian*, Sept. 1889, p. 240, Nos. 1084-85.

THE FIVE FRANC PIECES OF FRANCE.

[FROM NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, LONDON.]

VERY nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the introduction of a decimal coinage on the Continent, and the various French Five-franc pieces, issued during that period, constitute an interesting series of coins; they are generally handsome, and carefully struck, and give a very concise history of the changes which have taken place in the ruling power of France during the past century.

The decimal system of weights and measures was inaugurated during the first French Republic, in the month then called "Germinal," of the third year of the Republic, say April, 1795, and on the 28th of the month Thermidor (August) of that year, it was decreed that the franc should weigh 5 grammes, and consequently, the five-franc piece 25 grammes, or nearly 386 grains.

The fineness was to be .935 and this is still the case for the five-franc pieces, although since the Latin union, the lower denominations of silver coins are only .900 fine.

The first five-franc pieces struck in the above year, had on the obverse Hercules uniting two female figures, Equality and Liberty, the legend being "UNION ET FORCE"; this type reappears slightly modified on the coins of the Second Republic, in 1848, after the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and on those of the last Republic, since 1871.

The inscription on the reverse of this first issue was simply "5 FRANCS" with the date between two branches, olive and oak, with "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" as the legend. The edge bears the inscription, "GARANTIE NATIONALE" in incuse letters.

On Bonaparte being created First Consul, in 1802, the coins bore on the obverse his bust, with "BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL." Two years later, when he was decreed Emperor, the inscription was changed accordingly to "NAPOLEON EMPEREUR," and a few years after, the bust was laureated.

The reverse of all these Bonaparte five-franc pieces differed very slightly from the preceding ones. The inscription "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" even remaining until 1809, when it was replaced by "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS." On the edge of Bonaparte's coins was inscribed "DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE".

In 1814, while Bonaparte was in Elba, and Louis XVIII appeared upon the throne, five-franc pieces were coined with the bust of the king, in embroidered uniform, on the obverse, and, on the reverse, a rectangular shield, bearing the arms of France, surmounted by the Bourbon crown, with the legend "PIECE DE 5-FRANC."

During the short interval when Bonaparte re-appeared upon the scene, between the flight of the king on the 20th March, 1815, and his return on the 8th July, after the battle of Waterloo, no five-franc pieces appear to have been coined. New ones of the king were then struck, but the bust was plainer, the neck bare, and on the reverse simply "5" and "F" on each side of the shield.

The coins of Charles X, who succeeded Louis XVIII, were similar to the later ones of his predecessor.

The inscription on the edge of the coins of these two reigns was "DOMI-NUM SALVUM FAC REGEM" still in incuse letters.

In 1830, when Louis Philippe drove Charles X from the throne, the legend on the obverse of his coins was, "LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANÇAIS," not "ROI DE FRANCE" as in the case of his two predecessors; the coat of arms on the reverse was again abandoned, the simple five-francs, with the date between two branches taking its place, and the incuse inscription on the edge was again "DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE"; later, when a new die was made, with an oak wreath on the king's bust, this inscription was struck in relief, and remains so to the present day.

When the Second Republic commenced, in 1848, the original Hercules type, as already mentioned, reappeared on the obverse in a modified form, the modification consisting in the revolutionary cap at the top of the staff held by Liberty being replaced by the hand of Justice, and the legend "UNION ET FORCE" being changed into "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE"; but the next year, 1849, the well-known large Republican French head, with CONCORDIA inscribed on the frontal, and the legend, "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," replaced the Hercules type, which two years later was again replaced by the bust of the third Napoleon, his title being first, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then after the 2nd December, 1852, Napoleon III, first plain and later laureated, and on the reverse the Imperial arms.

During the German war, in 1870, as soon as the Republic was declared, the republican head made its reappearance on the obverse, but although all the lower denominations still retain it, the Hercules type was adopted a third time in 1871, for five-franc pieces, and has not been changed since; none of these latter coins, however, have been struck since 1878.

A number of mints, during the past century, have been in existence in various towns of France, and in other European towns which had become French at the time of the Empire. The mint-mark was generally a Roman letter, sometimes a double one; but for some years past, the only mint in operation has been at Paris, its letter being A.

An interesting description of the five-franc pieces of all nations was published in Paris in 1870, by Professor Lehr, of the Academy of Lausanne.

A. PREVOST.

MONKEYS AS COIN TESTERS.

It is said that the great apes of Siam are in request among the Siamese merchants as cashiers in their counting houses. Vast quantities of base coins are known to be in circulation in Siam, and, according to advices from that scorched-up little Oriental kingdom, no living human can discriminate between the good and bad coinage with as much accuracy as these apes. These monkey cashiers possess the faculty of distinguishing the rude Siamese counterfeits in such an extraordinary degree that no trained banker can compete with them in their unique avocation. In plying his trade the ape cashier meditatively puts each coin presented to him in his mouth and tests it with grave deliberation. From two to five seconds is all the time this intelligent animal requires in making up his decision. If the coin is all right it is carefully deposited in the proper receptacle; if base, it is thrown violently to the floor, while the coin tester makes known his displeasure at being presented with the counterfeit by giving vent to much angry chattering. — *Ex.*

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 104.]

DCCCLIV. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right; in very small letters under the arm, I. P. SCHONBERG F. [the die cutter.] Legend, on a slightly raised border, JONKH^E M^R JOHAN WILLEM VAN VREDENBURCH GEB: VI AUG: MDCCCLXXXII. [Jonker John William Van Vredenburch, born Aug. 6, 1782.] At the close of the legend, at the bottom, the members' jewel of the Grand Lodge, (?)¹ in a small triangle. Reverse, A shield resting on an ornate scroll, and bearing per pale, dexter or, a double-headed eagle displayed (sable?), or color not indicated; sinister, per fess, in chief argent, an heraldic rose [gules?] in base gules, a seal proper, (?) over its head a crown or, or metal not indicated. Supporters, dexter, an eagle with wings expanded, his sinister talon grasping the shield; sinister, a lion rampant gardant. The shield is surmounted by a coronet more nearly resembling that of a viscount in English heraldry than any other. Over the coronet is a helmet grated, facing, surmounted by a crest on a small wreath. The device of the crest I am unable to name. It may be meant for two thorn bushes. Motto, on a ribbon depending from the ornamental scroll work below the shield, AGRO EVELLITE SPINAS [Pluck up the thorns from the field.] No legend, but the field is surrounded by an elaborate border of gothic ornaments. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 34 nearly.

THERE are a number of pieces, issued at various times in the Netherlands, which in appearance so closely resemble Masonics, that there seems to be a propriety in a brief reference to them. Of these I have seen engravings of six which bear the square and compasses arranged as they are displayed by Freemasons.

The first I mention has this device, with A D above, HAAN below, G on the left and P on the right, all in script; on the reverse a shield of arms; which is from Leeuwarden.

A second also has the square and compasses, in an ornamental border, a crown above, and a cornucopia below, with engraved reverse: from the same place.

A third has the square erect at the left, and the compasses slightly extended beside it on an elliptical shield, with 1763 in the legend, etc., and on the reverse a crowned shield of arms: from Harlingen.

A fourth has the square and compasses on the obverse, surrounded by a legend; reverse, a trowel, but no legend. This is of 1785, and is very deceptive.

A fifth somewhat similar, has the implements in a floreated border, on the obverse, and a trowel, above which MEESTER and below MESSELAAR (Master Mason) in script; legend, HENDRICK KAMPOFF DEN 23 FEBR. 1757 in script. Size 26 as engraved.

The sixth has simply the square and compasses on the obverse, without legend, and JAN | MEYYER | 1768 on the reverse, in script; also size 26 as engraved.

The last three are from Groningen, and all have so striking a similarity to Masonics that it would be surprising if some were not inclined to consider them such; there is a possibility that the last three are Masonic, but as it is uncertain, and also because they appear to be engraved, I do not number them; the first three and it may be all, belong to the "Timmermans-Gilde," a society of Carpenters.

As to the fifth and sixth above described, both may be Masonics.

¹ There is no Masonic device on this Medal, unless the minute design on the triangle at the bottom of the obverse may be intended for the membership jewel, described as reverse of CCCXCIV. See also DCCCLII. Van Vredenburch was Grand Secretary of the Grand

Orient of the Netherlands from 1812 to 1842, and the arms are perhaps those he bore. I have not been able to learn further particulars of this Brother, nor of the place and date of mintage. An impression is in the Lawrence collection.

There is also a medal of Middleburg, 1763, the obverse of which shows an old man facing, the compasses in his right hand and a long staff in his left, with legends, and on the reverse various implements, the square, compasses, gavel or hammer, and others peculiar to carpenters, such as a saw, etc. Both obverse and reverse of this are found muled with a piece having a legend around a field, otherwise plain for inscription. This I think must certainly be attributed to the "Gilde" just mentioned.

One more piece of Middleburg may be mentioned, struck by St. Luke's Guild, which has an emblematic shield alluding to St. Luke on the obverse, and three female figures on the reverse; one on the left holds up a square, one on the right has a setting-maul or mason's hammer and a small figure in her hands, while the third, in the centre on a high chair, has a long wand. These figures, as shown by a somewhat mysterious legend, *ATVRA PTVRA STVRA* which signifies *A(rchitec)tura, P(ic)tura, and S(culp)tura*, relate to the arts. A small castle on a shield at the bottom, detracts nothing from the Masonic effect, as it is a well known charge in the Masonic arms. The piece belongs to the seventeenth century, and has no Masonic allusion.

A Haarlem piece has on the obverse a Dutch figure of Liberty, standing, with hat on staff, her left hand resting on an oval shield bearing a triangular level and two right hands joined, but no inscription. Reverse, The arms of Haarlem, etc. This is probably a Beer token; it certainly is not Masonic, though it has once at least been so classed.

There are a few Swedish medals also of the Timmerman's-Gilde, which bear a similar close resemblance to Masonics. I have been so nearly deceived myself by some of these pieces, that I have thought it well to describe them more at length than I otherwise should have done. Many of the foregoing will be found illustrated in the volume of plates accompanying "De Noord Nederlandsche Gilde Penningen . . . door. Mr. Jacob Dirks, Haarlem, 1878."

DCCCLV. Obverse, Bust of Allard to right. Below, in small letters, A. FISCH. Legend, on the left ERNEST, and on the right ALLARD. Reverse, Inscription in fourteen lines, AVOCAT A LA COUR D'APPEL | MEMBRE DU CONSEIL | DE DISCIPLINE DE L'ORDRE | MEMBRE DE LA | CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS | CONSEILLER COMMUNAL | FAISANT FONCTION | D'ECHEVIN DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE | —***— | VENERABLE DE LA LOGE | LES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION & LE PROGRES REUNIS | MEMBRE DU CONSEIL | D'ADMINISTRATION | DE | L'UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES ETC., ETC. [Advocate of the Court of Appeals, Member of the Council of Discipline of the Order, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Communal Counsellor, discharging the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Master of the United Lodges of True Friends of Union and Progress, Member of the Council of Administration of the Free University of Brussels.] Silver and bronze. Size 35 nearly.

DCCCLVI. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, legend surrounding the field, SOUVENIR DE LA FETE FUN.: DU 30 J.: 9 M.: 5878 | ENLEVE A L'AFFECTION DE SES FFF.: LE 6^e J.: 6 M.: 5878. On the field the inscription in eleven lines, A LA MEMOIRE | DU T.: C.: ET T.: REG.: F.: | ERNEST ALLARD | VEN.: M.: DE LA R.: □.: DES VRAIS AMIS | DE L'UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS | DE BRUXELLES | MEMBRE DE LA CHAMBRE | DES REPRESENTANTS | CONSEILLER COM^{AL} & ECHEVIN INTERIMAIRE | DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE | DE LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES [Souvenir of the Funereal Commemoration of November 30th, 1878, of Ernest Allard, removed from the affection of his Brethren, August 6, 1878. To the memory of the very dear and regular Brother, Ernest Allard, Wor. Master of the Regular United Lodges of True Friends of Union and Progress, of Brussels, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Communal

Counsellor, and Superintendent *ad interim* of Public Instruction of the City of Brussels.]¹ Silver and bronze. Size 35 nearly.

DCCCLVII. Obverse, A triangle on which is the tetragrammaton surrounded by formal rays, making a seven-pointed star. Legend, separated by a circle, DENIER DE LA VEUVE [The Widow's mite] at bottom. Reverse, Two right hands joined, each emerging from a cloud. Legend, separated by a circle, □ DES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION OR. DE BRUX. ★ [Lodge of True Friends of Union, Orient of Brussels.]² Edges milled. Brass. Size 16.

DCCCLVIII. Obverse, Naked bust in high relief, in profile and facing observer's left; on the decollation in very small letters, incused, JOUVENEL. Legend, JEAN PIERRE STEVENS NE A BRUXELLES EN 1788 MORT A GRAMMONT EN 1855. [John Peter Stevens, born at Brussels, in 1788, died at Grammont in 1855. The letters on obverse and reverse have the proper French accents.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive with berries on the left, and laurel on the right, crossed at the bottom and tied with a small bow of ribbon, and only slightly open at the top, the inscription in seven lines, AVOCAT | A LA COUR D'APPEL | FONDATEUR | DES ECOLES GARDIENNES | CHEF DE LA MAÇ. ECOSSAISE | EN BELGIQUE. [Advocate in the Court of Appeals, Founder of the Guardian Schools, and Chief of the Scottish Rite of Masonry in Belgium.] A border of small dots outside the wreath. This medal is beautifully struck and the bust very finely cut. The field of the obverse is slightly concave. Bronze, and doubtless in other metals.³ Size 38.

DCCCLIX. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G, which is surrounded by formal rays. Behind the square and compasses are a branch of oak on the right and acacia on the left, tied with a ribbon; on the joint of the compasses a five-pointed star. No legend. Reverse, Legend, extending around two-thirds of the circumference, R. □ DE BELGIQUE 5880. 50^e ANNEE DE L'INDEPENDANCE NATIONALE [The Regular Lodges of Belgium, 1880, the fiftieth year of National Independence] followed by a six-pointed star, on which is incused b. On the field an inscription in twelve lines, AVENIR SPA ★ | PARFAITE INTELLIGENCE ET | L'ETOILE REUNIES (*sic*) LIEGE ★ PARFAITE | UNION, MONS ★ CONSTANCE, LOUVAIN ★ | AMIS DE LA PARFAITE INTELLIGENCE, HUY ★ | AMIS DU COMMERCE ET LA PERSEVERANCE | REUNIS, ELEVES DE THEMIS, ANVERS ★ REVEIL | ALOST ★ VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION ET DU PROGRES | REUNIS, AMIS PHILANTHROPES, BRUX^{LES} ★ | SEPTENTRION, LIBERTE, GAND ★ TRAVAIL, | PHILADELPHES, VERVIERS ★ | BONNE AMITIE, NAMUR ★ The inscription gives the name and location of all the Belgian Lodges.⁴ The die shows slight cracks on the reverse. Bronze. Size 24.

DCCCLX. Obverse, A temple with vines on its sides and its top in clouds; over the entrance the letters O. M. Legend, on the left, ADORER on

¹ For my knowledge of these pieces, which are in the Lawrence Cabinet, I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons, who has kindly furnished the descriptions. They are mortuary medals, and the legends, etc., sufficiently explain them.

² This appears to be a token of the Lodge which struck DCCCLIII and others described. Its purpose I have not certainly ascertained, though I have been told they were issued to be exchanged for food in one of the distressing winters, at Brussels.

³ I describe this from a proof impression, which, though it appears to have been struck about thirty years ago as a mortuary medal, seems to have escaped notice of Masonic collectors until Mr. Low found it on

his recent visit to the Continent, and secured it for the Lawrence Collection.

⁴ It hardly seems necessary to translate the names of the Lodges as given on this Medal, an engraving of the reverse of which will be found in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for 1881. It is sufficient to say that it names the Lodges at Spa, Liege, Mons, Louvain, Huy, Antwerp (2), Alost, Brussels (2), Ghent (2), Vervier (2), and Namur. The first, if literally translated, does not imply all that is signified by its name, which alludes to "the good time coming," rather than simply "the Future." For an opportunity to examine this medal I am indebted to Mr. E. Frossard of New York. The Lodge-mark is a double rectangle.

the right LE CREATEUR ; in exergue, in three lines, LE DEVOIR | DE L'HOMME | ET [To adore the Creator is the duty of man, and — reading over to the reverse.] Reverse, A female figure to right with a cornucopia of fruit. Legend, FAIRE DU BIEN AUX HOMMES ; in exergue, SON BONHEUR. [To do good to men his happiness.]¹ Size 21 nearly.

DCCCLXI. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements,—the compasses, rule, gavel, trowel and chisel on the centre of the field ; under the rule at the bottom is a small blazing star of five points, on which, very small, is the letter G. Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, above, LE REVEIL DE LA COTE-D'OR and below, separated by the ends of the rule, which extends over the dotted circle, O.: DE BEAUNE Reverse, Legend, above, INAUGURATION DU | TEMPLE and below, · SOUVENIR · ; on the field the inscription in three lines, 17 | JANVIER | 1886 [Souvenir of the Inauguration of the Temple, January 17, 1886], a short dash below.² Copper and perhaps other metals. Size 19.

DCCCLXII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G in a star of six points of formal rays, the implements surrounded by two branches, acacia on the left and oak on the right, crossed and tied at the bottom. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, LES FR.: MAC.: | DE | L'OR.: DE PARIS | ET DE LA BANLIEUE | PROTESTENT | CONTRE LA PROPAGANDE | BOULANGISTE [The Freemasons of the Orient of Paris and the suburbs protesting against the Boulangist Propaganda.] A five-pointed star above and below the inscription. Legend, above, separated by a circle of dots from the field, CONGRES MAC.: DU 3 JUIN 1888 and below, ★ VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE ! VIVE LA FRANCE ! ★ [Masonic Congress of June 3, 1888; Long live the Republic! Long live France!]³ Copper, bronzed. Size 24.

Obverse, The compasses somewhat extended, above which is a scroll on which are the words NE DECIPIAR [Let me not be deceived.] Reverse, A naked female figure standing with her left foot on a globe, her right slightly raised behind her ; she holds with her right hand uplifted a banner which flies to the right above her, and the end at the right caught by her left hand, passes in front, partly concealing her figure. Legend above, SANS ME LA RIEN [Without me nothing.] The figure probably typifies Truth. Silver.⁴ Size 16.

Whether the engraving now to be described is of some medal which has thus far escaped the notice of collectors, or is merely a device embodying emblems of various degrees, I cannot tell. The design itself evidently is meant to represent a medal ; the border is raised and has an ornamental edge. On the obverse, is an altar of three steps, surmounted by the open Bible, on which are the square and compasses ; above it, the radiant sun, over which is the All-seeing eye in rays ; the pillars, surmounted by pomegranates, on either side ; the square, level and plumb in the foreground, at the foot of the steps ; between the right pillar and the edge are three burning tapers, a ladder of three rounds, and a hand, holding an object too small to be distinguished ; between the left pillar and the edge, a rule, sprig of acacia, gavel and trowel ; on the

¹ This seems to be a medal of some Belgian, or perhaps French, Lodge, but its place of mintage is unknown to me ; possibly the letters on the obverse above the door may point to its origin, "Orient de M..." (?Mons) or they may signify *Ordre Maçonnique*. In the Lawrence Collection.

² In the Lawrence Collection. This is a medal of the Lodge named, having its Orient at Beaune, an ancient town in the Department of Côte-d'or, on the railway from Parts to Lyons, and the occasion is sufficiently indicated by the medal.

³ This Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence Collection, was apparently issued to be sold on the streets, and not by authority of any Masonic body.

⁴ This medal may or may not be a Masonic, and I do not number it. I know nothing of its history ; it strikingly resembles that described under CCCXLVI, but is not from the same dies, and both have been by some authorities classed as a mint master's token ; I describe it from one in the Lawrence Collection, the only one I have ever seen.

left of the sun the crescent moon, and on the right a cluster of six stars. Reverse, A star of seven points on the centre of which is a circle with the motto, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES [In this sign conquer!] enclosing a cross, at the foot of which is a serpent; in the spaces between the points are Templar emblems; on the right of the upper point, a Maltese cross of eight points; in the next space below, the Paschal Lamb with banner; then, successively, a scythe, emblems of mortality, hourglass, cock, and triangle. There are no legends.¹ Size as engraved, about 24.

DCCCLXIII. Obverse, the square and compasses, the head of the latter irradiated, the right arm of the square longer than the left and both very narrow. A vine of conventional leaves, perhaps intended for rose leaves, fills the field, and the stem at the bottom is tied with a bow of ribbon. Legend, TRIPLE on the left, UNION on the right. Edge surrounded by dots. Reverse, A phoenix on a blazing pyre, his head to the left; the pile is composed of seven rows, the ends of the logs in alternate rows showing. Legend, above, PERIT UT VIVAT [It perishes that it may live.] In exergue, D· A· | L· in two lines. A loop at the top on the planchet, which is very thin and elliptical.² Silver. Size 18 by 25.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

THE MINT CABINET.

MR. R. A. MCCLURE, the Curator of the Mint at Philadelphia, has printed a convenient little "Index to the Coins and Medals of the Cabinet," in that institution. This Cabinet was organized in 1838, and first recognized in an appropriation made by Congress March 3, 1839, "for specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved at the Mint," and which has been continued to the present time.

The first steps towards such a cabinet, as appears by Mr. McClure's preface, were taken by Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, who from year to year preserved United States coins, together with some foreign coins which were received as deposits and saved from the melting pot.

Many coins and medals have been added since the publication of the descriptive Catalogue prepared by Mr. George Bull, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Wm. E. Dubois, at the time Assistant Assayer and Curator of the Cabinet. This was issued in 1860, under the title of "Coins of All Nations" and is a valuable work, but too expensive for general use by the numerous visitors to the Mint.

In the selection of additions to the Cabinet, their historical interest has been considered of most importance. The coins of all countries, ancient and modern, are arranged chronologically, and numbered in their respective cases. By the assistance of this publication by Mr. McClure, which gives the numbers that include the different countries, and also biographical and geographical indexes, the value of foreign coins, and other matters relating to coins, it is thought the interest of the visitor will be much increased.

¹ This device certainly looks as if intended to represent a medal that has been struck, while the general style of it is similar to the engraved pieces so frequently used at the time by English Masons. It is on an engraving dated 1802, which forms the frontispiece to "A Selection of Masonic Songs, arranged with choruses in parts, etc.... Dublin, printed by S. Holden at his Music Warehouse, Parliament Street." No date on title. The frontispiece has many Masonic emblems of the Lodge, Chapter, etc., and a card advertising "Masonic Jewels, Medals, and K. T. Stars... by Bros. James

Brush & Son, Masonic Jewellers to the G. L. I." (Ireland.) They also advertise other medals. The book which gives the engraving is said to be quite scarce.

² This medal I have been unable to place. It is apparently quite old, and probably dates from near the close of the last century, and judging by the legend and device, was struck by one of the Scottish Directories. A Lodge of the same name at Rheims has struck a medal already described. Whether this is to be attributed to the same source I cannot say. An impression is in the Lawrence Cabinet.

THE END OF THE TRADE DOLLARS.

THE trade dollar bullion, which is to be coined into standard silver dollars, is stored in the mints of Philadelphia and New Orleans. It results from the melting into bars of the trade dollars, redeemed at their face value under the Act of March 3, 1887, providing for the redemption of all such coins not mutilated, defaced or stamped, presented within six months from the date of the Act. The total number of redeemed coins was 7,689,036, a portion of which have already been coined into subsidiary coin. The Act of March 3, 1891, provided, however, that the rest should be coined into standard silver dollars only, and that this should be done "as soon as practicable." Owing to the mandatory coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver, or \$2,585,000 a month, until July 1, under the Act of July 14, 1890, it has been impracticable up to this time to coin the trade dollar bullion into standard dollars. The recoining will make a net profit of a little over \$600,000. The trade dollar weighed 420 grains, while the standard dollar weighs 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, leaving a margin of profit of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ grains on each dollar recoined; but as a matter of fact the pieces were abraded by wear about five grains each.

A large amount of subsidiary silver and mint coins will also have to be recoined at Philadelphia during the same period. The last Congress made an appropriation of \$150,000 for the recoining of the uncirculated fractional silver coin now in the Treasury, abraded below the limit of tolerance. This is about as much as has been appropriated for the last six or seven years altogether. It is estimated from what has already been recoined that the loss which this appropriation will reimburse will be about five per cent, that is, it will pay the loss on the recoining of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The call for subsidiary coins, especially of dimes, has for some time been more than the mint was able to supply.

WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

THE demand for dimes continues unabated, and most of the recoining for the present at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, will be of that denomination. The coinage of dimes during the last three years has been \$3,156,476, or 31,564,762 pieces, the principal part of which was executed at Philadelphia, taxing that mint, with its cramped space, to its utmost capacity. It is proposed to distribute this recoining between the mints at San Francisco, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. By law, the coinage of minor coin — 1 cent and 5 cent pieces — is confined to the mint at Philadelphia. This coinage has been heavy for several years past. During the last three years the coinage of five-cent pieces amounted to \$2,092,163, and the coinage of one-cent pieces to \$1,395,364, making a total coinage of 181,379,671 pieces. This has all been absorbed by the public, and there is every indication that the demand for these coins will continue large for months to come, and add considerably to the work of the Philadelphia mint. The coinage at the mints of San Francisco and Carson City after July 1 will be confined to gold pieces and such recoining of subsidiary silver coins as may be required on the Pacific coast.

This mint has recently installed an Eddy electric motor of twenty-five horse-power, which is run by wires from the street. Lack of space has compelled Mr. James, the master mechanic, to utilize every possible situation. Power is conveyed from the

motor on a twelve-inch pulley, making 1,050 revolutions a minute over a six-inch belt to a pulley making 275 revolutions; thence to the machine shop, where the revolutions are reduced to seventy per minute, and last by a belt along the east wall to a shaft on the basement line which drives the coinage presses. A 2,000-pound hoisting machine, and fan used in ventilating the front offices, will also be driven by the motor, which is designed for use while the steam plant is being repaired and in case of accident. This is the first instance of an electric motor being used for coinage purposes.

A REVOLUTIONARY PEACE MEDAL.

IN the *Journal* for November, 1867, Mr. W. S. Appleton described a series of Revolutionary Peace Medals, among which was one struck at Leeuwarden, (No. 3.) A letter lately published in the *Boston Journal*, from a correspondent in Holland, has a description of an impression of this medal (substantially as given by Mr. Appleton), which is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities and History in that city, and adds some account of the manner in which the recognition of the United States, by the Government of Holland was received by the people. We take the following clipping from the letter referred to.

Let us go into the Museum of Antiquities and History, which this city [Leeuwarden] of thirty thousand people is so justly proud of, and see what suggestions of America's natal day there are here. In one of the cases so richly filled with coins of many nations and ages, and of medals illustrating Dutch history, is one struck at Leeuwarden in 1782. It represents a tall Frisian in ancient costume, grasping friendly hands with a graceful maiden on his right hand, while waving away with a gesture of contempt the female figure on his left. The lady whom he greets kindly has three plumes, like an Indian, on her head, while beneath her feet lie a pair of broken manacles and a sceptre on which she tramples. The other female figure vainly holds an olive branch towards the Frisian, while at her side is a most savage looking bull dog baring his teeth. Out of the clouds descends a winged angel bearing the hat of liberty, a symbol common in the rich metallic history of the Dutch Republic. Both female figures have shields resting on the ground by their side. On that of the lady honored by the Frisian we read, "De Vereenig de Staaten van Nord America" (the Union of the States of North America). On that of the woman spurned by the Frieslander we read, "Groot Britanen" (Great Britain). On the reverse we translate, "To the States (the Legislature) of Friesland, in grateful recognition of the act of the Provincial Assembly in February and April, 1782. Presented by the Civic Club. For Liberty and Glory. Leeuwarden."

All this is evidence in silver of the two facts, that after France, Holland was the first nation in Europe to recognize the independence and the political existence of our nation; and that of the States of the Dutch Republic, Friesland was the first to do so. In taking so important a step, which of itself meant war with Great Britain, though the States General had already actually declared war, the individual States must first take action before the matter could come up in the National Legislature. While John Adams, our Minister, was eagerly hoping and waiting the action of the Dutch Republic, the State of Friesland acted, on the 26th of February, 1782, by passing a motion to recognize him as Ambassador, and thus to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America. One by one the other State Legislatures followed the example of the most northern province, and on the 19th of April (eventful day in American history) the vote in the States General was taken, the older and patrician welcoming the new and democratic republic. The next day Mr. Adams presented his credentials, and was warmly received by the President of the States General. The news of the action of their National Legislature was everywhere received by the Hollanders with satisfaction and rejoicing.

At Franeker, an interesting old city a few miles eastward, there was an especial manifestation of joy. At that time the University of Franeker (not yet suppressed by Napoleon) was at the height of its prosperity. The students set apart the day and night for poetry, songs, processions and fireworks in honor of the new American republic across the sea. Oratory, eloquence and gunpowder ruled the day and night. Some of the speeches and the poems are still preserved in the Museum, and in the recently published history of the University, one of them (in Latin) reads in English: "One day's freedom is worth more than a century passed under the tyrant's yoke."

The American Minister at the Hague, Hon. Samuel R. Thayer, a Minneapolis man of New England descent, had his attention called to the medal to which I have referred. It was struck by the Civic Club at this city of Leeuwarden, with the sanction of the Friesland "States," or Legislature. From the medal at the Hague Mr. Thayer will have copies made for the State Department in silver, and in bronze for some of our historical societies. Mr. Thayer has been persistent in earnest efforts to unite the two nations in closer bonds of friendship, and to illuminate the points of contact between the history of the two peoples.

DOUBLE DENOMINATION BILL.

THE following account of a curious mistake in printing Bank-notes in the Government Office, we cut from a New York newspaper.

The officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington not long since received from the Cashier of the First National Bank at Washington, N. J., a bank-note of two denominations. By some remarkable mistake the face of the note contained the figure and devices of a twenty dollar bill, while the reverse was that of a ten dollar national bank note.

With the curiosity, the cashier of the Bank of Washington sent a rather sarcastic note, intimating that his bank was not going into the freak business, and adding that as the note had been counted as a twenty dollar bill, he would thank the Treasury Department to send in place of it a bill of that denomination about which there could be no question.

Upon receiving the letter and enclosure, the Treasury officials requested General Meredith, the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to have a most searching investigation made. General Meredith was at first alarmed at the evidence of some glaring oversight on the part of some of his subordinates. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has always been considered a marvel of perfect surveillance and continual check and counter check on every little detail. In all its history it has never lost by theft a single note, and a mistake of the nature described was considered among the impossibilities. The mistake having occurred in one instance, however, General Meredith feared that it might have been repeated in others. All bank notes are printed in blocks of four on one sheet and 250 sheets are in a bundle, so that there are always 1,000 notes worked off at one printing. The thought occurred to the chief that perhaps the entire last issue of tens and twenties for the New Jersey bank was made up of the hybrids.

The investigation was prosecuted with vigor, and at last the cause of the trouble was discovered. It appears that in printing the tens and twenties the four notes struck off at one time are not all of the same denomination. There are always three of one kind and the fourth of another; in this instance three tens and one twenty. The plate printers were examined and one of them recollects that when the particular notes were being printed one sheet of three tens and one twenty, after having been printed on one side only, had fallen to the floor. The explanation of the misprint was then easy. The assistant pressman who picked up the sheet had misplaced it on the bundle. When the second impression was made, on the face of the twenty was printed the reverse of a ten, and *vice versa*; the face of one of the three tens was backed by the reverse of the twenty; hence there were two ten-twenties in the lot.

It was some months after the detection of the mistake that the mate to the note was discovered. It turned up in Newark, N. J., after having been in circulation for some time. It was paid into the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is now in the possession of Mr. Howard Bailey of Newark, who has refused to part with it at any price.

WASHED PAPER MONEY.

HAVE you ever washed filthy lucre? I never heard of such a thing until recently, when I happened to be making a social call at the home of a well-known physician in this city. Pausing a moment at the open door of his office to give him a friendly greeting, I noticed a row of "greenbacks" hanging on a string that was stretched from the washstand to the chimney-piece. "I am washing some money," he said. "Have you ever seen it done? I do it because I get money from all kinds of people, and it is often so horribly dirty that I know it is a breeding-place for microbes, so I wash every grimy and ragged bill that comes to me. Give me one of yours, and I will show you."

With some misgivings I handed him a \$10 bill, which was excessively dilapidated. The physician lathered its face generously with soap, and began a vigorous rubbing. Then rinsing it off in cold water he squeezed it dry, and, smoothing it out again, hung it in the warm sunshine. To my surprise in a few moments it stiffened itself up and became a clean, crisp, new, self-respecting product of the United States treasury, instead of the limp disgrace that I had been carrying about in my pocket-book. If you don't believe that this is true, try it. — *Chicago News*.

If our readers try this, we advise a fine toilet soap, as the lye in ordinary soap will tend to remove the ink. Avoid too "vigorous rubbing," and the effect on the paper is quite remarkable.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

IN connection with the article on designs for our silver coinage on another page, Mr. Henry Mitchell, the well known die sinker of Boston, who was one of the Commissioners to consider the designs submitted, is quoted as saying:—

There is one element in the artistic world that clamors for a return to the old Roman style of coinage, with its abraded and dull surfaces and irregular edges. They consider a polished coin as inartistic in the extreme, and suggest that it is indicative of the general unpolished taste of this country, which runs to things glaring and flashy. To adopt the Roman style would be to offer a premium to counterfeiting. With our improved methods of casting, any schoolboy could compete with Government, and professional counterfeiters would live in clover, defying detection, with ordinary caution.

When the Commission arrived in Philadelphia, it was informed that nearly three hundred designs had been submitted. It thought it had a week's work before it, but an examination of the designs showed but few worthy of any special consideration. Some of the designs were excellent in an artistic sense, but not at all suitable for the purpose intended. The designing of coin dies is largely mechanical for this reason: The Government has coining machinery costing \$1,500,000, which is adapted to a certain kind of coinage—low relief—and can be used for no other, and all designs must be made with that point in view. The coin must be stamped by a single blow or pressure, and the milled edge must be higher than the design, in order that the coin, when completed, may be perfectly flat. Few of the competitors considered this point, and while their designs would be suitable for medals, they were useless for coinage. No designs were accepted, and another opportunity will be given for competition under different conditions. What those conditions will be is not known at present, as the commission of artists in whose hands the matter is left will fully consider the subject before meeting again. None of the more noted artists entered this competition, nor will they compete for prizes alone. They demand compensation for their time and labor, whether their designs are accepted or not, and the next invitation of the Government will be extended to these artists alone, and will be more in the form of an order for work.

AN ANDRE MEDAL.

MR. ISAAC F. VAN WART, only grandson of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of André, died in Greenburg, N. Y., Thursday, August 6th, aged 71. The silver medal, attached to the

identical ribbon and rosette as they were given by Gen. Washington to Isaac Van Wart more than 110 years ago, were in Mr. Van Wart's possession when he died. The ribbon and rosette are, of course, faded, but still retain a remnant of different colorings that look as if the original tints might have been red, white and blue. By common precedent the medal falls to the oldest living male, and will descend to Mr. Jacob R. Van Wart of New York.

AN ANTIQUE GODDESS.

AN amusing incident in connection with the labors of the Commission to obtain designs for the silver coinage is related by Commissioner Mitchell. A woman 70 years of age sent three photos of herself in as many different positions as the goddess of Liberty, together with a model and suggestions as to the most effective use of her likeness.

CHINA has just coined a silver dollar which will be accepted in trade in place of the Mexican and Japanese coins heretofore used.

A MEDAL is to be struck in gold by the Corporation of the City of London, as a memento of the recent visit of the Emperor of Germany, to England. Only a very limited number are to be issued.

COIN SALES.

THE following list of recent Coin Sales will be useful for reference. An account of the Nagel Sale is given below. The sale of Mrs. Warner's Cabinet, by the Messrs. Chapman, which was peculiarly rich in Masonics, will be noticed at length in our next number.

March 7. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York. 531 lots. Catalogue by Ed. Frossard.

March 30, 31. Thos. Birch's Sons, Phila. 847 lots. By order of J. Colvin Randall.

April 6, 7 and 8. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. 494 lots. Property of the late Hon. George Wood, M. L. C.

April 6 to 13. G. Theod. Bom & Zoon, Amsterdam. Upwards of 3000 lots.

April 9. Christie, Munson & Woods, London. 180 lots.

April 14, 15 and 16. Bangs & Co., New York. 1539 lots. Property of F. W. Doughty and others. Catalogue by New York Coin & Stamp Co.

May 11 and 12. Thos. Birch's Sons. 1529 lots. Property of the late George F. West.

May 25 and following days. Adolph Hess, Frankfort a/m. 4443 lots. Collection of Aug. Delbecke and others.

June 2. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York. 579 lots. Catalogue by Ed. Frossard.

June 11 and 12. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. 420 lots. The property of David Farrar, Esq., deceased.

June 15 and following days. L. & L. Hamburger, Frankfort a/m. 2460 lots. Collection of Fred. von Schenniss, Dr. Lippert and others, 2 plates.

June 16 and 17. Thos. Birch's Sons, Phila. 1091 lots. Catalogue by Chas. Steigerwalt.

June 22. Bangs & Co., New York. 457 lots. Property of E. L. Nagel of Terre Haute, Ind. Catalogue by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd.

July 2. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. Greek, Roman and Medieval. 168 lots.

July 3, 4 and 6. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. 508 lots. Properties of the late Charles Reach Smith, J. W. Rawlings, R. K. Soden Smith and others.

July 15, 16 and 17. Davis & Harvey, Phila. 2000 lots. Property of Mrs. Thomas Warner and others. Catalogue by S. H. & H. Chapman.

THE NAGEL COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. E. L. Nagel, of Terre Haute, was sold at Bangs & Co.'s rooms, New York, on Monday, June 22. The catalogue was prepared by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd. The collection contained some remarkable pieces, among which may be mentioned three \$50 gold slugs, two of which sold for \$74, and a round one, in fair condition, brought 86.50. An unpublished \$20 gold piece by Wass, Molitor & Co., brought but \$30, and a medal of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a revolutionary General, also unpublished, realized only 5. Other lots we quote as follows: Hindostan, Zodiac Mohur with

Capricorn, 11.75. *Half Dollars*.—1796, 15 and 16 stars, both very good, 41 and 45.50; 1797, good, 33.75. *Dollars*.—1798, small eagle rev., v. good, 5.20; 1836, Gobrecht on base, proof, 12.75; 1858, proof, 40. A very good specimen of the 1804 Cent, 12.50. Oak tree Shilling, good, 5.10: do., Two-pence, 3; a Six Thaler piece of 1666, Augustus, Brunswick-Luneburg, fine and rare, 26.25; the large Rembrant medal with rev. representation of his celebrated painting "The Round of the Night," 9; Washington Inaugural Centennial Medal, 1887, given to the Committee, 5.10. The Fractional Currency and Broken Bank Bills brought good prices, showing that interest in the collecting of paper money is increasing. This has marked all the sales during the past year. The rare Confederate notes sold as follows: \$100, Richmond train of cars L, 7; \$100, Montgomery train of cars r., 6, and the \$1000 Montgomery, 25. All these were in very fine condition. The sale realized \$1,397.

"MILLING" AND "REEDING" OF A COIN.

The following, from a California paper, corrects a popular misapprehension of a common term.

WHAT is the "milling" on a dollar or other coin? There is a popular belief that the corrugations on the rim of a dollar are the milling. The point happened to arise in a conversation with a coiner at the San Francisco Mint the other day. The coiner picked up a "blank," a round piece of silver cut out of a silver bar. It had gone through one machine, which had slightly rounded the edges. The blank was dropped into a milling machine, and when it came out a second or two later, the rim was flat and the edges of the rim were raised a little above the level of the sides. The "milling" is this plain raised rim, without reference to any corrugations anywhere. The purpose of the milling is to protect the surface of the sides from wear. The milled blank was dropped into a stamping machine, from which it came a perfect dollar. While in the machine the piece dropped into a corrugated collar and, the piece expanding under great pressure, the rim was forced into the corrugations and became similarly corrugated. These parallel notches or corrugations on the edge, which are generally erroneously called the milling, constitute the "reeding."

BOOK NOTICES.

MR. J. N. SVORONOS, in the course of his researches in various Museums, undertaken under the auspices of the Berlin Academy, has put together some valuable notes on coins in a work entitled *Nομισματα ἀνάλεκτα*. [Numismata Analekta, i. e., "Numismatic Fragments."] These relate mostly to coins of Byzantium, which bear interesting types, many of which have been previously wrongly described or incorrectly explained. In an interesting review of the work by Mr. Barclay V. Head, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," he mentions the following:

Byzantium. The young horned head with flowing hair, described by me (B.V.H.) [Hist. Num. p. 231] as that of the river Lycus (?) is shown to be that of Keroessa, the daughter of Io, and the mother of Poseidon of Byzas, the founder of Byzantium. Similarly in connection with the Io myth the so-called Bull standing on a dolphin, the well-known type of early coins of Byzantium, is explained by the author as a representation of Io in the form of a cow crossing the Bosphorus, which is symbolized by the dolphin. On the other hand, the cow or heifer on the reverse of the coin bearing the head of Keroessa is distinguished from the ordinary Byzantine type by the absence of the dolphin. It is supposed by Mr. Svoronos to be the monument which was set up by Chares, the Athenian general, on the bank of the Bosphorus, on the spot where he buried the faithful girl who had accompanied him in the capacity of Hetaira, on his expedition in aid of Byzantium, during the war with Philip of Macedon. The pet name of this young lady was Bordion, and her tomb had a poetical inscription of eight

lines (all hexapent.) This coin is thus a counterpart of the well-known Corinthian piece on which the tomb of the Hetaira Lais is represented. [B. M. Cat. Corinth, p. 92, and Pausanias, ii, 2, 4.]

Another discovery of considerable archaeological interest is the fact that on a coin of Deultum in Thrace, the type of Perseus rescuing Andromeda is copied even in its minutest details from a Pompeian wall painting.

THE COINS OF WANG MANG by J. A. Brudin is a very neat 11 page illustrated reprint from the *Numismatist*. The descriptions are brief and clear. The 24 illustrations seem to be all that could be desired. Those who are interested in this particular series will find it useful.

CANADIAN COMMUNION TOKENS, by Robert Wallace McLachlan, is a 64 page reprint from the *Canadian Antiquarian*. The extent of these pieces may be partly understood when it is said that the index shows 192 different towns in which they were issued. The work is well done, and a very attractive feature of it is the historical notes accompanying the descriptions, to which a distinction is given by setting them in different type from the body of the work.

REPORT of the Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia for the years 1887-1889. 86 pp. Illustrated with plate and figures. Among the papers is one from Rev. W. M. Beauchamp on Early Medals, Rings, etc., found in Onondaga and Cayuga Counties, N. Y. Our Canadian friends will find some information regarding two rare medals.

STATISTICS OF THE COINAGE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, by R. W. McLachlan, is an eight page pamphlet with accompanying table. It is full of information as to the coinage of each year, for the different Provinces, from 1858 to 1890 inclusive. As the years when coins were struck are not consecutive, there is quite an amount of detail to master in this series, which ranges from Half Cents and Cents in copper, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50c. silver, to \$2 in gold.

OBITUARY.

MR. BYRON REED, of Omaha, a well-known lover of the Numismatic art, and long a subscriber to the *Journal*, died at his late residence, corner of Twenty-fifth and Dodge Streets, on the 6th of June last, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Reed was born March 12, 1829, at Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., of Puritan stock, and removed when a boy of thirteen, with his father's family to Wisconsin,—the town where they settled being named for his native place. In 1856 he settled at Omaha, and engaged in the real estate business, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He had a fine library of rare books and manuscripts, and his collection of coins is said by those familiar with what it contained, to rank among the five or six finest and most complete in the United States. It comprises about all that have ever been struck in this country, and many of other lands, including many of the rarest Ancient Greek and Roman coins, and his treasures of old books and the like, include some rare and beautiful Missals, and historical papers of great value.

He was a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and his knowledge of coins was recognized a year ago by his appointment by President Harrison, as a member of the United States Assay Commission for 1890.

He was well known to the Eastern Coin dealers, for it has long been his habit to visit the Atlantic coast annually, and sometimes oftener, in order to add to his collection of coins and medals.

Mr. Reed was a public spirited citizen, one of his last acts in a series of unostentatious gifts which especially marked his later years, was to bequeath to the city of

Omaha land for a site for the free public library building, which shall also contain an art gallery and a museum to be under control of the Public Library Board, and to be fully accessible to the public. He also gave in his will his collection of coins, books manuscripts and rare historical documents. These are now contained in a huge vault off his library. The value of his bequest to the city is estimated by competent authorities at from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Mr. Reed's estate is estimated at fully \$2,000,000, and he has attested his confidence in his son by making him his sole executor.

Mr. Reed married in 1862, Miss Mary M. Perkins, of Iowa, who, with two children, survives him. His funeral was attended from Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, on the 8th of June, and was conducted by Capitol Lodge, F. and A. M., of which for many years he was Master.

EDITORIAL.

THE *Journal* will hereafter be conducted by a new Board of Editors, whose names appear elsewhere. The senior editor has been connected with its publication for more than twenty years, and no change in the plan of the Magazine is contemplated, except to improve it wherever possible. The descriptive lists of Medals which have given the *Journal* a special reputation, will be continued, and we have the promise of assistance from many of those contributors whose names are familiar to our readers. While attention will be given to American numismatics, and more particularly in the present volume to the early history of the U. S. Mint, it will be our endeavor to keep our subscribers informed of the latest advances in the science abroad. In our notices of Coin sales, it may be proper to add, to prevent any possible misapprehension, the strictest impartiality to all dealers will be carefully maintained. We shall welcome notes and contributions from all lovers of numismatics, and queries will receive careful attention. We hope to retain our old subscribers, and shall be obliged to any of our friends who may aid in increasing our circulation. The *Journal* is not published as a money-making magazine, but simply for the benefit of the science, and its entire income will be devoted to increasing its value and interest to its readers.

THOSE subscribers who may be in arrears for preceding volumes are requested to remit whatever may be due, to Mr. JEREMIAH COLBURN, 18 Somerset Street, Boston. Bills for the current volume which as heretofore, are payable in advance, are enclosed in this number, and remittances should be made to W. T. R. Marvin, 73 Federal St., Boston.

IN the Circular sent out to friends of the *Journal*, we named the 15th of August as the approximate date when the first number would be issued. The difficulty in obtaining paper of the right size, weight, and color, has made us a few days behind. By some accident, the paper after it was manufactured was delayed in reaching us. It is intended that future numbers shall be ready at their dates.

CURRENCY.

A SILVER dollar has gone out of circulation in Ohio, a boy having swallowed it! If the result is fatal it will create another dolor.

THE day of the goose that laid a golden egg has, alas, departed, but here is a *hen* worth having; and Spriggins hopes that no shorted-sighted love of immediate profits will prevent the "Portsmouth woman" from "setting" a few nestfuls of these wonderful eggs. "A Portsmouth, (N. H.) woman recently found a one cent piece in an egg which one of her hens had laid, and later on the same hen laid an egg with a ten cent piece in it."

24¹



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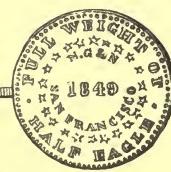
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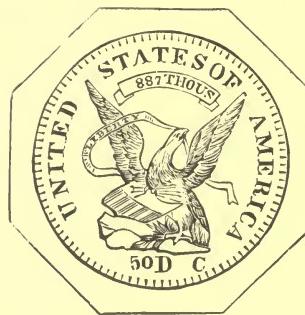
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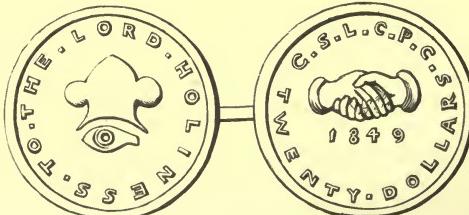
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PRIVATE ISSUES OF AMERICAN GOLD COINS.

25

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVI.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 2.

THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

SOME months ago we printed the notice of a call for an International Numismatic Congress to be held at Brussels in July last. The Congress was duly held in accordance with the announcement. Its sessions were well attended and the results very satisfactory. By the kindness of Doctor Solone Ambrosoli, who was present as a representative of "Rivista Italiana di Numismatica," one of the leading periodicals on Numismatics (published quarterly at Milan, Italy), and to which he contributed a very full account of the Proceedings, we have been enabled to give the following brief outline of the meetings.

The Congress assembled at Brussels, on the fifth of July; about two hundred numismatists had expressed the hope to be present, but at the last, quite a number found themselves prevented. Eighty or more were in attendance, and participated in the discussions. Besides those from Belgium and Holland, representatives came from France, Switzerland, Germany, and from Sweden, the home of the distinguished Numismatist and Archaeologist Hildebrand. For some unexplained reason the English representatives who were expected, did not arrive, but Italy sent Count Nicolo Papadopoli, and Signor Arturo G. Sambon, of Naples, as well as Doctor Ambrosoli.

The inaugural session was opened in the grand marble salon of the Palace of the Academy. His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the patron of the Congress, being unable to attend, the Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of Public Education, M. de Burlet, the Governor of the Province of Brabant, and M. Buls, Burgomaster of Brussels, were honored with the Presidency of the Congress.

At this session an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Baron F. Bethune, Viscount B. de Jonghe, Senator the Count de Limburg-Stirum, G. Cumont, A. de Witte, and Ed. Vanden Broeck; to these gentlemen was added the venerable Dr. Dirks, of Leeuwarden, in Frisia, the senior Honorary Member of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society, and the well known author of a work on Dutch Guild tokens, which has been cited in

the *Journal*. The Minister of the Interior, in assuming the Chair, made a brief speech of welcome to the visitors, and took occasion to express the thanks of the Congress for a special memorial issue of the *Rivista Italiana*, which was distributed to the members.

Following the opening speech, the Rev. Father Bethune gave an historical address on Belgian Numismatics and the Royal Belgian Society. It was an erudite and vigorous paper. He also paid a fine tribute to the memory of Joachim Lelewel, the first Honorary President of the Society (whose place is now filled by Father Bethune), and described the operations and progress of the Society. He closed with a Eulogy on Prince Balduin, whose early and lamented death was so deeply mourned by his associates in the Belgian Society. The paper was most favorably received. Immediately after its conclusion a Jeton de Presence, bearing the bust of this distinguished nobleman, whose loss had been so feelingly mentioned, was distributed among the members.

Following this address numerous Numismatic papers were submitted to the Congress, and a grand Medallion, commemorative of the occasion, bearing the busts of Lelewel and of Renier Chalon, was distributed to subscribers.

Later in the day an elegant Banquet was served in the Hotel Mengele, which was attended by the Minister and by many invited guests. The banquet was marked by the sincerest cordiality on the part of the hosts, and by a warm recognition of their hospitality from the delegates. Speeches were made by the visitors from the different nationalities represented, and many compliments were paid to the Belgian Society for its successful inauguration of the Congress. Toasts were drank to the "Prosperity of the Society," and to the "Union of Numismatists of all nations."

On the following day, at the second session of the Congress, various papers and memoirs of value to the science were presented. On the seventh of July the Congress made an interesting and instructive excursion to the neighboring city of Antwerp, where they were welcomed with the most distinguished attentions. The Municipal authorities conducted the members to various places of historic interest in that ancient Flemish city, among them the Museum Plantin, with its curiosities, showing the state of the art of printing in the seventeenth century, where many of the relics and some of the rooms in the original building once used as his printing office still remain in the precise condition in which they were left so long ago, having been most carefully preserved, and appearing as if the workmen were about to resume their interrupted labors. The superb art collection of Antwerp was unfortunately inaccessible for the time being, as it was in process of rearrangement; but the famous picture of Rubens, the Descent from the Cross, was "fortunately always visible," says Dr. Ambrosoli. In the Museum of Antiquities they were shown a fine Cabinet of coins and medals, especially rich in pieces of local interest.

On the closing day, the Burgomaster of Brussels gave the Congress an invitation to visit him at the beautiful City Hall, a wonderful creation of medieval architecture; in the National Cabinet they were greeted by the courteous Curator Picqué, one of the most distinguished connoisseurs of the medals of the Renaissance, who exhibited to them a choice collection of numismatic treasures, especially rich in Flemish art, which the brief time

remaining at the disposal of the Congress did not permit them to examine with the care these gems deserved.

The Congress was unable to hear all the papers which had been prepared for their discussion,—nearly or quite one-third of which, as we learn from Dr. Ambrosoli, were submitted by Italian Numismatists. On the last day of the session an interesting memoir was presented on Foreign money carried to Sweden in the middle ages, which was written by the eminent Swedish antiquary Hildebrand.

Future conferences of leading Numismatists were provided for by action of the Congress, and various suggestions were made looking towards suitable methods for advancing the interests of the science. One of these suggestions was that impressions of various coins should be placed within reach of young people in the public schools, for comparison and study, and Hildebrand remarked that in Sweden there were a number of the secondary schools which now have Numismatic collections.

Inaugurated to commemorate an event of special interest to the Royal Belgian Society, its results eminently justify its claim to the title of "International"; it has been highly successful in carrying out the hopes of its promoters, and cannot fail to increase not only the love of the science which is already so widely diffused on the Continent, but that fraternal fellowship among its students which gives it an added charm.

THE DERBY MEDAL OF THE BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL.

A BEAUTIFUL Medal has recently been struck by the Boston Latin School Association, to carry out the terms of a bequest by the late Hon. E. Hasket Derby, of Boston, a scholar in the School in 1819, and a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1824, deceased in 1880. By his will he left to the Association the sum of \$1000, from the income of which Medals were to be struck as prizes, to be awarded for excellence in certain subjects named in the Will; these were a Latin Essay; a Latin Poem; an English Essay; an English Poem, a translation of the Classics; or for excellence in Declamation. The first gold medal was awarded to Carleton Eldredge Noyes, of Boston, a member of the Graduating Class in June last (1891), of the Latin School, for a Latin Essay.

The Medal bears on the obverse a fine portrait bust (clothed) to left, of Mr. Derby, with the legend, above, THE GIFT OF ELIAS HASKET DERBY, and below, completing the circle, DOCTRINA VIM PROMOVET INSITAM which may be literally rendered, "Learning increases the powers implanted by nature." The reverse bears the legend surrounding the field, THE PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON. The field is plain for engraving the name of the recipient, except that at the top are the words in a curving line, AWARDED TO

The Medal is to be struck in gold, or other metals, as may be determined by a Committee in charge of its award, and is of size 22 nearly, American scale. The dies were cut by Mitchell of Boston, and the Medals we understand are to be struck at the United States Mint. For an opportunity to examine and describe the piece we are indebted to Mr. Grenville H. Norcross, the Treasurer of the Association.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

As was mentioned in the July *Journal*, we propose to print, in the present volume, extracts from official papers relative to the establishment and early days of the United States Mint. The first paper of the series was printed in our last number. Below we give some extracts from a long document submitted to the House of Representatives January 28, 1791, by Alexander Hamilton,—then Secretary of the Treasury,—relating to the "establishment of a Mint."

A plan for an establishment of this nature, involves a great variety of considerations—intricate, nice, and important. The general state of debtor and creditor; all the relations and consequences of price; the essential interests of trade and industry; the value of all property; the whole income, both of the State and of individuals, are liable to be sensibly influenced, beneficially or otherwise, by the judicious or injudicious regulation of this interesting object. . . .

The immense disorder which actually reigns in so delicate and important a concern, and the still greater disorder which is every moment possible, call loudly for a reform. The dollar originally contemplated in the money transactions of this country, by successive diminutions of its weight and fineness, has sustained a depreciation of five per cent., and yet the new dollar has a currency, in all payments, in place of the old, with scarcely any attention to the difference between them. The operation of this in depreciating the value of property, depending upon past contracts; and (as far as inattention to the alteration in the coin may be supposed to leave prices stationary), of all other property, is apparent. Nor can it require argument to prove that a nation ought not to suffer the value of the property of its citizens to fluctuate with the fluctuations of a foreign mint, and to change with the changes in the regulations of a foreign sovereign. This, nevertheless, is the condition of one which, having no coins of its own, adopts with implicit confidence those of other countries.

The unequal values allowed in different parts of the Union to coins of the same intrinsic worth; the defective species of them which embarrass the circulation of some of the States; and the dissimilarity in their several moneys of account; are inconveniences, which, if not to be ascribed to the want of a national coinage, will at least be most effectually remedied by the establishment of one—a measure that will, at the same time, give additional security against impositions by counterfeit as well as by base currencies.

It was with great reason, therefore, that the attention of Congress, under the late Confederation, was repeatedly drawn to the establishment of a mint; and it is with equal reason that the subject has been resumed, now that the favorable change which has taken place in the situation of public affairs, admits of its being carried into execution. . . .

The Secretary then discusses various particulars as to the nature of the money unit, the proportion between gold and silver, and of the alloys to be used, the methods of meeting the expense of coinage, the numbers, denominations, devices, and sizes of the coins, and whether foreign coins shall be permitted to be current. Much of his discussion of some of these points applies with great force to the "silver question" to-day.

The greater stability of value of the gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold, rather than to silver. Twenty-four grains and six-eighths of a grain of fine gold have corresponded with the nominal value of the dollar in the several States, without regard to the successive diminutions of its intrinsic worth. But, if the dollar should, notwithstanding, be supposed to have the best title to being considered as the present unit in the coins, it would remain to determine what kind of dollar ought to be understood; or, in other words, what precise quantity of fine silver.

The old piaster of Spain, which appears to have regulated our foreign exchanges, weighed 17 dwt. 12 grains, and contained 386 grains and 15 mites of fine silver. But this piece has been long since out of circulation. The dollars now in common currency, are of recent date, and much inferior to that, both in weight and fineness. The average weight of them, upon different trials, in large masses, has been found to be 17 dwt. 8 grains. Their fineness is less precisely ascertained; the results of various assays, made by different persons, under the direction of the late Superintendent of the Finances, and of the Secretary, being as various as the assays themselves. The difference between their extremes is not less than 24 grains in a dollar of the same weight and age; which is too much for any probable differences in the pieces. It is rather to be presumed, that a degree of inaccuracy has been occasioned by the want of proper apparatus, and, in general, of practice. The experiment which appears to have the best pretensions to exactness would make the new dollar to contain 370 grains and 933 thousandth parts of a grain of pure silver.

According to an authority on which the Secretary places reliance, the standard of Spain, for its silver coin, in the year 1761, was 261 parts fine, and 27 parts alloy; at which proportion, a dollar of 17 dwt. 8 grains, would consist of 377 grains of fine silver and 39 grains of alloy. But there is no question that this standard has been since altered considerably for the worse: to what precise point, is not as well ascertained as could be wished; but, from a computation of the value of dollars in the markets both of Amsterdam and London (a criterion which cannot materially mislead), the new dollar appears to contain about 368 grains of fine silver, and that which immediately preceded it about 374 grains. . . .

In the suggestions concerning a coinage for the United States, though not without much hesitation, arising from a deference for those ideas, the Secretary is, upon the whole, strongly inclined to the opinion, that a preference ought to be given to neither of the metals, for the money unit. Perhaps, if either were to be preferred, it ought to be gold rather than silver. . . . The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver, will be changes in the state of the latter, rather than in that of the former. . . .

One consequence of overvaluing either metal, in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is undervalued. If two countries are supposed, in one of which the proportion of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, in the other as 1 to 15, gold being worth more, silver less, in one than in the other, it is manifest, that, in their reciprocal payments, each will select that species which it values least, to pay to the other, where it is valued most. Besides this, the dealers in money will, from the same cause, often find a profitable traffic in an exchange of the metals between the two countries. And hence it would come to pass, if other things were equal, that the greatest part of the gold would be collected in one, and the greatest part of the silver in the other. . . Facts, too, verify the inference: In Spain and England, where gold is rated higher than in other parts of Europe, there is a scarcity of silver; while it is found to abound in France and Holland, where it is rated higher, in proportion to gold, than in the neighboring nations. And it is continually flowing from Europe to China and the East Indies, owing to the comparative cheapness of it in the former, and dearness of it in the latter. . . .

The component ingredients of the alloy in each metal will also require to be regulated. In silver, copper is the only kind in use, and it is doubtless the only proper one. In gold, there is a mixture of silver and copper; in the English coins consisting of equal parts; in the coins of some other countries, varying from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ silver.

The reason of this union of silver with copper is this: The silver counteracts the tendency of the copper to injure the color or beauty of the coin, by giving it too much redness, or rather a coppery hue, which a small quantity will produce; and the copper prevents the too great whiteness which silver alone would confer. It is apprehended, that there are considerations which may render it prudent to establish, by law, that the proportion of silver to copper, in the gold coins of the United States, shall not be

more than $\frac{1}{2}$, nor less than $\frac{1}{3}$; vesting a discretion in some proper place to regulate the matter within those limits, as experience in the execution may recommend.

A third point remains to be discussed, as a pre-requisite to the determination of the money unit, which is, whether the expense of coining shall be defrayed by the public, or out of the material itself; or, as it is sometimes stated, whether coinage shall be free, or shall be subject to a duty or imposition? This forms, perhaps, one of the nicest questions in the doctrine of money.

The practice of different nations is dissimilar in this particular. In England, coinage is said to be entirely free: the mint price of the metals in bullion, being the same with the value of them in coin. In France, there is a duty, which has been, if it is not now, eight per cent. In Holland, there is a difference between the mint price and the value in the coins, which has been computed at .96, or something less than one per cent. upon gold; at 1.48, or something less than one and a half per cent. upon silver. The resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, proceeds upon the idea of a reduction of half per cent. from gold, and of two per cent. from silver, as an indemnification for the expense of coining.

[To be continued.]

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 9.]

F. *The Tokens of Dentists, Irregular Practitioners and Pharmacists.*

a. Dentists.

BEFORE mentioning these in detail, I may state that there are certain medals having direct interest for American practitioners of this department of medicine.

Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia (Nos. 123 and 124, the *Journal*, July, 1890), published upon "The Cure of several diseases by the extraction of decayed teeth."¹

Dr. John Hunter of London, of whom there is an American medal (No. 141, the *Journal*, Jan., 1891), wrote upon "The Natural History of the Human Teeth."²

Dr. W. T. G. Morton of Boston, whose Montyon medal has been referred to under the head of Medical Events, was a dentist. It is preserved in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society,³ and is as follows. For the description, I am indebted to Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston.

Obverse. A head, enclosed within oak branches. DUMAREST F. Inscription : INSTITUT NATIONAL DE FRANCE

Reverse. ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES ; PRIX MONTYON MEDECINE ET CHIRURGIE ; CONCOURS DE 1847 ET 1848 ; W^M T. G. MORTON 1850 Gold. 64.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, February, 1890, No. 1263.

Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), of Philadelphia, practiced also at one time as a dentist. The following pieces commemorate him.

Obverse. Bust to left. Inscription : CHARLES WILLSON PEALE FOUNDER Exergue : 1784.

Reverse. Inscription : PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM within rosettes | INCORPORATED 1821. Within wreath : ADMIT | THE | BEARER. Bronze. 20.

Haseltine, Centennial Catalogue, Part II, 17*18 July, 1876, No. 295 ; *Ibid.*, Catalogue, 21-22 May, 1877, No. 462.

Obverse. As preceding.

¹ "Medical Inquiries and Observations," Vol. I.

² London, 1771-8, 4°.

³ Proceedings Mass. Historical Society, Jan., 1870, pp. 197, 198.

Reverse. Also, but field blank.¹ Silver; but five said to be known in this metal. 20.
Ibid., No. 462.

The medals of the New York College of Dentistry (No. 145, the *Journal*, January, 1891), the St. Louis Dental Society and the Dental Department of St. Louis Medical College (No. 141, *Ibid.*) have already been given. That of the Louisville College of Dentistry (the Dental Department of Central University), which I have recently received, proves to be engraved.

The tokens are as follows:

In this, and the following two lists, want of space will compel me to omit descriptions, save when the pieces seem to have been unknown to previous writers. As the references given are to works indispensable to American collectors, they can be readily verified.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Belknap, B. P.
 204. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Nord-Amerika), No. 5620.
 Brown & Dills, "Drs." Piqua, Ohio.
 205. Copper, brass. 12.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, No. 4755; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 133, No. 2.
 In my collection.
 206. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4756.
 207. Copper. 12.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, No. 4757; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 133, No. 1a.
 208. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4759; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, No. 1b.
 209. Copper. 12.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 133, No. 1c.
 210. Copper. 12.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 133, No. 1d.
 Burras, "Dr." T. H. New York.
 211. Vulcanite. Oval. 23 x 29.
 Mercer, Numismatic Directory, 1884, p. 41.
 In the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, of Syracuse, N. Y.
 Cefandorf, G. A. New York.
 212. <i>Obv.</i> G. A. CEFANDORF 233 E. 77TH ST. —O— DENTIST. (Incused.)
 <i>Rev.</i> The same. German silver. 13.
 Very rare.
 In my collection.
 Dodge, J. Smith. New York.
 213. Brass, and silvered. 16. Rare.
 Neumann, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 21755; Bushnell, <i>loc. cit.</i>, p. 27, No. 62; Cogan, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 92; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, X, 1885, p. 69.
 In my collection. </p> | <p>Griffith, A. E. Marion, Ohio.
 214. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4693; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 126.
 Hause, "Dr." Tecumseh, Mich.
 215. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 2593; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VII, 1882, p. 175, No. 1a.
 216. Copper. 13.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 175, No. 1b.
 Jennings, "Dr." D. R. Ravenna, Ohio.
 217. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4770; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 134, No. 2.
 218. Copper. 12.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 134, No. 3.
 Kelsy, C. M. Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 219. Shell (\$20).
 Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1884, p. 50.
 Snow, S. F. West Unity, Ohio
 220. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4859; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 149, No. 1a.
 In my collection.
 221. Copper. 12.
 <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 149, No. 1b.
 Stoughton, "Dr." Philadelphia, Pa.
 222. <i>Obv.</i> TEETH \$5 to \$15 PER SET.
 FILLING 75c. to \$1. EXTRACTING 25c.
 DR STOUGHTON. 1117 VINE ST.
 <i>Rev.</i> View of the building. Inscription: CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON Edges milled. White metal. 14.
 In my collection.
 Dealers in dental supplies should be noticed in this connection.
 Geer, S. L. Norwich, Ct:
 223. <i>Obv.</i> As above.
 <i>Rev.</i> GEER'S PHRENOL DENTIFRICE Wood. 20.
 Woodward twenty-fifth Catalogue, 16-19 Dec. 1879, No. 2600. </p> |
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¹ Still a third variety has numbers engraved upon the field of reverse.

- Higby & Stearns. Detroit, Michigan.
 234. DENTAL STOCK | TEETH FOIL. (etc.)
 Vulcanite. 20.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 43.
 In the Wright Collection, and my own.
 Ruggles, Robert B. New York.
 225. DENTISTS GOLD | AND TIN FOIL. (etc.)
 Copper. 18.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3470; Neumann,
loc. cit., No. 21815; Cogan, *loc. cit.*,
 No. 317; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 21, No.
 37; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, 1885,
 p. 151, No. 248.
- Taylor, A. B. Philadelphia, Pa.
 229. *Obverse.* Inscription: THE BEST PREPARATIONS | FOR THE TEETH. Within
 field: TAYLOR'S | ORILOTE | AND | DENTICRETE
Reverse. Inscription: COR. OF WALNUT & NINTH STS. | PHILADA: Within field,
 A. B. TAYLOR | DRUGGIST | & | APOTHECARY. Edges milled. Nickel, bronze. 12. Thick
 and thin planchets.
 In my collection.
 230. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. A. B. TAYLOR | WALNUT & NINTH STS. Within field: SODA WATER | 1860
 | PHILADA. Edges milled. Nickel. 12.
 In my collection.
 231. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. A. B. TAYLOR | 1015 CHESTNUT ST. Within field: SODA WATER | 1861
 | PHILADA: Edges milled. Nickel. 12.
 In my collection.
 The above are also included among the tokens of pharmacists.
 Welch Dental Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
 232. *Obverse.* Independence Hall. Beneath, at left, G. B. SOLEY; at right,
 PHILA. Inscription: BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN | INDEPENDENCE | 1776
Reverse. A vulcanizing machine. Inscription: FOR PERFECTION IN VULCANIZING
 USE THE RISHEL AUTOMATIC VULCANIZER. | MANUFACTURED BY — WELCH DENTAL
 CO. Edges milled. Silvered card. 24. From its beauty, I presume it exists in metal
 also.
 In the collection of Mr. John M. Holt of Newport, R. I.
 White, Samuel S. Philadelphia, Pa.
 233. *Obverse.* An upper dental set. Above: FOR DENTAL | & OTHER ART PUR-
 POSES Below: PREPARED FOR | SAMUEL S WHITE Inscription upon raised edge
 (rosette) MODELLING COMPOSITION (rosette) | PHILADELPHIA — NEW YORK — BOSTON —
 CHICAGO
Reverse. Reticulated. Composition. 57.
 In my collection.
 Lanphear, W. K. Cincinnati, Ohio.
 234. Copper. 12.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4112; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 90.

Mr. Lanphear was a die cutter, and the device upon the reverse of the above, a
 dental set, with instruments, was a bid for the patronage of dentists who might wish
 to advertise by tokens.

b. Irregular Practitioners (or those presumably such).

Several of the present list are pharmacists who have taken to themselves the
 professional title.

226. Copper. 18.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 318.
 227. Copper. 18.
Ibid., No. 316; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No.
 21816.
 In my collection.
 228. Copper. 18.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 315; Bushnell, *loc.
 cit.*, p. 21, No. 36; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, 1885, p. 151, No. 247.
 In my collection.

- "Dr." Bennett. Cincinnati, Ohio.
235. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3881.
236. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3882; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39266; *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1867, p. 40.
In my collection.
237. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3883.
238. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3884.
In my collection.
239. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3885.
240. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3886.
In my collection.
241. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3887.
242. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3888; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39265.
In my collection.
243. Copper. 12.¹
Weyl, *loc. cit.* No. 3889.
244. Copper. 12.
As the last two, but still another variation.
Communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh.
245. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3890-92.
In my collection.
246. Copper. 12.²
Ibid., No. 3893; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39264.
247. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3894-96.
In my collection.
- "Dr." E. Carpenter. Waterloo, N. Y.
248. Shell (\$20).
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 48.
- "Dr." E. Dillon & Son. Fremont, Ohio.
249. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4627-28; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 123.
A. C. Dutton, "M. D." Eaton Rapids, Mich.
250. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2455-56; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 153.
- "Dr." D. L. Flemming. Philadelphia, Pa.
251. Tin. 15.
Woodward, Sixty-ninth Cat., 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 1414.
- "Dr." J. G. Hewett. New York.
252. Copper. 18. Thick and thin planchet.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 56; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 163.
In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.
- "Dr." H. H. Hill & Co. Cincinnati, O.
253. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4045; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 68.
In my collection.
254. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4046.
255. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 4047-49.
In my collection.

"Dr." Hopkins. Charlestown, Mass.

256. Obverse. DR. HOPKINS | CATARRH | TROCHES. | CURES | CATARRH COLDS | & HOARSENESS | CLEARS THE THROAT | FOR SINGERS | & SPEAKERS | TRY THEM | 188 MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Reverse. DR. HOPKINS' | ELECTRIC | HAIR | RESTORER | TURNS GREY HAIR. | CURES | SCALP DISEASES | REMOVES | DANDRUFF | IS THE BEST STRENGTHENER & DRESSING USED | PAT. APRIL — Edges milled. Brass shell. 29.

In my collection.

"Dr." Kidder. Boston, Mass. (?)

257. DR. KIDDER'S | FAMILY PILLS
Counterstamp.

In my collection, upon obverse of a U. S. Cent of 1837.

¹ There are two other varieties of this reverse, consisting of different coaptations of the last star, and feather of the Indian head. They have been communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh, of New York.

² There are two other varieties of this reverse, with variation as to last star, and feather of the Indian head, communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh, of New York.

"Dr." C. Kinderman. Columbia City, Ind.

258. Copper. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1676; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 43.

259. Nickel. 12.

Obverse as above, but *reverse* an Indian head and thirteen stars. 1864.

Communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh.

"Dr." H. W. Lobb. Philadelphia, Pa.

260. *Obverse*. DR H. W. LOBB | MEDICAL | OFFICES | 329 | N. FIFTEENTH ST | PHILADELPHIA

Reverse. OFFICE | HOURS | 11 A. M. TO 2 | AND | 7 TO 10 P. M. Edges milled.
White metal. 16.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

"Dr." C. McLane.

261. *Obverse*. FOR SICK HEADACHE USE DR. C. MCCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FLEMING BROS. PITTSBURG PA

Reverse. A mirror. Shell. 30.

In the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, of Syracuse, N. Y.

"Drs." Rhode & Hicks. Green Bay, Wisconsin.

262. Copper. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5354; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 193, No. 5.

"Dr." Ridge.

263. *Obverse*. Divided into degrees, with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 at equal distances. Inscription: DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR * INFANTS AND INVALIDS *

Reverse. WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE & MUSICAL FESTIVAL | DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR | INFANTS & INVALIDS | * 1872 * Upon each face a small central boss. Pewter.

22. Very rare. [In my collection.]

"Dr." L. C. Rose. Detroit, Mich.

267. Copper, brass. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2347-9; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 129.

268. Nickel. 12.

As preceding, but with date 1864.

Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.

"Dr." G. W. Spencer. Pittsburgh, Pa.

269. Shell (\$20).

Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 52.

"Dr." S. C. Todd. Kenton, Ohio.

270. Shell (\$20).

Ibid., 1884, p. 53.

"Dr." Van Valkenburgh. White Water, Wis.

271. Copper, brass. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5609.

In the collections of Dr. B. P. Wright of Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. T. C. Browne of Framingham, Mass., and my own.

The last two are both tokens of Chesebrough Stearns & Co., of New York. Particulars as regards this Selleck I have as yet failed to ascertain. I do not therefore number them.

There is, besides, a "Dr." Mack, known in connection with "his little men." In the *Journal* for April, 1890, I gave full information as to this piece, from Mr. Charles H. Wright, of New York, in answer to an inquiry I had made in the previous number (*Ibid.*, January, 1890). It proves to be a musical, not a medical, medal.

[To be continued.]

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD COINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Contributed to the Journal.]

THERE are quite a number of "Private" issues of gold coins by citizens of the United States, which are sought by collectors, and a brief account of them will, we believe, be of interest. Private issues in other countries have generally been Necessity pieces, which were usually of copper or base metal, though sometimes of silver, put forth for convenience, when the ordinary money in circulation was insufficient for popular requirements, or struck for the individual profit of those who uttered them. In this respect they differ in character from Siege pieces and the like, which are usually issued by military authority. The last are properly true "Necessity Money," and perhaps the Copper-heads of the early days of the Civil war, which were poured upon the people in such immense quantities, in place of the Cents from the Mint, may by a charitable construction be called Necessity money also; the latter were actually almost worthless as compared with the value they claimed to represent, and were doubtless quite profitable to those who had them struck and put them into circulation.

Some of the private gold coins of California may also fairly be called Necessity money, as at the time of their issue there was no Mint under Government control within reasonable distance, capable of striking them. As a class they were intrinsically worth all they professed to be. Of others, such as the Bechtler issues, this cannot be said with truth, though a portion of the latter fell but little short, perhaps about three per cent, of being up to their face value.

The first we mention are the "Carolina Dollars," struck about 1830; none of them have a date, but simply the legend BECHTLER above and RUTHERF (for Rutherford) below; on the centre the value is given. These were of two denominations, the Dollar, and the Quarter-eagle, or Two-dollars-and-a-half, which bears the figures 250 on the centre. Some purport to be of "Carolina Gold"; some of "North Carolina Gold," and a few of "Georgia Gold;" the latter are much the rarest. Rutherford is a small and somewhat mountainous town on the border between North and South Carolina, but belonging to the former State, and gold was found in its neighborhood nearly seventy years ago. [Fig. 1.]

Somewhat later probably, the coins bearing the names of A. Bechtler and C. Bechtler were issued; these also came from the Rutherford mint if we are correctly informed. The first has A. BECHTLER above, and DOL:★ below a large figure 1, and CAROLINA GOLD on the reverse. A Five-dollar piece of similar design, with and without the date 1834 are found; of these the piece bearing a date is the rarer. The coinage of C. Bechtler has only the inscription "N. Carolina Gold" on the Dollar only; "North Carolina Gold" on both the Dollar and Two-dollar-and-a-half pieces, and also on the Five; of the latter coin there are at least three other varieties, reading CAROLINA GOLD, GEORGIA GOLD, and 1834 CAROLINA GOLD. They were extensively circulated at the South and West. All of these are rare in good condition, and of about equal market value, which is usually about double their face, and somewhat more than twice their intrinsic worth. The further striking of these pieces was forbidden by statute about 1849. [Figs. 2, 3, and 4.]

About the same time (perhaps somewhat earlier as there are coins dated 1830) one Templeton Reid, of Georgia, struck pieces of the nominal value of Two Dollars-and-a-half, and Five, dated, and with the inscription GEORGIA GOLD, and a Ten Dollar piece without date, but of similar design. These are so rarely offered that it is difficult to name any price at which they could be obtained. He is said to have gone to California when gold was found there, where he struck Eagles and larger coins on quite an extensive scale.

Nearly twenty years elapsed after these pieces first appeared, before the discovery of gold in California. The miners who flocked to the river beds for the precious metal, found themselves in need of a circulating medium, and without waiting for the Government to come to their aid, established private mints almost immediately. The

earliest issue we have noted is a Quarter-eagle, with a head, and the date (1848?) on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse. This is rarely seen now, but a few have been preserved by collectors; a similar piece of the same value, but dated 1851, and having an inscription on the reverse, instead of the eagle, is also occasionally met with. It is possible that others might be found, but we have noted only a Five-dollar piece bearing on the obverse an eagle with expanded wings, and the legend above, CALIFORNIA GOLD and below, WITHOUT ALLOY. On the reverse N. G. & N. | 1849 | SAN FRANCISCO in three lines, the first and last curving, all within a circle of stars, and near the edge the legend FULL WEIGHT above, and HALF EAGLE below. Who "N. G. and N." were, if a firm, we have been unable to learn: it has been suggested the letters may mean Native gold & Net; this piece in good condition is now worth about double its face value. [Fig. 5.]

Templeton Reid's California issues represented values of Ten and Twenty-five dollars. The smaller had the date 1849 and the inscription only, CALIFORNIA GOLD, and the larger was similar, with XXV.

The "Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company," a body formed chiefly of emigrants from that city, struck Eagles and Half-eagles, which bear an Indian head, and date, 1849, and an eagle on the reverse. The "Columbus Company" struck Five-dollar pieces, having date and inscription, but no other device; J. J. Conway & Co. struck pieces of half the value of the last, having a somewhat similar device or inscription. There were also other Companies,—the "Pacific" which struck Dollars, Five and Ten-dollar pieces, dated 1849 and showing an eagle with Liberty cap on reverse; the "Massachusetts Co." which struck a Half-eagle with arms, date (1849), and wreath; the "Miner's Bank" which issued Eagles without date, but having an eagle and inscription; and various firms, among them Moran & Clark, of San Francisco, who issued Eagles, Dubosq & Co., who issued Eagles and Half-eagles, Dunbar & Co., who struck Half Eagles only, and possibly some others went into the business of minting. All these bore a close resemblance to each other in general design, giving the value, the weight in some cases, and the names of the parties who struck them.

Larger coins were struck, representing from Ten to Fifty dollars, the latter usually octagonal, by Augustus Humbert and Kellogg & Co. Those of Humbert bear an eagle resting on a rock; his wings expanded, points upward; in his beak a scroll inscribed LIBERTY and before him the National shield. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and beneath the device as if in exergue, but not separated, 50 D C [Fig. 6.] Those of Kellogg are dated 1854 and 1855; they have a head, presumably intended to represent Liberty, and an eagle on the reverse, on the Twenty-dollar pieces, and a similar type on the Fifty-dollar coins, the latter very rare, which are all of 1855, and are round. There are also round Fifty-dollar pieces dated 1854 and 1855 issued by Wass, Molitor & Co., of San Francisco, with a head on the obverse, and the value in a wreath on the reverse. Smaller pieces of the value of Five and Ten dollars, bearing a head on the obverse and an eagle on reverse with initials W. M. & Co. are believed to have been struck by the same firm.

In Oregon the discovery of gold was nearly simultaneous with the opening of the California mines, but so far as we know only a single type was struck by private enterprise. This has on the obverse a beaver, with the letters K. M. T. A. W. R. G. S.; under the beaver T. O. and below, completing the legend, 1849 with a little branch on either side. What these letters denote, has never been stated, to our knowledge; it has been suggested that they are the initials of some motto used by the Oregon Exchange Company, whose name forms the legend of the reverse, and incloses the inscription in four lines, 130 G | NATIVE | GOLD | 5 D A Ten-dollar piece of the same character and origin has been found, but is extremely rare. [Fig. 8.]

In Colorado, several years later,—the exact date of issue has not been certainly ascertained,—John Parsons & Co. of Oro City, uttered Half and Quarter-eagles. They bear a stamping machine on the obverse, and an eagle, but no date, on the reverse. We do not recall any sale of this piece, and its value, if judged by its rarity, would be very likely double the face; they certainly are very rare.

The Mormon coinage should also be included among private issues. The striking of these pieces was in spirit an act of sovereignty, and whether by design or ignorance, was an evidence of the desire, if not of the determination, of the leaders of "The Latter-Day Saints" to manifest their independence. They were shrewd enough to take advantage of the unsettled condition of things growing out of the rush to the Pacific coast, and followed with coins of their own, the mintage described above. At Salt Lake City they struck Eagles and Half and Quarter-eagles of the same general type; they bear two right hands joined, over the date, 1849, and on the reverse an eye. A Double-eagle, or Twenty-dollar piece, has the clasped hands over the date, 1849, on the field; above are the letters G. S. L. C. P. G. (Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold), and below, completing the circle of the legend, TWENTY DOLLARS. On the reverse is a curiously shaped device, suggesting a trefoil, but which is intended to represent the mitre, or cap, worn by their chief hierophant; it has a pointed top, but two circular projections on the sides remind one of the medieval Fool's-cap; under this is the eye, as on the smaller denominations; the legend is HOLINESS TO THE LORD. [Fig. 10.] In 1850 a Five-dollar piece of the same type was issued, but with stars on the reverse field.

In 1860 the "Deseret Assay Office" struck Five-dollar pieces. This office was under Mormon control, and the piece shows its origin to have been the Mormon Church authorities. On the obverse is a lion couchant, his head to the left; a legend in cypher, which purports to be made of the characters found on the mystic "plate of gold," which lies at the foundation of the Book of Mormon, and the various kindred humbugs; below is the date 1860. On the reverse is an eagle with drooping wings, holding the olive-branch and arrows, but with a bee-hive (another Mormon emblem) on his breast, instead of the National shield; the legend is DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD and 5 D. at the bottom. [Fig. 9.]

It has often been stated by those in a position to know, that several of the early "Prophets" of the Mormon Church had been connected with the Masonic Fraternity, and had used some of its emblems and signs, as well as some of its traditions, in the secret work of their "Endowment House." It is a curious fact that there is something on each of these Mormon coins that lends an air of probability to the story; the bee-hive, the clasped hands, and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, are favorite devices in "Latter-day Saint" theology—perhaps we should say mythology; these, with the All-seeing Eye, are also familiar to Masons; on the piece of higher value we also find an emblem and legend associated with one of the higher Masonic degrees; whether a common origin really exists between the two sets of emblems, so far as they have been adopted by Mormons, we must leave for others better informed to determine.

Beside the foregoing should also be mentioned the tiny gold pieces which purported to be of the value of "One Dollar," struck on round and octagonal planchets, and the Half-dollars and Quarter-dollars of similar type. These are quite scarce. They were used for currency, but those more frequently met with kept as "charms," and worn on a watch-chain. Many of this kind were exported, and it is said complaints were made to our Government from abroad, as their intrinsic worth was far below their face value. All were finally forbidden by law. [Fig. 7.]

CYCLOPS.

ARE MONOGRAMS ON COINS ILLEGAL?

WOULD it be legal for a jeweller to smooth the face of a coin and engrave thereon a monogram or figure? That is the interesting and practical question which has been presented at the United States Courts by two lawyers, who wished to know if that would be considered as a mutilation of the national coin and therefore a violation of the law. The reply was made that any person who treated a coin in the manner suggested, did so at his peril, as it was not at all clear that it was not a violation of the statute which imposes a punishment of fine and imprisonment on any person who "fraudulently" mutilates or defaces a coin. It is said that it may be difficult for an arrested person to prove that what he did was not in law "fraudulent."

EARLY CANADIAN PAPER MONEY.

THE use of Paper-money, while not strictly a branch of Numismatics, yet bears so close a relation to the science, that the following communication from a Montreal Correspondent will be read with interest.

The discovery recently made by Mr. Sicotte, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, of Montreal, Canada, of Paper-money issued by certain Montreal merchants, before the founding of Canadian banks, is quite interesting to collectors, and one which should not be passed without some mention. It is known to all those who have devoted themselves to the study of the history of this country, that before the conquest by Great Britain, while Canada was under the French Regime, there was what was called "carte-monnaie" or card money; but it is almost unknown, that after the conquest some Montreal merchants circulated notes called "pitons" to replace in some degree the lack of coin, which was very scarce at that time. The series found by Mr. Sicotte is composed of four sets: 15 sols, 30 sols, 3 livres, and 6 livres, and are in French as follows:

"Montreal, 1^{re} Mai 1790

"Livres 6.00 ancien cours.

"A vue, nous payerons au Porteur du Présent la somme de six livres ancien cours de la Province.

"No 116

Dobie & Badgley."

Mr. Dobie was a Montreal merchant in 1763, at the time of the surrender of Canada, and Mr. Badgley was the father of the late Mr. Justice Badgley, who died about two years ago.

Mr. Sicotte also has a cheque on the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank for \$50, signed by James L. Allen, 29th December, 1818, and some others on the Bank of Canada before its amalgamation with the Bank of Montreal.

HONORS TO THE FIRST DEFENDERS.

THE "Medals of Honor to the first defenders" are in process of manufacture at the Mint. They are the medals which the Pennsylvania Legislature ordered to be given to the surviving members of the first five companies which went to the defence of the national capital in 1861. The medals are of gold, about one and one-half inches in diameter, suspended from a bar on which are the words "First Defenders." Separated by a keystone, on which will be enameled the State coat-of-arms, is a light blue ribbon, which is gathered into a ring, from which the medal hangs. The medal is in the form of a Greek cross, with the exception that the arms of the cross are partially enclosed in a radiant circle. In the centre of the cross is a picture of the national Capitol. In raised letters above this is the inscription, "First in Defence of the Capitol." Underneath is the date April 18, 1861. The reverse side bears this inscription in a very ornamental design, "Medal of Honor, Presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Washington Artillerists, National Light Infantry, Ringgold Light Artillery, Logan Guards, Allen Infantry." Of these companies, comprising 530 men, the Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry were from Pottsville, the Ringgold Light Artillery from Reading, the Logan Guards from Lewistown, and the Allen Infantry from Allentown. The members of the First Defenders have recently received copies of the resolution passed by Congress July 22, 1861, printed on parchment, thanking these five companies for going to the defence of the national capital April 18, 1861.—*The Times, Phila.*

THE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS.

COLLECTORS of the Old Colonial and Continental Paper Money cannot have failed to notice that they were made "Redeemable in Spanish Milled Dollars." These coins seem to have been a sort of universal standard of value, all over the world. Wherever the commerce of old Spain, once so extensive, gained a foot-hold, the "milled Dollar" became the circulating medium to such an extent that it often displaced every other. In India, where silver has so long been the favorite metal, they were hoarded in preference to other coins. In China, they are still preferred to any other; our own Trade Dollars, though intrinsically the more valuable, were unable to displace them there, and the vain efforts of our Government to put the "Trades" in circulation among Chinese merchants, and thus find a market for some of our over-production of silver, are still fresh in the memory. They were current everywhere. Even the Bank of England used them for planchets for their Dollars, or Five-Shilling pieces, and there are numerous examples where other countries have struck over these coins. Instances like these afford an excellent illustration of the commercial power of a shapely coin of established value.

In the reign of Philip V, of Spain, the Mint in the City of Mexico began to strike these coins, and they at once took the place of the irregular, uneven and clump-shaped pieces which had previously been used. Other countries had attempted a similar coinage years before, but they did not have the metal in sufficient quantity from which to coin them; Spain did, and her rulers were wise enough to see their opportunity, and to make the most of it. About twenty years later, the Mint of Guatemala began the same style of coinage, and before the end of the eighteenth century the Mints of Nicaragua, Potosi, Lima and Santiago, (five in all) were fully equipped for striking them, and liberally supplied this popular issue. Before the end of the Spanish rule in America no less than nine mints were pouring out these coins. Even then, some of them still continued to strike off the older and irregular shaped pieces, for which there remained a certain demand in Mexico. Some known to be of comparatively recent mintage bear the date of 1736, and the mint-mark of Guatemala.

HACIENDA TOKENS.

THE Mexican Hacienda Tokens have lately been attracting the attention of collectors in a somewhat greater degree than formerly; these pieces, as no doubt many of our readers are aware, are found in a great variety of forms—such as animals, birds, heart-shape, etc. They are of some antiquity, a few having been met with which are dated as early as 1760. They were at one time in extensive circulation and were redeemable at a known value, on presentation to the proprietor who had issued them. They bear monograms, or letters, and occasionally a device suggestive of a trade-mark, by which their place of issue was readily learned. From an interesting work entitled "The Haciendas of Mexico," compiled and published by the John P. Cochran Co. of New York, we take the following which gives an account of these large estates, which first put them into circulation.

Mexican haciendas vary in extent and importance, but as a rule they are estates of immense size and of great value. The original haciendas were the royal grants made by the Spanish Government to the settlers. Each of these contained five square leagues (or *sitios*) of land, and it is claimed that in this way nearly all the choice agricultural lands were divided amongst the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. To a large extent these estates retain their original names and dimensions, and in some cases remain the undivided properties of direct descendants of the first owners. Some have been divided into "ranchos" or farms.

The name "hacienda" is now used to denote these estates having their own manufacturing establishments, such as sugar mills, flour mills, cotton factories, distilleries, etc., etc.

THE NEW SILVER COIN.

THE Director of the Mint has prepared new designs for our silver coins, which have met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The new designs are intended for the subsidiary silver coins, the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime. The new designs may be described as follows: Obverse, an ideal female head of Liberty, to the right, with a calm and dignified expression, with an olive wreath around the head and a Phrygian cap farther back than formerly. On the band, or fillet, over the forehead is the word LIBERTY; over the head, at the top of the coin, is the motto, IN GOD WE TRUST. Around are thirteen stars, and at the bottom the date. Reverse, The seal of the United States, which may be described as follows: An eagle displayed, on the breast a shield argent, six pallets gules, a chief azure, and holding in the dexter talon an olive branch, representing peace, and in the sinister a sheaf of arrows denoting war. In its beak the eagle holds a scroll containing the motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, ensigned above and about the head with thirteen stars environed by clouds. Legend, above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below, the value. This will be the design of the half and quarter dollar, while the dime will have a similar obverse to the larger pieces, except that in the place of the stars will be the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST will be omitted. The reverse will be the same as at present in use. The design for the reverse of the half-dollar and quarter-dollar is a substantial return to the design of the first coinage of the country, while the female head on the face of the coins is said to be far more beautiful than any which has yet appeared on our coins; but as to this tastes differ.

In making the dies for the new coins the government has adopted an entirely new process, and the aid of a machine will be called on to execute work that would be impossible for the most expert die-sinker to accomplish. In making the first models of the design the artist takes a quantity of white wax and mixes it with a proportion of resinous gum. To this mass is added vermillion enough to give it a brilliant red color, and then the mixture is kneaded under warm water until it is perfectly homogeneous. When this bright red wax is ready for use, the artist sketches the groundwork of his design on a large piece of slate and proceeds to make a cameo many times the size of the die he intends to produce. With skillful fingers he moulds the wax until it approximates the contemplated design, and then he brings a number of little boxwood gravers into play. With these he brings his wax model up to a high state of finish, but even then he is not satisfied, and to complete the work no tool is delicate enough. The gravers are thrown aside, and with the nails of the thumb and little finger of the right hand, which are allowed to grow very long, and are pared to the desired shape with a razor-like knife, the work is completed. With these two nails the hair of the female head is finished up, the expression of the eyes is corrected and the fine line work of the design on the reverse side of the coin is made.

The artists who do this work are as careful of their hands as a piano virtuoso. They never dream of carrying anything as heavy as an umbrella for fear that its weight would injure the delicate sense of touch necessary for the use of the thumb and little finger nails. After this design is completed it is taken to the electrotyping room, where it is given a hard copper surface. After this process it is ready for the mechanical engraver. The machine in use was designed particularly for the government and is an amplification of the pantograph, used on plane surfaces by artists and draughtsmen for reducing or enlarging drawings. The ordinary pantograph will only work on a flat surface, but that used to make the dies for coins is so graduated that it also has a counter-balanced horizontal motion.

The diamond takes the place of the drawing point, and the gem, set in a delicate spindle, is revolved many thousand times a minute by an electric motor. When the machine is adjusted for work, the tracing point is placed on the electrotyped model and the diamond point on a piece of soft steel of the finest quality. The operator guides the tracing point into every depression of the model and the diamond cuts away the steel and makes a reduced copy in miniature many times smaller than the first cast.

The process is almost the same as the reduction of a rough drawing by photography. All the defects of the original are imperceptible in the die, and the model, which was as perfect as art could make it, is reduced by a machine, almost as perfect as the camera lens, to a copy which, excepting under the most powerful microscope, is absolutely faultless. The reduction is from four to six diameters, the model for a dime being about six inches across its axis, and those of the other coins in proportion.

After the die is finished it is tempered as hard as possible. Of course it is a cameo or raised figure like the model, and the coin stamping die must be an intaglio or depressed figure. To accomplish this the cut die is placed in a hydraulic press, with a piece of soft steel as a blank. Thousands of tons of pressure are applied, and the soft metal is forced into every depressing and tracing of the cameo. When this is accomplished, the die, after being hardened, is ready for the coin press, and the silver blanks are given the official stamp of the government, which raises their face value about twenty per cent. at the rate of a hundred a minute.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A REGULAR Meeting of the Society was held at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 18th May, 1891, President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee reported the receipt of acceptances from Life Member John S. Kennedy and Resident Member Rev. Arthur Brooks. Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa., was elected a Resident Member. Attention was called to the death of Resident Member Oliver P. Hatfield. The Curator reported donations of twenty-eight pieces since the last meeting. A letter was read from Max Ohnefalsch Richter of the Royal Berlin Museum, Berlin, Germany, Permanent Corresponding Member, announcing his proposed visit to this country, and that he would read a paper before the Society in January, 1892, on the Antiquities of Cyprus, etc. The Society then adjourned.

A Numismatic and Archaeological Meeting took place on Monday, June 8, 1891, at 8 P. M., at the Society's Rooms, when a paper was read by Mr. E. Irenaeus Stevenson, entitled "The Story of Castine, Maine; an Old American Town." This was followed by a discussion and an exhibition of U. S. Colonial Coins. To this meeting ladies as well as gentlemen not connected with the Society were invited. The rooms of the Society are at 101 East 20th Street, and are open every Thursday Evening.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary.*

WHERE DO THE PENNIES GO?

It seems to be with them very much as it is with pins—nobody knows where and how they disappear. Yet they vanish in some fashion. Last year the Philadelphia Mint coined 94,000,000 of pennies. It would take a good-sized building to hold so many, but they did not begin to supply the never satisfied desire for more. Just now the establishment referred to is hard at work manufacturing further supplies, and so it will continue.

Bronze cents are subject to more accidents than happen to any other United States coins. It is said that a penny changes hands in trade ten times for once that a dime passes from one pocket to another. Being of small value, these little pieces are not taken much care of. There are a thousand ways in which they get out of circulation, and thus the minting of them has to be kept up continually.

A recent newspaper item states that the "nickel in the slot" machines have gathered in enormous numbers, which are held in New York, and are about to be forwarded by the authorities to various places, in anticipation of Christmas calls.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 16.]

DCCCLXIV. Obverse, Two pillars, one on either side of a flight of three steps; above the steps and between the pillars is a radiant triangle bearing the letter G. Legend, above, L ☐ LES VRAIS AMIS DE L'ORDRE and below, completing the circle, o.: DE BRUXELLES [The Lodge of the True Friends of the Order, Orient of Brussels.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving.¹ Silver and copper. Size 11 nearly.

DCCCLXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of two acacia branches, open at the top and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon, are the square and compasses (the latter with curved legs, resembling callipers) and enclosing a radiant star of five points, on which is the letter G. Legend, ☐ L'ETOILE POLAIRE O.: DE PARIS [Lodge of the Polar Star, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, A wreath of oak on the right and olive on the left, open at the top and tied at the bottom. There is no legend, and the field is plain for engraving. Silver. Size 20, nearly. The planchet has a knob, pierced for a ring, at the top.²

DCCCLXVI. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCLXXXIX. An angel with long wings, standing erect, with uplifted hands, etc. Reverse, A large square and compasses enclosing a radiant star of five points, on which is the letter G. The emblems are surrounded by two branches, which form a wreath, and are tied at the bottom by a ribbon. No legend. Silver. Size 32.³

DCCCLXVII. Obverse, As the obverse of CCCLXXVI. A pillar on a platform of seven steps, with a crown on its capital, and surrounded by rays and a triangle. Reverse, As the reverse of the same number, (inscription in six lines) but with the legend above, ZUR 125 JAHRIGEN FEIER and below in two lines, 1869 | P. F. F. (On the 125th anniversary.) Bronze. Size 18. Apparently from the same dies as the former number, with the legend added.⁴

DCCCLXVIII. Obverse, The compasses, square, and gavel suspended at the apex of a triangular planchet. Inscription in three lines, ORIENT DU LOCLE [Orient of Locle, Switzerland.] Reverse, The All-seeing eye surrounded by rays which fill the field; on the edge which is raised, VRAIS on the right, FRERES on the left, and UNIS on the base of the triangle. [True United Brothers.] Silver. Length of side, 20 nearly.⁵

I have previously given descriptions of a number of the jewels worn by English Lodges, or those under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of England, which are known as Centenary Medals, and indicate that the Lodge has passed its Centennial Anniversary. Many of these, as has been already stated, are perhaps more strictly badges than medals, having been struck from dies, and then portions of the field removed or filled with enamel; it is therefore difficult to decide in all cases in which class they should be placed in this volume, where it has been my aim to number only those that are distinctly Medals, while giving descriptions (but without numbering) of those which appear to have been struck, with sufficient minuteness to enable a collector to identify them.

¹ This seems to be a Member's jewel of the Lodge named. The specimen in the Lawrence collection, from which I describe this, has the ribbon of the Lodge attached,—black, with a narrow white edge.

² In the Lawrence collection. The inscription sufficiently explains the piece, which is doubtless a Member's jewel.

³ This is another Medal of the Lodge Amis du Progrès, of Paris, and I describe it from an impression

in the Lawrence collection. It is of comparatively recent issue.

⁴ This is in the Lawrence Collection. It was struck as the inscription, with the legend shows, to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, of Brunswick.

⁵ This is in the Lawrence Collection, from which I describe it.

United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30, of London, wears a Centenary jewel, which is clearly a badge, and composed of silver, enamel, etc. The obverse shows an outer circle of gold on which is a wreath of flowers; within is a raised disc of blue enamel on which is a silver "foul-anchor." Legend around the anchor, UNITED MARINERS and 30 at the bottom, attached by a silver square and compasses, enclosed in a circular wreath, to a blue ribbon having two clasps of gold representing a cable in the form of the figure 8 on its side. Size as engraved, 14.

There has recently been published by George Kenning, of London, a very valuable little work by Wor. Bro. John Lane,¹ which describes the Special Centenary Medals worn by those Lodges who secured the necessary permission before the passage of a law adopting a uniform pattern for such jewels; this law was printed for the first time in the Constitutions of 1871, but seems to have virtually gone into effect as early as May 3, 1867, when Cadogan Lodge, No. 162, of London, was the first authorized to wear the "Ordinary" Centenary Medal. Previous to December, 1865, any Lodge which had passed its Centennial, and which requested the privilege, was allowed by a Special Warrant, (the issue of which was one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master,) to wear such a jewel, the design having first been duly approved. No permission for a special jewel seems to have been issued except for particular reasons after December 19, 1865, when St. George's Lodge, No. 140, of London, received such a Warrant. (This Medal I have heretofore described without numbering.) It should be said, however, that four Lodges have received Special Warrants since 1872, to wear a jewel of different form from the "Ordinary" pattern, but special reasons existed in each case: one of these was the Old Union Lodge, No. 46, of London, whose Medal I have described (CCCCLXVII); another was the Lodge of Industry and Perseverance, No. 109, of Calcutta, whose Medal is described below; this Warrant was not granted until after three applications, the last having been personally made by the Dep. Dist. Grand Master, and the reason for the final grant was apparently because the Lodge was "Foreign." A third was granted in June, 1884, to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 197, of London, which celebrated its Centennial in 1871, and had the honor of the presence on that occasion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, and an Honorary Member of the Lodge. In this case the Warrant expressly states that the reason for the concession is not to be considered a precedent. This is described below. The fourth and last is The Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, of London, warranted in 1787, which already had the honor of a "Royal" Medal (CCCCLVI). Of this Lodge the present M. W. Grand Master has been presiding Master since 1874, and the Special Warrant was dated July 1, 1891. This jewel seems to be rather a badge than a Medal. I describe it without numbering. It would seem therefore that future *special* Centenary Medals of English Lodges will not be granted except for extraordinary causes, and the List of these may be considered as substantially complete.

Whether the following is struck or not, I am uncertain; it is clearly a badge rather than a Medal, and I do not number it. The description I copy from W. Bro. Lane's work:—Obverse, "A five-pointed star of formal rays, on which rests a circle or band inscribed CENTENARY at the top and · 1861 · at the bottom. Within the circle the square and compasses enclosing the number of the Lodge, 17. [Reverse, Plain

¹ "Centenary Warrants and Jewels: comprising an account of all the Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England to which Centenary Warrants have been granted, together with Illustrations of all the Special Jewels. By John Lane, P. M., P. Z., etc., Past Senior Grand Warden of Iowa, U. S. A., Past Prov. Grand Registrar of Devonshire, etc., with an Introduction by William James Hughan, Past Senior Grand Warden of Iowa, U. S. A., Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, etc., etc. London, George Kenning, 16 Great Queen Street, 1891." This volume is illustrated by a frontispiece in color, showing the "Ordinary" or Regulation Centenary Jewel, and by 12 lithographic plates, showing 48 of the Special Medals or jewels: Bro. Hughan gives in his Introduction a very interesting account of

the difficulties which attended the preparation of Mr. Lane's volume, which like all his work is very carefully and thoroughly done. To this handsome little book, (a large 12mo of 128 pages beside the plates,) I am indebted for the additional descriptions now given. The historical sketches of these old English Lodges are most interesting, their only fault being they are too brief; but they are sufficiently full to show the title of the various Lodges to their jewels, and perhaps this is all that should be expected, in a work of this kind; but the history he gives is so attractive it makes us wish for more. I am indebted to Bro. Hughan for a copy of this work, as well as for many other similar favors, in preparing my notes on English Masonics.

for engraving.] It is worn suspended by a ring from a sky-blue ribbon" attached to a clasp. Gold? Size as engraved, (length from point to point of the star) 24.¹

DCCCLXIX. Obverse, A pyramid in the desert with three palm trees on its left, and the rising sun in the distance at the left; in the foreground a large bee-hive, and in exergue a tessellated pavement on which are the square and compasses on a white ground. Legend, INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE and at the bottom, completing the circle, * NO. 109 * Reverse, Probably plain, for engraving member's name, etc. Gold. Size as engraved, 18, nearly. Worn by a ribbon of blue from a plain clasp.²

DCCCLXX. Obverse, A representation of the Rock of Gibraltar, enclosed in a circle, outside of which is the legend, above, INHABITANTS LODGE and below, completing the circle, * 179. Reverse, Plain for engraving. Gold. Size as engraved, 16. The Medal³ is surmounted by the square and compasses, which are attached to the planchet by the points of the compasses and the angle of the square, and is worn with a sky-blue ribbon attached to a bar on which · EST. 1762. *

DCCCLXXI. Obverse, A representation of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, the first home of the Lodge, and formerly part of the house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Legend, above, NO. 409. A. D. 1771. NO. 197. A. D. 1871. and below, completing the circle, * DOMUS NATALIS * [Birth-place.] Reverse, "A copy of an ancient Jewish coin in the British Museum, representing the porch of the Temple at Jerusalem and King Solomon's Seat." Over the Porch is an eight-pointed star, and on each side characters, perhaps of ancient Hebrew. Legend, above, HIEROSOLVMA and below, completing the circle, * MATER COMMVNIS * [Jerusalem, the common Mother.] The planchet is surmounted by the royal coronet of the Prince of Wales. The medal is worn suspended by a ribbon from a buckle clasp. Gold. Size as engraved, 16 nearly.⁴

The following is rather a Badge than a Medal, though it appears to have been struck; I therefore describe it without numbering, to complete the list of Centenary jewels. Obverse, A circle of gold, containing in the centre a pierced quatrefoil, resting on the points of which is a "royal lion" standing on a crown.⁵ On the circle is

¹ This is the jewel worn by Albion Lodge, Quebec, Canada. The Lodge has an interesting history, but as W. Bro. Lane shows, it was never entitled to its Centenary Warrant, whilst upon the English Register, its Centenary not having been completed until 1881. I give this description here, as its jewel is worn under the permission granted while on that Register; the Lodge apparently claims to be the regular successor of earlier Lodges, which had been warranted by the "Ancients."

² This Lodge, having its East at Calcutta, India, was warranted as I learn from W. Bro. Lane, Feb. 7, 1761, as the eighth Lodge at Calcutta in the East Indies, and numbered 275 when placed on the Register in 1762; it was named in 1790, and was on the point of closing in 1800, but continued working until December, 1804; it was then dormant until Dec. 4, 1812, and received a Warrant of confirmation dated April 30, 1844. It does not appear to have celebrated its Centenary.

³ I describe this from the engraving in Wor. Bro. Lane's work. The Lodge was an "Ancient" Lodge, warranted Nov. 18, 1777, in the garrison of Gibraltar, and named in 1804, or earlier; it was dormant for some years, and on its revival worked under the warrant of an extinct "Modern" Lodge, bearing the same name, which had been warranted July 12, 1762. This older

Lodge however had become extinct about 1800, and was erased in 1813; it was evident therefore that the original Warrant granted in 1862 was based on an error, and it was cancelled in 1875, but a new one, permitting the Lodge to wear the "Ordinary" jewel, was issued in 1877. Probably the original jewel is quite rare.

⁴ This Lodge was warranted and named Feb. 2, 1771, at the sign of St. John of Jerusalem, as No. 408 (not 409 as on the Medal), and celebrated its Centenary Feb. 24, 1871. The Grand Master attended the Centennial Festival, being the first visit of His Royal Highness to a Lodge under the English Constitution. It was in recognition of the honor thus conferred that the Warrant granting the right to wear a special jewel was issued, although a uniform device for all Lodges desiring a Centenary Medal had been previously adopted, as mentioned above.

⁵ The "royal lion" is statant guardant, crowned, and is the same as that used over the crown on the Royal arms of England. The Lodge was warranted Aug. 20, 1787, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's St., London, as No. 503, and celebrated its Centenary, Mar. 13, 1890; special permission to wear this Medal was granted July 1, 1891.

the legend, THE PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE and below, completing the circle, 1787.
 259. 1887. Enclosing the number 259 at the bottom, is a large C in gold. On the top of the jewel is the plume of the Prince rising from a coronet, and his motto, ICH DIEN on a ribbon. The jewel is worn suspended by a ribbon of garter blue, attached to a clasp in the form of a scroll or ribbon, on which 13TH MARCH 1890. Gold. Size. as engraved, 21.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

HOW SILVER IS PREPARED FOR COINING.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper describes the methods used in preparing silver for coining, which we clip for the *Journal* readers:—

The treatment of the silver used by the Mint is peculiar. The authorities do not trust to the assay of the bullion as it comes from the smelting furnaces of the mines, but have all the precious material thrown into nitric acid and dissolved. The product looks like plaster of Paris, and is perfectly pure. This is again melted in black lead crucibles, and the metal, after ten per cent of copper is added to it, is cast into bricks. These bricks are shaved into thin strips, which are rolled to the required thickness for the coin. The strips are then punched to the required size and go to the machine which raises the "mill." This "mill" is not the corrugated edge of the coin, as is popularly supposed, but the flat raised band of metal around the edge of the coin which protects the design from wear [as was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*.] The corrugations are put on by the dies which complete the coin, and are technically known as the "knerl." The pieces are then softened by being heated, and come from the ovens looking like so many white poker chips. A bath in a "dipping" solution and a shaking up with sawdust in a revolving cylinder restores their polish, and then they are ready for the official stamp of Uncle Sam.

The new coins [of which we have given a description elsewhere] will probably be jingling in the pockets of our people in less than two months, and if they are favorably received, Director Leech will begin on the designs for the new silver dollar. He is confident of one thing, and that is that the work will be so perfect that it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE following extract is found in "The National Gazette and Literary Register" (Philadelphia), March 7, 1825. The medals referred to are well known to collectors, and commemorate George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Paul Jones, William Washington, Daniel Morgan, and John Egar Howard.

"A friend [Joshua Francis Fisher?], recently on a visit to Europe, has brought with him a tasteful selection of Coins and Medals, struck in France, a few of the latter of which we have copied, in the full confidence that they will be welcome to all who feel an interest in American Revolutionary History."

Mr. Fisher was a Philadelphian by birth, and a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1825. In December, 1836, he communicated a description of thirty-eight medals relating to Washington or to America, which is published in the sixth volume of the third series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections.

Is he the "friend" to whom the editor refers?

G.

FROM the "London Chronicle," Dec. 21, 1776. Letters from an officer of the 64th Reg. in York Island to his friend in town.

"The Congress have established a Mint at Philadelphia, where they coin copper and silver pieces about the size of half a crown: In silver go for twelve shillings, in copper for fourteen pence."

G.

MONTREAL BANK TOKEN.

IN the October, 1887, number of the *Journal*, in the account of the Coin Sale of Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, No. 1518, a Penny Token of the Bank of Montreal sold for \$80, date 1838. Would the same coin with date 1837, almost uncirculated, be equally valuable? s.

INDIAN BROOCHES OF COINS.

INDIAN silver brooches of certain patterns have quite a wide range territorially, and some have been dug up in Chicago precisely like those yet used by the Onondagas. It is not very long since the Indians made these, but they have already passed out of general use, and are now difficult to obtain. They have been found as a relic of the Onondaga town burned in 1696. They were hammered out of silver coins.—*American Antiquarian*.

It would be of much interest to know of what coinage they were made. Possibly some lettering or dates might be discovered upon them, as probably they were rudely made. Can any one inform us.

J. C.

NICKEL CENTS OF 1883.

IN answer to a query of a subscriber, we give the following as the varieties of the Nickel Cents of 1883.

No. 1. 1883. Same designs as on the issues of 1882.

No. 2. New type, having the numeral V.

No. 3. Variety of the preceding, with the word "Cents" and a change of designs on the reverse.

No. 4. (Dies cut in 1882.) Intended "for a pattern piece," and accepted for regular issue. Same as No. 2.

No. 5. Similar to No. 4, but with a slight change in legends.

J. C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

As a party of miners were prospecting among the mountains near the Gila River in Arizona, writes a correspondent of the *Troy Times*, they were attracted by the peculiar arrangement of some rocks, and on opening the pile with their picks discovered a sepulchre in which were a number of mummies in a remarkable state of preservation and of a make-up superior to those of Egypt. There were mummies of all sizes and both sexes, and so perfect had been the process of their embalming that the hair was intact and the muscles still stood out prominently. Each figure was wrapped round and round in cloth that yet retains its brilliant coloring, though so ancient that the outer layers crumbled when touched. The features were unmistakably of the Aztec type. Some of the wraps were decorated with feathers and embroidery, and there were rows of shells hung around the neck of one of the figures.

At Boe, in Asia Minor, near the ancient silver mines of Bulgar Maden, which are still worked after a fashion by the Turks, a silver seal was lately seen by two English travelers. The interest in this seal consists in the nine characters around the field, which are called Hittite, or the writing of the Kheti. Attempts have been made by Lieut. Conder, Mr. Wright, Prof. Sayce and others, to find a clue to the so-called Hittite hieroglyphics found in Syria, but so far the results have not convinced people. The seal, with a short inscription round a standing figure, offers just such a problem as a student of old scripts likes to attack. Unfortunately, there is no second inscription in a known character to point the direction for the searcher. The seal is a little larger than an English shilling and is held by three lions' paws which meet above in a ring for convenience of handling and for suspension. The draped figure has on a close-fitting cap, and extends its arms as it walks to the left. It is said to come from the silver mines of the Kara Dagh, or Black Mountain, north of Karaman. A Hittite seal purchased at Smyrna, by the Rev. Greville I. Chester, is the text for a paper by Prof. Sayce in a recent number of the *Archaeological Journal* of London.

COIN SALES.

THE last number of the *Journal* mentioned the Sale announced by the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, of the Cabinet of Mrs. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y. The sale took place on the afternoons of July 15, 16, and 17, in the rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, and was well attended by buyers or their representatives. The Catalogue, just 100 pages, contained 2,000 lots. It included a large collection of ancient Greek and Roman Coins, many English, Foreign, and American Coins and Medals, an extensive variety of Masonics, and the "largest collection of Communion Tokens in America, if not in the world." Mr. Warner was well known as one of the most enthusiastic lovers of coins, and his tastes were largely shared by his wife; the dispersion of Mr. Warner's Cabinet, some time since, was noted in the *Journal*, at the time, and, as will no doubt be remembered, it was peculiarly rich in Masonics, and in Ancient Coins. This cabinet of his widow was of very similar character, and contained the largest collection of Masonic Medals that has been put on the market since his death. The Communion Tokens, a department in which Mr. Warner was *facile princeps* as an authority, had been gathered by

him for many years, and had formed the subject of a very valuable monograph; this he was planning to re-publish in a much larger and more extended form, adding descriptions of pieces obtained since that work was published; the Messrs. Chapman wisely decided that the value and interest of this collection was so great that it ought to be kept together; it numbered 1,185 pieces, and (beside 65 paper cards) was made up of 219 American and Canadian Tokens and 874 of other countries, which will be a surprise to many, as the Foreign Communion Tokens have generally been thought to be limited to Scotland, almost exclusively, and to the Presbyterian Church; this cabinet shows that they have a much wider range; this department brought \$437.50, and was purchased by a buyer whose name was not disclosed.

We note a few prices obtained for various pieces. A "Shekel of Israel," (Madden, p. 68, No. 3) ex. f. and v. r., 23; an *Aes grave* of Rome, B. C. 385, weight 9 oz., 6.50; Denarius of Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius, v. f. for this rare coin, 15.50; one of Claudius and Agrippina, Jr., g. and v. r., 6; Aureus of Nero, 9.50; among the English coins a Penny of Stephen brought 5; Crown of Edward VI, 1551, fine and well-struck, 6.50; the Commonwealth coinage brought the usual high prices, and the Half Crown by Simon, 1658, v. f. and v. r., 12.75; an octagonal silver medal for Arctic discoveries, 1855, sold for 6.50; an oak-tree Shilling, "the only one showing all the inscription," brought 23; an uncirculated oak-tree Sixpence (Bushnell No. 153), 26, an advance over its previous price; four Pine-tree Shillings, large size, all v. f., sold from 9 to 19 each; and one of small size, said to be the finest known of the variety with wide, open, bare branches, and with a sharp, even impression, brought 22; *Immunis Columbia*, with New Jersey rev., only 7 known, 51; Half Dollar of 1797, v. g. but slightly scratched, 30; Quarter of 1804, ex. r., beautiful specimen, 32; Dime of same date, 13 stars over eagle, 20; Proof Dollar of Henri Christophe, Haiti, 8.25; an American Medal of Abp. Tillotson with rev. James Oglethorpe, never offered before in this country, 17; "Charlestown" S. C. (Bushnell No. 331 and illustrated), dated 1713, brought 17; the first two Indian medals struck in America, in pewter, sold for 6.50 and 7; the Oregon-Boston Medal, 9.50; there were many others which we should be glad to notice but we must mention briefly the Masonics; of these the rarest were bought for the superb cabinet of Gen. Lawrence of Boston; a unique Washington, in copper, and in proof condition, by Wright, no inscription, brought 21; the Anti-Masonic "Gormogo," a curious piece, in silver, size 47 by 26 (Fonrobort 7168), 7.50; the "Nelsonic Crimson Oaks," rejected as Masonic by Marvin, although bearing many Masonic emblems, 11. Some of the Canadians also brought very good prices. The Catalogue was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman in their usual good taste.

THE THOMPSEN COLLECTION.

OCTOBER 15, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold at their rooms in New York the second part of the Thompson Collection, consisting of Coins and Medals in gold, silver and bronze, rare Confederate Notes, etc. The Catalogue, 19 pages and 492 lots, was prepared by Dr. Geo. W. Massamore of Baltimore. We note a few prices below: — A proof Dollar of 1858 sold for \$37.50; a Half Dollar of 1815, unc. and sharp, but stained, 4.60; Cents of 1793, one chain, and "Ameri," 16.75; another, chain and "America," 10.75; Wreath, sharp, evenly struck and very slightly circulated, 12.25; 1794, Maris No. 33, thought to be the finest of this variety known, 17.50; 1799, date unusually good, 15.25; some early U. S. Gold brought good prices. Eagle of 1797, four stars opposite face, rev., small eagle, v. r. (one in his 27th sale brought 70.50), sold for 23.50; C. Bechtler Five Dollar issue, 11; another, same obv. but rev. "Georgia gold," 9.50; these the Cataloguer said were the best impressions he had ever seen of these issues; a bronze Season Medal, "Woman spinning," etc., 12.75; a very rare Confederate Note for \$1,000, written dates, 1861, Montgomery issue, 29.

FROSSARD'S ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SALE.

THE Coin sales held in October fell so nearly on the same dates that we fear the prices were unfavorably affected thereby. Mr. Ed. Frossard held a sale at Leavitt's, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 16; the Catalogue had been prepared and partly printed, but the fire in the office of his New York printer destroyed everything, — copy, proofs and corrections; only an imperfect set was saved, but by this Mr. Frossard was able without great delay to reproduce the Catalogue, though in the unavoidable haste some errors escaped his careful supervision. It contained 23 pages, and 488 lots. It embraced a variety of Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, etc., Numismatic Literature, and some antique curiosities. We note a few prices, furnished by a gentleman at the sale, though no Priced List has yet reached us, and our comments are briefer than we should be glad to give. A Dollar of 1839, catalogued as "lettered edge," by one of the errors resulting from the unfortunate fire no doubt, but which had a *milled* edge, we understand, brought \$14; a Quarter of 1796, 8.60; Dime of 1804, X cut over head, otherwise very fair, 4.10; "Confederate Half Dime" so-called, of 1861, pierced twice, 7.50.

Mr. Frossard has issued another number of *Numisma*, much larger than usual, containing a priced list of a very choice collection of Ancient Greek, and some fine Roman coins, which can be had on application to that gentleman.

THE OLIVER COLLECTION OF WAR MEDALS.

ON Friday, July 31, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, of 13 Wellington St., Strand, London, sold a valuable collection of English and Foreign Military War Medals, and Decorations; they were styled "the property of a lady," but it is evident from an inspection of the Catalogue (23 pages and 173 lots) that whoever might have been the nominal owner, they were from the Oliver Cabinet. As we figure the priced Catalogue sent us, we make the receipts £878 15s, or about \$4,400. No. 7, with bar "Martiniique," brought \$42 (we base quotation of prices on the rate of \$5 to the Pound). No. 9, with one bar Chateauguay, about 38; another, a trifle less; No. 11, Chrystler's Farm (from the Hyde Greg Sale), in mint state, 53; another, equally fine and rare, 40; No. 13. Chrystler's Farm, with brooch pin and three

additional engraved bars on ribbon for Queenstown, Fort George, etc., 63; two others, of Fort Detroit, 53 each; No. 22, two bars, Fort Detroit-Chrystler's Farm ("only one man of the R. A. and one of the 49th Foot claimed for both these clasps"; the Medal is said to be "unique, and came from the Hyde Greg Collection"), brought 285; another, lot 27, with three bars, Fort Detroit, Chateauguay, Chrystler's Farm, of excessive rarity and unique as far as known, 325. Some Naval medals of interest to American collectors were sold as follows: Lot 110, single bars Endymion with President (the former rare), 43; Lot 112, single bar Shannon with Chesapeake, only 49 issued, 85; 117, Phoebe (which captured the Essex, near Valparaiso in 1812), very rare, 76. The other pieces brought very good prices, but for some reason those relating to this country seem to have attracted the most attention.

BOOK NOTICE.

NUMISMATISCHE SAMMLUNG | VON | JULIUS MEILI. | DIE AUF DAS KAISERREICH BRASILIEN BEZUGLICHEN MEDAILLEN. | (1822 bis 1889.) | (here cuts of obverse and reverse of D. Joás VI of Portugal, 1820) | (Zurich) 1890. 4°. This is the front title. Another, at the end, is COLLECAO NUMISMATICA | DE | JULIO MEILI. | AS MEDALHAS REFERANTES AO IMPERIO DO BRAZIL | (1822 ATÉ 1889.) | (here cut of the reverse of an unfinished medal upon the inauguration of an equestrian statue of Dom Pedro I at Rio de Janeiro) | 1890.

Mr. Meili was formerly Swiss Consul at Bahia, and since his return to Zurich retains an active interest in both Brazilian and Portuguese numismatics. The present work comprises the medals of the Brazilian empire, from its inception in 1822 to its close. There are thirty-seven photographic plates, with figures of two hundred and twenty-nine medals, besides the two upon the title pages. In addition, others are described in the text. The medals of Dom Pedro I are grouped under the heads of persons, events, and military decorations; those of Dom Pedro II under the royal family, the abolition of slavery, expositions (international, national, provincial and municipal), the visits of notabilities, public institutions (their dedication, erection and anniversaries), campaigns, military decorations, masonic, literature and philosophy, religion, sport, and education (public and private).

Now that the interest of the United States in all that pertains to the other American Republics has so very greatly increased, Mr. Meili's work will prove a welcome and very valuable addition to the libraries of American numismatists. H. R. S.

EDITORIAL.

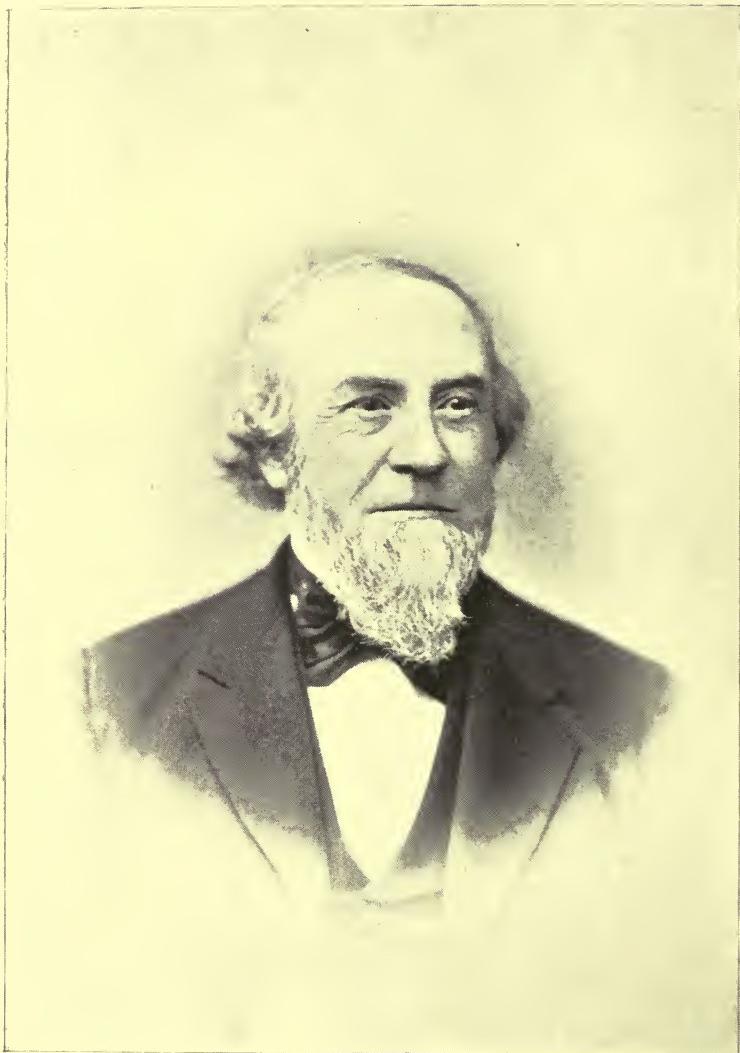
WE are pleased to announce that we shall resume the publication of Mr. David L. Walter's valuable paper on the Medals relating to Comets, in the next number of the *Journal*. The portion already printed has attracted much attention from the lovers of numismatics, not only in the United States, but abroad. Mr. Walter has recently added some curious examples of these pieces to his Cabinet, which show that the ancient superstition has not yet entirely vanished.

IT has been a matter of great annoyance to the Editors and publishers that they have been prevented from sending out the numbers of this volume on the dates announced. The change of ownership, and revision of the old subscription list is partly the reason, and other difficulties not necessary to be mentioned have arisen. It is hoped that "the Rubicon has been crossed," and that no further delay may be caused.

CURRENCY.

"Has Jones any money to live on?" "Nothing but the *cents* of humor."

SPRIGGINS inquires if it is hard for a razor to raise money. To whom Socrates:—"Probably: it is so often strapped."



Yours truly
J. W. Brown

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No. 3.

IN MEMORIAM.

JEREMIAH COLBURN, A. M., for twenty-one years, from 1870 to 1891, one of the "Committee of Publication" of this Journal, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1815, and died in this city, December 30, 1891. His father, Calvin Colburn, was a native of Leominster, Mass., and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Sibyl Lakin, was born at Groton, May 30, 1785. They were married at Groton, April 20, 1800. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Colburn, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Colburn received his education in the public schools of Boston. His first attendance at a primary school was when he was five years old. At one time he attended the Mayhew Grammar School. When a youth he entered as a clerk the hat store of Mr. Seth J. Thomas, whom he succeeded in 1840. He carried on this business at No. 60 Washington Street, until the year 1852. On the 8th of March in that year, he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce, United States Appraiser in the Custom House for the Port of Boston. He retired from this office in June, 1860, and since then has spent his time chiefly in literary and antiquarian pursuits.

At the age of fifteen he began to form a collection of coins. Subsequently, without abandoning his former pursuit, he turned his attention to minerals and shells, and lastly to books, autographs, manuscripts, portraits and other engravings relating to America, including Colonial and Continental money, supplemented by the early and recent issues of paper tokens from one penny upwards. His collection of medals and coins contained some of the finest and rarest of early American issues, (most of which he disposed of in 1863), as well as coins and medals of more ancient date. He had also a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to American history, and of autographs and prints.

On the 4th of November, 1857, he was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. From 1862 to 1889, he was a member of the Board of Directors. He also served at various times on the Committees on Finance, the Library, and Publication, having been Chairman

of the former two. He was one of the founders of the Prince Society, organized in 1858, of which Samuel G. Drake, A. M., was President. Mr. Colburn was chosen one of the three Vice Presidents. In 1863, he resigned this office and was elected Treasurer, which position he relinquished in 1873 after ten years' service.

He was one of the founders and original members of the Boston Numismatic Society, formed in 1860, of which Winslow Lewis, M. D., was the first President. In 1865, Dr. Lewis resigned, and Mr. Colburn was chosen President, which office he held over a quarter of a century till his death. In July, 1870, some members of the Society assumed the publication of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and Mr. Colburn became one of its editors. He continued as the business manager and one of the editorial committee till April, 1891.

Mr. Colburn was one of the founders of the Boston Antiquarian Club, formed in 1879 to promote the study of the history of Boston. This Club was later changed into the Bostonian Society, incorporated December 2, 1881, into whose custody the city of Boston has entrusted the Old State House. He was either a Corresponding or Honorary Member of the following State Historical Societies, and probably of others: Virginia, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. He was elected an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, Dec. 23, 1867. In 1869 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He began in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, 1867, the publication of a series of articles entitled "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts," which was completed in April, 1871, and reprinted that year with the same title, in a royal octavo volume of 119 pages. Besides these articles Mr. Colburn contributed valuable papers to the *Register*, to the *Historical Magazine* and to other periodicals.

He married, April 30, 1846, Miss Eliza Ann Blackman, daughter of Mr. John Blackman of Dorchester, Mass., who survives. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. Colburn was a man of strong attachments and always loyal to his friends. He was much consulted by persons in search of facts relating to family or local history and other antiquarian subjects, and at all times his services were readily and cheerfully given. His charming manners and agreeable ways will long be remembered, and his loss will be felt in many circles. In his death a gentleman of the old school passes away.

J. W. D.

A NEW USE FOR COINS.

IF a man who is pretending to be deaf is approached from behind while standing on a stone floor or sidewalk, and a coin is dropped so as to ring, he will invariably turn sharply around with a view to picking it up. This simple device is frequently resorted to in countries where conscription is the rule, and where deafness or any other infirmity relieves a man from army service. I saw it tried in Paris on six alleged deaf youths in succession, and much to the examining physician's amusement it succeeded in exposing the sham every time.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 97.]

THE COMET OF 1744.

CHESEAUX COMET.

THIS great Comet, discovered by Klinkenberg at Harlem, December 9, 1743, surpassed in brilliancy stars of the first magnitude. On January 9, 1744, the head or nucleus of the Comet was equal to a star of the second magnitude. In February it was brighter than Sirius, and during the last days of February and the beginning of March, it became so bright that it could be seen by daylight, in the presence of the sun.

Arago says, that Heinsius, who observed this Comet at St. Petersburg, saw nothing extraordinary about it on January 5th, but on the 25th he discovered a luminous aigrette in the form of a triangle, the apex of which was at the nucleus, while the opening was toward the sun; the lateral edges of the aigrette were curved, as if driven in from the outside by the action of the sun. On February 2, these edges, still more curved, formed the two sides of the commencement of a tail, which became more distinct on the following day.

According to Cheseaux, who observed it at Lausanne, and after whom the Comet is named by astronomers, it had six tails (see engraving, Guillemin 211). On March 8, according to the same authority, these tails were most noticeable. The six divergent branches of the tail proceeded from the nucleus in luminous curves, the outer radii of which included an angle of about 60°, the lowest being toward the concave portion. Cheseaux saw the Comet rise before the sun, and its large fan-like tail appeared above the horizon before the nucleus was visible. I know of but one medal on this Comet, which was probably struck at Breslau, or some Silesian city, although described also by Gaedeckens, who does not however claim it as a Hamburg medal.

Obverse. The Comet in a starry sky, travelling due south (on coin) with its tail split into many branches (as described). A flat wintry landscape with three leafless trees. Exergue, 1744.

Reverse. Inscription in six lines WER HAT | DES. | HERRN | SINN | ERKANNT. | RÖM XI-34 (Who hath known the mind of the Lord. Romans xi: 34.) Silver. 21 mm. 14 A. S.

Our plate V, No. 2, from specimens in my collection.¹ Compare engraving in Gaedeckens II, 28, sub anno. I am informed it also occurs in gold as a ducat.

There are quite a number of small stars on these medals which appear to differ in almost every specimen; I suppose the die has been touched up, and used at different times, as other trifling varieties occur in the *rim*, etc. I have had several of these medals at different times, and own two at the time of writing. I consider them (in silver) the least rare of all the medals described in this treatise.

THE COMETS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1848-49.

I have lately acquired a very curious medal, struck in memory of the events of those stormy years, and of the Comets (not notable ones) seen that year. The events of 1848-1849 which set all Europe in a turmoil, the rising

¹ This plate will appear in the next number.

of the peoples and the temporary downfall of the rulers, are too recent to need recapitulation here. The medal we describe seems to recall all of them.

Obverse. A wonderful piece of engraving ; at first sight it seems to be only a confused mass of figures ; when the eye becomes more accustomed to it, it is seen to represent. First, An angel and a devil in combat (in upper left side) ; to the right, a figure of a soldier with high cap ; an Austrian is about to cut down a Hungarian ; to the left again the Pope, tiara-crowned, is seen with the cross behind his back in a beseeching attitude before a soldier with spiked helmet, while a wild anarchistic bare head is seen between them ; then to the right again, a figure of a soldier bayonets another in the back, as the latter falls ; between them a face, and on the lower part of the coin five prostrate figures, including a priest, a parson, and a king or two, from whose heads the crowns have fallen, are being trampled on by the crowd above. Rim of several lines. No inscription or legend.

Reverse. The polished inner field covered with immense Comets, of which some are seen wholly and some only partially ; altogether fifteen Comets, including two of which only part of their tails are visible. Legend, on a raised outer circle, on either side of legend a thunderbolt and lightning, MDCCCXXXVIII MDCCCXLIX. White metal. 26 A. S.

Our plate V, No. 3.

This curious medal, which was brought to me from England, is nowhere described to my knowledge ; it looks to me as if it might be of English workmanship, and the Roman numerals tend to confirm that impression. I have never seen a specimen other than the one in my collection.

MODERN COMETS.

The discoveries of Comets by modern astronomers, aided in their researches by instruments and appliances unknown to the ancients, have been so numerous that Comets have ceased to be objects of wonder or superstition, simply because they have ceased to be considered as appearing at great intervals only. When no Comets were known except those which were visible to the naked eye, the people had of course no conception of the number of these heavenly bodies really existing : hence their fear of such phenomena and the popular superstitions attendant thereon.

With the idea of their being regular celestial bodies, whose movements could with some certainty be calculated, came naturally a disbelief of their being special tokens of divine displeasure, or signals or forerunners of direful events to come. We have thus seen how the superstitions as to these celestial bodies may in a measure be said to symbolize and typify the condition of the popular mind, at various epochs. The graceful fancy of the ancients saw in the Comet the deified soul of the hero or demi-god, shining in the heaven to which god or goddess had translated it ; or a warning sent not in anger or wrath, but as a timely harbinger to an Augustus or a Caesar of his approaching death. "Truly," said Vespasian, when informed by a courtier that a Comet had appeared to denote his approaching demise, "you must be mistaken ; this hairy star has nothing to do with me : it must be for the Parthian king, for he is hairy, but I am bald."

The Church, or rather the Churches, which for ages filled men's minds and souls with nought but gloomy superstition, persecution for religion's sake, slaughter, burning, and torture of unoffending creatures for the greater glory of God, which made of the Almighty Father a gloomy and blood-loving persecutor and revenger, changed all this : The Comet was the rod of God,

to smite the world; the sword of blood, pointing to the earth; the sign of pestilence, famine, earthquake, ruin and war. The well known prayer, "God save us from the devil, the Turk, and the Comet,"¹ shows the spirit of those ages of childish ignorance and fiendish cruelty, of *auto da fes* and an imprisoned Galileo. In vain might scientists even then assert that Comets were simply natural objects. While a Newton was watching and calculating, a Kats could write about "The Celestial Trumpet of the Comet," at the request of the States-General of Holland. In vain was it for Mazarin, when told that the Comet predicted his approaching end, to say with his mocking Italian sarcasm, "that the Comet did him too much honor!" In vain did men like Voltaire, like Bayle, astronomers like Kepler and Copernicus, write scientific or learned treatises: the Churches wanted their terrible warnings, and their miracles, and so in the minds of men permeated with the distorted religious tenets of the time, the Comet remained the terrible sign of impending divine chastisement. The infallible Pope alone issued his Bull against the Comet, which the Comet did not appear to notice.²

Then followed the scare which might be called the scientific one, that a Comet might strike the earth and destroy it. Even in 1816 there was such a scare, which produced a letter in the *Journal des Debats*, in which Hoffman predicts such a "smash-up" in three or four thousand years.³

The decay of the priestly grasp on men's souls and minds, and the rising of the class who seek truth by investigation instead of blind faith or dogma, is seen by the disposition to use the Comet as a favorable omen when it suited the occasion. Even this passed away, and what a fall from the terrible rod of divine vengeance;—in 1816 the last survival of popular theories was shown by some Rip Van Winkle of the period, who gravely writes to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, "that through the influence of the Comet of 1811 the winter following was mild, the spring wet, the summer cool, very few wasps appeared, the flies became blind (!) and disappeared [Compare Comet 1665]: a number of females produced twins, while a shoemaker's wife had four at a birth!"³

The funniest thing about it all is that Mr. Glaisher, the translator of Guillemin, who quotes the above, gravely says that the writer of this tract was "an unscientific person."

And have the superstitions all died out? Not quite. The Comet the soul of a hero? Nonsense! The sign of Divine wrath? Rubbish! Anything in the wasp and fly and twin theory? Humbug! *But!!* that the wine of the years when great Comets appear, particularly 1858, etc., is better than that of any others,—because of the influence of the Comet on the vines—is not that a *fact* known to every gourmet? So it is: our prosaic and utilitarian age, that uses fire but to roast its meat, instead of heretics, and presses in "the wine-press of the Lord" only grapes to make glad the heart of man, instead of the blood of the unbelieving, has reduced the "fearful" Comet to the office of ripening the fruit of the vines.

¹ This will be commented on later.

² It is asserted by many astronomers that the earth actually passed through the tail of a Comet June 28, 1861.

³ This superstition as to the connection of Comets and births of twins was wide-spread, and so well known

that the Vienna Coin and Medal Club, in the year 1890, struck, evidently in remembrance of the old superstition, a medalet commemorating the Comet year and the birth of twins to one of its members. See below under the year 1890.

The Comet is therefore a favorite brand or trade-mark for wines, particularly Champagne wines in Europe; and even many of the manufacturers of the carbonated grape-juice known as "American Champagne," brand their corks and label their bottles with very elaborate Comets.

These are hardly numismatic objects, but a wine dealer (?) in Rheims has even struck a very neat little medalet, which, as I have always found it pierced, I presume is to hang on the necks of bottles. The two varieties are described as follows:—

1. *Obverse.* A Comet consisting of a five-pointed star and tail of five lines, traveling due north (on coin). Legend, * B D' HAUTESERRE * — REIMS.

Reverse. A coat of arms crowned, within a double wreath which almost encircles the shield (not crown); from the lower part of the wreath depend two crosses and one star of some Order. Exergue, SYSTEME CH. BENOIT FILS. Brass, gilt. 12 A. S.

In my own collection.

2. *Variety.* Same as last, but in exergue of *reverse*, *very small*, SYSTEME CH. B. F. Brass, gilt. 12 A. S.

Our plate V, No. 4.

[To be continued.]

THE NEW SILVER COINS.

THE new silver coinage of Half and Quarter Dollars, and Dimes, was put in circulation early in January. The Dollars have not yet made their appearance. It is not certain that they will, at present. These coins differ in their devices from previous issues, in bearing a bust of Liberty instead of the seated figure used for so many years, which is a return to the type used early in the present century, and the eagle has its wings raised, somewhat as on the gold coins. Below we give descriptions:—

Obverse, Bust of Liberty, facing the observer's right; she wears the Phrygian cap, of somewhat modified form from that on earlier issues; it does not come so far forward as on the old heads of 1807-36, but more nearly resembles that on the Dollar. The hair is brushed up from the forehead; the wreath on the edge of the cap is of olive, tied with a ribbon, two ends falling behind the neck; a band, inscribed LIBERTY in incused letters, as a frontal; thirteen stars, seven facing, of six points, separated at the top by the motto IN GOD WE TRUST; the date at the bottom; on the decollation of the bust a minute B incused. [The initial of Barber.]

Reverse, An eagle with wings displayed, his head to the left; he holds in his beak a scroll with E · PLURIBUS · on the left, and UNUM on the right; the ribbon of the scroll passes behind his head; in his dexter talon he holds an olive branch, and in his sinister a clump of thirteen arrows, barbed and feathered. On his breast a shield bearing paly of thirteen pieces argent and gules, a chief azure; over the head a constellation of thirteen mullets. Legend, above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and below, completing the circle, · HALF DOLLAR ·

The Quarter closely resembles the Half, with the difference in value stated. The obverse of the Dime is of the same type as the larger coins, but



THE NEW SILVER COINS

UNITED STATES ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1892.



in place of the stars and motto is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date below the bust. The reverse has ONE | DIME within a wreath of oak and tobacco leaves, corn, wheat, etc.

The general effect is pleasing; of the three the Dime is to many the most attractive piece. The head of Liberty is dignified, but although the silly story has been started that the profile is that of a "reigning belle" of New York, she can hardly be called a beauty; there is a suggestion, difficult to define, yet perceptible, of the classic heads on some of the Roman coins, and a much stronger suggestion of the head on the French Francs of 1871 and onward; but there is a fullness in the upper lip, which detracts from the expression, and a slight swelling on the back of the neck, that led one irreverent critic to remark "she is going to have a boil," and another to say "the throat is that of a gladiator"! The eagle is a compromise between the buzzard on the Dollar, and the heraldic eagle on the gold coinage: the wings are not so erect, and are more widely expanded, and their tips extend nearly to the rim: it has not the slender neck and body of the conventional eagles on the German coins, nor their serrated pinions, but the legs and talons are wide-spread, and decidedly heraldic in their treatment; the head is spirited and well drawn.

The relief on these pieces is about the same as on previous issues; the limitations of the modern method of striking, and the impossibility of piling coins where the device is in high relief, as noted in a former number of the *Journal*, have prevented the carrying out of the frequent suggestions to make the devices stand out more boldly than heretofore.

From this description it may be fairly inferred that in many respects these coins are an advance on what has hitherto been accomplished, but there is yet a long distance between them and the ideal National coin. Perhaps that will never be reached; the mechanical difficulties are numerous, and there has as yet been no way discovered by which these can be overcome and the proper thickness, weight, and size required for coins of such general circulation be preserved. It must be admitted that if coins should approach more nearly to medals in the matter of "relief" they would rapidly lose their beauty and suffer serious loss by attrition. The American genius for invention has not yet turned itself in this direction to any extent, but those who have studied the problem most carefully, seem to have come to the conclusion that coins of the highest type of art will be struck for popular use about the same day that the quadrature of the circle shall be exactly accomplished.

M.

ART CLUB MEDAL.

THE Art Club of Philadelphia has presented to F. Edwin Elwell of New York City, a gold medal, in recognition of his notable work as a sculptor. The medal is considerably larger than our silver-dollar piece. Upon the obverse is the figure, in relief, of a woman, typifying the genius of art. Above is the legend THE ART CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, and below, upon a scroll, F. EDWIN ELWELL, 1891. On the reverse there is another figure of a woman, around which are the words SCULPTURE, ART, ARCHITECTURE, with the words ARS OPUS above. The Art Club has bestowed, as we are informed, only one other similar medal, and that was given three years ago to Mr. St. Gaudens.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 34]

I have again to insert, subsequent to their proper place, several medals that have been communicated to me during the progress of this investigation.

I. CANADA.

B. 2. Hospitals.

a. Montreal.

277. *Obverse.* View of the building, cornerwise, with trees at left. Inscription: MONTREAL | GENERAL HOSPITAL

Reverse. Field blank. Inscription: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. Exergue: rosette, flanked at sides by three dots. Gold, silver. 15.

In my collection, I have the above from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, who informs me that in addition to the long series of medals of Ste. Anne de Beaupré (medico-ecclesiastical) which I have already described, there have been struck nearly twenty new varieties during the present year, and that "another is expected in a few days." There is reason in all things, and with reference to the health resort in question, I have, for the present at least, to draw the line at this point.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

3. BRAZIL.

A. Personal.

278. Dr. N. Thouget. 1886.

279. Dr. H. Naegeli. 1871.

280. Dr. C. L. Droguet-Landré. 1873.

I have learned of these from Mr. Meili of Zurich, at present in Rio de Janeiro, and shall hope to be able hereafter to give their descriptions.

C. Medical Events.

281. *Obverse.* Bust of Dom Pedro II.

Reverse. (Presented to Dr [redacted] by the Brazilian people out of gratitude for saving the precious life of their paternal emperor.) Gold.

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Nov. 12, 1891.

Three of the above have been struck,—for Drs. Semmola and Charcot, of Paris, and the Comte de Motta-Maia, of Rio de Janeiro. They were not conferred till some time after the expulsion of the ex-emperor, and then by himself personally.

D. Epidemics.

282. Campinas. 1889. Yellow fever.

283. Paranaguá. 1889. Yellow fever.

These also have been communicated to me, as yet thus briefly, by Mr. Meili.

4. PERU.

A. Personal.

284. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius between laurel branches; at sides, surgical instruments. Inscription: AD AUGUSTO NELATON E A FERDINANDO ZANETTI. Exergue: GLI ITALIANI INCOLI DEL PERU RECONOSCENTI DD. 1862.

Reverse. Bust to left. Beneath, L. SEREGNI F. Inscription: GIUSEPPE GARBALDI. Bronze.

Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 8; *Ibid.*, Cat., 2 Nov. 1869, No. 272.
This medal will be again referred to hereafter.

In resuming the regular series,¹ I trust that I shall not be considered disrespectful if I here include, though do not number, an American medal and token of the great apostle of Methodism. Mr. Wesley, however, like Bishop Berkeley of Ireland, whose West Indian medal has already been described,² was anxious to be considered a physician, and he could hardly have been mentioned in any connection preceding the present. His work, "Primitive Physic, or an easy method of curing most diseases," was published at London in 1747, and there have been many American editions of it.

Obverse. Within a corded circle, bust of Wesley to left, with bands and flowing hair. Beneath arm, W. H. KEY F. Below, 1866. Inscription: "THE WORLD IS MY PARISH." | FOUNDER OF METHODISM.

Reverse. Within similar circle, buildings; a person leaving the chapel, two others by the parsonage, at right, and an elderly man with cane, seated at left. Beneath, OCTOBER 30, 1768. Inscription: WESLEY CHAPEL & PARSONAGE. JOHN ST. N. Y. | DEDICATED BY PHILIP EMBURY. Bronze. 32. Thick planchet.

In my collection.

Obverse. Head of Wesley, to right.

Reverse. Inscription: JAMES HARMSTEAD, BOOKSELLER NO. 40 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILAD. Brass.

Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 50, No. 4.

Mr. Wesley will be again referred to under England.

There is another token to be classed under section *b*, of which I have learned since the others were published.

285. *Obverse.* DR GEO. H. KEYSER, TRUSSES, BRACES &c. 140 WOOD STREET PITTSBURG, PA.

Reverse. PROPRIETOR OF PECTORAL SYRUP AND IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER Gutta percha.³ 20.

In the collection of Mr. Geo. W. Rode of Pittsburgh, who has communicated to me its description.

F. c. Pharmacists.

The medal of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy has already been given (*The Journal*, Jan., 1891, No. 142). Those of the California and Philadelphia Colleges are engraved, as are also, so far as I have yet been able to ascertain, those of the Cincinnati and Maryland Colleges, the Department of Pharmacy of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, the Alumni of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, except the following.

286. *Obverse.* View of the Block House, Pittsburgh (an outpost of Fort Pitt, erected in 1764). Below: THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE

Reverse. Pharmaceutical implements. Above, A(merican); at sides, P(pharmaceutical)—A(ssociation) Glass³ (colored). 26.

Issued at the Convention of the Association at Pittsburgh. In the collection of Mr. George W. Rode.

It may here be mentioned that the device upon the very rare "Good Samaritan" Shilling is considered by Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston, to have been "undoubtedly the work of some English⁴ apothecary."

¹ In the July number of the *Journal*, I mentioned, relatively to yellow fever, a medal of Stephen Girard, by R. Lovett, Jr. There is another and more interesting one of Girard, a mortuary medal, also by Lovett. 4992-4.

² *Journal*, January, 1890, No. 80.

³ With reference to this and other pieces described by our contributor, see Editorial.

⁴ The *Journal*, October, 1870; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1889, Nos. 11-14.

The following are the American druggists' tokens of which I as yet have knowledge. Among them might also be included several of those already given in subdivisions *a* and *b* of the present group.

- Allen. Cleveland, Ohio.
 287. "A.'s Compound."
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 47, No. 26.
- Allen & Co. Cincinnati, O.
 288. Metallic shell, like silver dollar.
Ibid., 1881, p. 47, No. 25; 1884, p. 47.
- Ames, George B. Belvidere, Ill.
 289. Copper, brass. 14.
 Weyl, *Fonrobert Cat.*, Nos. 1520-21.
 In my collection.
- Anistaki, J.¹ New York?
290. Lead. 12. Extremely rare.
 Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 184.
 In my collection.
- Arnold, O. Ligonier, Ind.
 291. Copper. 12.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1882, p. 68.
 In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne
 of Framingham, Mass.
- Atherton. See Hall, E. W.
- Aulick, James. New York?
292. German silver. 11. Very rare.
 Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 185.
 In my collection.
- Ayer, (James C.) Lowell, Mass.
 293. "Ayer's Cathartic Pills."
294. "Take Ayer's Pills."
295. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla To Purify The
 Blood."
 Metallic shells, with mica face, enclos-
 ing stamps of different values. 15.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 48, No. 64;
 1884, p. 46.
 The three are in the Government (Lee)
 Collection at Washington, the second
 and third in that of Harvard University
 and my own, and the last in that of the
 Newport Historical Society.
- Baker, R. L. Charleston, S. C. 1837.
 296. German silver. 12. Very rare. It
 has been said that but three are known.
Ibid., 1881, p. 55, No. 9; Storer, *loc.
 cit.*, No. 186.
 In my collection.
- Baker & Thomas. Belleville (N. J.? Not
 Ontario).
297. Brass. 14.
 Woodward, twenty-first Cat., 31 March-
 2 April, 1879, No. 1067.
- Barrell. See Cary.
- Barry & McDannel. Knoxville, Tenn.
 298. Without date. Copper, brass. 12.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 188,
 No. 1; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 187.
 In my collection.
299. With date, 1864. 12.
Coin Collectors' Journal, VIII, 1883, p.
 188, No. 2; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 188.
- Benson, C. Winona, Minn.
 300. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2610, 2611.
- Bernacki, Charles W. East Saginaw,
 Mich.
301. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 2447.
302. *Obv.* as the last. *Reverse.* Arm and
 hammer. CHILDS MANFR. 1861. Cop-
 per. 13.
 Communicated to me by Mr. Edward
 Groh of N. Y., who has been at much
 pains in assisting me to make this list
 as complete as possible.
- Brigham & Jarvis. Cooperstown, N. Y.
303. Nickel, copper, brass, german silver,
 tin. 12. Both thick and thin planchet.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2830-5.
 In my collection.
304. Nickel, etc. 12. Both thick and thin
 planchet.
Ibid., Nos. 2836-41.
 In my collection.
305. Nickel, etc. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 2842-7.
 In my collection.
306. *Obv.* as above, but *rev.* G. L. BOWNE
 (etc.)
 Nickel, etc. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 2848-54.
 In my collection.

¹ Mineral waters, whether natural or artificial, give their vender entrance to this list.

- Birge, R. H. Oberlin, Ohio.
307. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4742; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 132.
In my collection.
- Bishop, Giles. Flint, Michigan.
308. Obverse. * GILES BISHOP * | GROCERIES | * | AND | * | LIQUORS . | BUSINESS CARD. Reverse. A mortar, with pestle. Inscription: ** DRUGGIST ** | FLINT MICH. Edges milled. Copper. 12.
In my collection.
- Blakeslee, C. C. Jonesville, Mich.
309. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Four., VII, 1882, p. 170.
- Blockson, A. J. New Lisbon, Ohio.
310. Tin. 13.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 189.
In my collection.
- Blood, John H. St. Louis, Mo.
311. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2615; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 184.
- Bond, C. Cadiz, Ind.
312. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1670; *Numisma*, Nov., 1877; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 43; Marvin, Medals of the Masonic Frater., p. 273, DCCXXXI.
- Bowen, Ira W. Corunna, Ind.
313. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1682.
314. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 1683; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 44.
In my collection.
- Bowne, G. L. Cooperstown, N. Y.
315. Copper, brass, german silver, nickel, tin. 12.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 50, No. 182;
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2855-60.
See also Bingham & Jarvis.
- Brain, W. G. Springfield, Ohio.
316. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 4788; *Coin Collectors' Four.*, VIII, 1883, p. 135.
317. Copper, brass. 12. Smooth rim.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4790-91.
318. Copper, brass. 12. Milled rim.
Ibid., No. 4789.
- Breed. Princeton, Ill.
319. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 41.
- Brimelow, T. New York.
320. Uniface. Tin. 16.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3043.
321. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3044-8.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
322. Silver, nickel, copper, brass. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3049-52; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 190.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
323. Brass. 21.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3053.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
324. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3054-59; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1724.
325. Tin. 16.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3062.
In the Fisher Collection.
326. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3063-7.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
327. Bronze, copper, brass. 16.
Ibid., No. 3068.
In the Fisher Collection.
328. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, German silver, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3069-73; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39270.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
329. Silver, etc. 16.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3074-8; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 191.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
330. Silver, etc. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3079-83.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.

[To be continued.]

ALUMINUM has been suggested as a material for coins, but there are objections to it. It always has a greasy feeling, due to the presence of a slight but unavoidable film of oxide of aluminum over its surface. Besides, one-fifth part of the earth's crust consists of it, and, if a process for extracting it readily should be discovered, such cash might be reduced within a few days to about the same value by weight as brickbats.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

[THIRD PAPER.]

THE question of free coinage so persistently pressed by the "silver men" was discussed by Alexander Hamilton, in a communication to Congress in January, 1791. At that time the quantity of silver offering for coinage was so small, comparatively, that it was the policy of the Mint to attract silver bullion, and as an inducement the Secretary was somewhat inclined to favor free coinage. It is unnecessary to say that this was before the yield of our silver mines had so enormously increased. The question discussed, *i. e.*, whether the expense of coining shall be defrayed by the public, or out of the material itself, was stated in the extract from Secretary Hamilton's paper given in the last *Journal* [p. 30]. An abstract of his argument is given in the extracts from his paper, printed below.

Upon the supposition that the expense of coinage ought to be defrayed out of the metals, there are two ways in which it may be effected: one by a reduction of the quantity of fine gold and silver in the coins, the other by establishing a difference between the value of those metals in the coins, and the mint price of them in bullion. The first method appears to the Secretary inadmissible. He is unable to distinguish an operation of this sort from that of raising the denomination of the coin—a measure which has been disapproved by the wisest men of the nations in which it has been practiced, and condemned by the rest of the world. To declare that a less weight of gold or silver shall pass for the same sum, which before represented a greater weight, or to ordain that the same weight shall pass for a greater sum, are things substantially of one nature. The consequence of either of them, if the change can be realized, is to degrade the money unit; obliging creditors to receive less than their just dues, and depreciating property of every kind. For it is manifest, that everything would, in this case, be represented by a less quantity of gold and silver than before. It is sometimes observed, on this head, that, though any article of property might, in fact, be represented by a less actual quantity of pure metal, it would nevertheless be represented by something of the same intrinsic value. Every fabric, it is remarked, is worth intrinsically the price of the raw material and the expense of fabrication; a truth not less applicable to a piece of coin than to a yard of cloth.

This position, well founded in itself, is here misapplied. It supposes that the coins now in circulation are to be considered as bullion, or, in other words, as a raw material. But the fact is, that the adoption of them as money, has caused them to become the fabric; it has invested them with the character and office of coins, and has given them a sanction and efficacy equivalent to that of the stamp of the sovereign. . . It is, however, not improbable, that the effect meditated would be defeated by a rise of prices proportioned to the diminution of the intrinsic value of the coins. This might be looked for in every enlightened commercial country; but, perhaps, in none with greater certainty than in this; because, in none are men less liable to be the dupes of sounds; in none has authority so little resource for substituting names for things. A general revolution in prices, though only nominally, and in appearance, could not fail to distract the ideas of the community, and would be apt to breed discontents as well as among all those who live on the income of their money, as among the poorer classes of the people, to whom the necessaries of life would seem to have become dearer. In the confusion of such a state of things, ideas of value would not improbably adhere to the old coins, which from that circumstance, instead of feeling the effect of the loss of their privilege as money, would, perhaps, bear a price in the market, relatively to the new ones, in exact proportion to weight. . .

Among the evils attendant on such an operation, are these: creditors, both of the public and of individuals, would lose a part of their property; public and private credit would receive a wound; the effective revenues of the Government would be diminished. There is scarcely any point, in the economy of national affairs, of greater

moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this, the security and steady value of property essentially depend.

The second method, therefore, of defraying the expense of the coinage out of the metals, is greatly to be preferred to the other. This is to let the same sum of money continue to represent in the new coins exactly the same quantity of gold and silver as it does in those now current — to allow at the mint such a price only for those metals as will admit of profit just sufficient to satisfy the expense of coinage; to abolish the legal currency of the foreign coins, both in public and private payments; and, of course, to leave the superior utility of the national coins for domestic purposes, to operate the difference of market value, which is necessary to induce the bringing of bullion to the mint. In this case, all property and labor will still be represented by the same quantity of gold and silver as formerly; and the only change which will be wrought, will consist in annexing the office of money exclusively to the national coins; consequently, withdrawing it from those foreign countries, and suffering them to become, as they ought to be, mere articles of merchandise.

The arguments in favor of a regulation of this kind are, first: That the want of it is a cause of extra expense; there being, then, no motive of individual interest to distinguish between the national coins and bullion, they are, it is alleged, indiscriminately melted down for domestic manufactures, and exported for the purposes of foreign trade; and it is added, that when the coins become light by wearing, the same quantity of fine gold or silver bears a higher price in bullion than in the coins; in which state of things, the melting down of the coins to be sold as bullion is attended with profit; and from both causes, the expense of the mint, or, in other words, the expense of maintaining the specie capital of the nation, is materially augmented. Secondly. That the existence of such a regulation promotes a favorable course of exchange, and benefits trade, not only by that circumstance, but by obliging foreigners, in certain cases, to pay dearer for domestic commodities, and to sell their own cheaper.

As far as relates to the tendency of a free coinage to produce an increase of expense in the different ways that have been stated, the argument must be allowed to have foundation, both in reason and in experience. . . [This the Secretary shows in various ways from the experience of Great Britain and France.]

But the remainder of the argument stands upon ground far more questionable. It depends upon very numerous and very complex combinations, in which there is infinite latitude for fallacy and error. The most plausible part of it, is that which relates to the course of exchange. Experience in France has shown that the market price of bullion has been influenced by the mint difference between that and coin; sometimes to the full extent of the difference; and it would seem to be a clear inference, that, whenever that difference materially exceeded the charges of remitting bullion from the country where it existed, to another in which coinage was free, exchange would be in favor of the former. . . Whenever the price of coin to bullion, in the market, materially exceeded the par of the metals, it would become an object to send the bullion abroad, if not to pay a foreign balance, to be invested in some other way, in foreign countries, where it bore a superior value; an operation by which immense fortunes might be amassed, if it were not that the exportation of the bullion would of itself restore the intrinsic par. But, as it would naturally have this effect, the advantage supposed would contain in itself the principle of its own destruction. As long, however, as the exportation of bullion could be made with profit, which is as long as exchange could remain below par, there would be a drain of the gold and silver of the country. . .

Nothing can show more clearly than this argument — the truth of which has been amply confirmed by experience — the fallacy of the position taken by the "silver-maniacs." Admitting the soundness of his argument as a demonstrated fact, its converse is equally true. The relative position of the United States and foreign nations towards each other would be exactly reversed, and the inference is clear, that, as has been claimed by the opponents of free coinage of silver at its present market price, into dollars having no greater intrinsic value than they

now possess, the United States would speedily become the dumping ground for the largest part of the silver mined throughout the world. The greater the amount coined, the more speedily would the inevitable catastrophe arrive.

The other advantages supposed, of obliging foreigners to pay dearer for domestic commodities, and to sell their own cheaper, are applied to a situation which includes a favorable balance of trade. It is understood in this sense—the prices of domestic commodities, (such, at least, as are peculiar to the country,) remain attached to the denominations of the coins. When a favorable balance of trade realizes in the market the mint difference between coin and bullion, foreigners, who must pay in the latter, are obliged to give more of it for such commodities than they otherwise would do. Again, the bullion, which is now obtained at a cheaper rate in the home market, will procure the same quantity of goods in the foreign market, as before : which is said to render foreign commodities cheaper. In this reasoning, much fallacy is to be suspected. If it be true, that foreigners pay more for domestic commodities, it must be equally true that they get more for their own when they bring them themselves to market. If peculiar, or other domestic commodities adhere to the denominations of the coins, no reason occurs why foreign commodities of a like character should not do the same thing ; and, in this case, the foreigner, though he receive only the same value in coin for his merchandise as formerly, can convert it into a greater quantity of bullion. Whence the nation is liable to lose more of its gold and silver than if their intrinsic value in relation to the coins were preserved. And whether the gain or the loss will, on the whole, preponderate, would appear to depend on the comparative proportion of active commerce of the one country with the other. . .

The intention of the preceding remarks is rather to show that the expectation of commercial advantages ought not to decide in favor of a duty of coinage, and that, if it should be adopted, it ought not to be in the form of a deduction from the intrinsic value of the coins,—than absolutely to exclude the idea of any difference whatever, between the value of the metals in coin and in bullion. It is not clearly discerned, that a small difference between the mint price of bullion and the regulated value of the coins would be pernicious, or that it might not even be advisable, in the first instance, by way of experiment, merely as a preventative to the melting down and exportation of the coins. [The argument of the Secretary on this point must be deferred to a subsequent number.]

ANCIENT COINS ON EXHIBITION

THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts has lately placed on exhibition in the Coin Room a portion of the collection of coins loaned by Mr. F. H. Rindge, formerly of Cambridge. The portion selected for exhibition includes all the ancient Roman series, both republican and imperial, embracing a period of 850 years, from about B. C. 268 to A. D. 580, represented by about one thousand specimens. With these the student will be able to trace the history of Roman silver coinage from its beginning, when it borrowed the Greek types of Southern Italy, through the consular period in which the monetary magistrates obtruded their own family traditions in the types each selected for the coins struck during his administration, to the imperial, when the head of the emperor supersedes that of the personified Roma, and so on through the decline of the art of die-cutting and stamping, which followed sensitively the decline of civilization with the other arts. In the imperial series will be found a most interesting set of portraits of the Roman emperors and of some members of their families. Coin portraits, it will be remembered, are the standard likenesses of these sovereigns by which busts and gems are identified, and some of those in this collection are remarkably clear and sharp. In addition to the Roman coins is a small selection from Mr. Rindge's specimens from the Greek cities of Southern Italy, which betoken an art of a finer and more exquisite character. Mr. Rindge generously loans his collection to the Museum for five years.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

IN the October number of the *Journal*, it was stated, on what we supposed to be reliable information, in commenting on the sale of the Collection of the late Thomas Warner, that his Cabinet of Communion Tokens was the largest in America, if not in the world. It appears from information that has reached us from several sources, that in this we were in error; comparatively few American collectors have given much attention to this very interesting department of Numismatics, and therefore the information then at our command was, as we have since discovered, not sufficient to justify the statement. We take the first opportunity to recall it, and to thank those correspondents who have enlightened us. Among the facts which have been brought to our notice, bearing on this subject, is an article on "Church Tokens," printed in the *Blairgowrie Advertiser* [Scotland] of October 26, 1889, from which we take the following:—

Amongst the many searchers for articles of antiquarian interest "token collecting" has of late become exceeding popular. The pursuit is one which has, indeed, much to commend it. We are, as it were, on the threshold of a new system; and year by year is adding largely to the number of churches in which the old "token" has been discarded and its place taken by the modern "card." Soon the old metallic symbol will be a thing of the past; and no one interested in church history can be but gratified that such efforts are now being made to collect and classify what cannot fail to throw much light on the varying fortunes of our national churches.

It is well known that to reach the period of the introduction of the token we must go back fully 300 years; back, indeed, to that period when the bitterness of the Reformation, and the war between the new faith and the old were at their height. Although the origin of the use of tokens is wrapped in considerable obscurity, the prevailing impression is that they were first used to distinguish the adherents of the Reformed Doctrines from those of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Their continued use as Communion symbols is too well known to require even the slightest notice.

Probably no complete collection of tokens has yet been made—indeed, it may be doubted whether a complete collection ever will be made now; but several of those already in existence approach completion in a wonderful degree. In the collecting race our local antiquarians have taken an excellent place; and there are good grounds for believing that one of them has succeeded in putting together the finest and most complete set of tokens yet made. The gentleman referred to is Mr. John Reid, Wellmeadow, who has accomplished this praiseworthy task by well-nigh two years' indefatigable labor. In his admirable collection, Mr. Reid has numbered no less than 4,600 tokens; while the number of different specimens already amounts to over 3,000. As might be expected, the tokens used in connection with the old churches of the National Zion lead the way in number and historical interest; and in this respect Mr. Reid's collection is, indeed, unique in its richness. But one cannot but be surprised at the large number of tokens of other denominations which the Collector has succeeded in bringing together. Amongst these may be mentioned tokens of the Free, Relief, Cameronian, Secession, Episcopalian, and Irish and English Presbyterian Churches; whilst the other Scottish Churches in England are well represented. But the interest does not cease even here; for to all these are added a wonderful number of elegant American and Canadian Tokens, which Mr. Reid has obtained by very great labor and no little expense. Altogether, the collection is excellent. To lovers of the artistic it will present a sight not soon to be forgotten; while the historical interest of the collection cannot easily be over-estimated.

It may be mentioned that in Mr. Reid's collection there are only fourteen parish tokens wanting, while only fifteen are required to complete the set of the Relief and Secession tokens.

The correspondent who has kindly sent us this cutting, informs us that Mr. Reid has made many additions to his Cabinet since this was printed, and that it is much nearer perfection to-day.

In the sale catalogue of the Warner Collection, the Communion Tokens were offered in one lot, to keep them from dispersion, if possible; hence they were not specially classified and described; but a gentleman who was in frequent correspondence with Mr. Warner, and who is quite familiar with this portion of his Cabinet writes us, that his "collection of the United States Tokens was," he thinks "unequalled." He further says: "I do not believe that such another *can* be gathered; the day has gone by for getting one like it. Mr. Warner's Monograph numbers 196; he had increased these probably to 250; he had about 100 Canadians, and I think about 200 Scotch. I believe that the others were Continental ecclesiastical pieces, Abbey tokens, etc., but which I cannot connect with Communion usages, and I doubt very much if Mr. Warner could; [nor did he claim to be able to do so.] Mr. McLachlan's Canadian pamphlet numbers 241."

We also learn that Mr. Robert Shiells, of Neenah, Wis., has a collection gathered from all countries, which exceeds 800 pieces; he has made a special study of the subject, and we are informed has a Monograph on these tokens in press, and nearly ready for publication. We shall look with great interest for its appearance. The Rev. Robert Dick, of Colinsburgh, Scotland, has published the description of his collection of Scotch Tokens, of the United Presbyterian Church only, which numbers 660. This body originated in December, 1733, and our informant knows of no token issued by it earlier than 1742.

There was, some time since, a collection in Aberdeen, numbering 3,700 specimens; this entire cabinet, with drawings of the pieces, which were "a perfect monument of patience and perseverance, with four large volumes of correspondence, bound and indexed," were offered to an American collector for about \$1,500.

Further inquiry has brought to light the fact that in the Glasgow Exposition of 1888, a case containing 1,700 tokens was shown by Mr. J. H. Pratt; we may also mention that in response to an inquiry addressed to Mr. Shiells, he has kindly informed us that a friend of his in Scotland, has upwards of 5,000. He says: "I believe he only lacks five or six of having every Parish in Scotland represented." In another letter Mr. Shiells mentions that Dr. R. W. Eastman-Patrick, whose residence he thinks is in Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, has "the largest, most complete, varied and scientific collection in existence." Of the 660 described by Rev. Robert Dick (mentioned above), Mr. Shiells has only 142, but he has eleven which Dr. Dick does not possess, and two of these, the latter gentleman has not been able to find in Scotland; so that American collectors may congratulate themselves on the success of one of their fellows.

MASONIC EMBLEMS ON CONTINENTAL MONEY.

WE have lately seen some pieces of Continental Money,—North Carolina bills,—which bear Masonic emblems, and which so far as we remember have not been mentioned heretofore. Those we have examined represent values of Three and Four "Spanish milled Dollars," and were issued under a Resolution of the Provincial Congress held at Hillsborough, Aug. 21, 1775.

The Three Dollar Bill is headed N° Carolina Currency in ornamental German text, with a fanciful ornament at the left upper corner, and a circle enclosing various emblems of Masonry, the pillars and globes, square and compasses, candles, mosaic pavement, and numerous working tools. They are signed by Rd. Cogdell, Andrew Knox, Samuel Thurston, and Rd. Caswell.

The Four Dollar Bill, is of the same date and general style; the floral ornament at the left bears a scroll twice inscribed Four Dollars; the lower left corner has a similar circle enclosing the pillars, pavement, All-seeing eye, pot of incense, etc., and is bordered by *ÆRA OF MASONRY, 5775* separated by a line from the emblems. It is signed by the same names as the preceding.

In the same set was a Five Dollar Note, also of the same date, character and general description, and bearing the same names. Instead of the circle at the lower left corner with Masonic emblems, is an elliptical tablet, on which is a picture of a large building with porticoes and wings of smaller buildings, on each side.

These notes are all in very good condition, considering their age and the circulation they have suffered, and some of the signatures are as black as when first written. They are apparently printed from copper plates.

Richard Caswell (b. 1729, d. 1789,) was Governor of North Carolina in 1777, and several times re-elected, and one of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. The other signers were active patriots, though of not quite so much prominence in political life. What relation, if any, these gentlemen bore to Masonry we have not been able as yet to discover.

L. H. L.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 45]

MR. FRED. J. W. CROWE, in the Christmas number of the *Freemason* (London, 1891), describes several Hungarian Masonics, which are new to me, and gives illustrative cuts of these pieces, from which I shall take descriptions which will be given later. Mr. Crowe, in this paper, says that "Bro. Marvin, in his great Catalogue (with supplement) of nearly one thousand Masonic Medals, does not name one Hungarian specimen." In this statement Bro. Crowe has overlooked the fact that considerably more than a year ago, (viz : in the *Journal* for October, 1890, pp. 50 and 51,) I fully described two of the pieces which he now mentions (but does not describe or engrave) from specimens in the collection of Bro. Shackles, who had very kindly sent me rubbings, as I then stated. It may interest some of my friends in England to learn that at this moment I have in manuscript,—which I trust will in due time appear in the *Journal*,—descriptions of a large number of pieces, most of which are unpublished. These embrace Swedish, German, Asiatic, Haytien, Brazilian, Mexican and many American pieces. The field is much more extensive than is generally recognized, and while there are unquestionably many pieces of which I have never heard, and very likely never shall, yet with the information which is so constantly and generously supplied by friends and correspondents in England, on the continent, and at home, and with the aid of so enthusiastic a collector as Gen. S. C. Lawrence, to all of whom I am much indebted, I shall hope to add very largely to the completeness of my Catalogue before closing it. I think I can safely promise it will exceed one thousand numbers. It is proper to add, that the delay in the appearance of these descriptions is chiefly due to the limited space which can be allotted to them, from time to time, in the *Journal*. The "Supplement" alluded to, is a reprint of these descriptions, and has now reached upwards of eighty pages, uniform in size with "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity." So much of explanation seems necessary to inform correspondents why their favors have not yet appeared in print; and to account for occasional statements that a medal is "unknown" to me, when the manuscript description has been waiting, perhaps for a year or more, for its place in order.

Before leaving the English Centenary jewels, which, as I have elsewhere stated, are frequently to be reckoned as badges rather than Medals, and hence are merely mentioned without numbering, I describe more particularly the jewel of the Lodge of Unity, No. 71, of Lowestoft, to which I have already referred on a previous page (see under DCCLXVIII); and as it is distinctly said to have been struck, in the Catalogue of the Medals of the Worcestershire (England) Masonic Library and Museum (p. 81, No. 10), I now number it. That Catalogue says it is of silver and gilt, but does not give the size; some of the typographic errors which make the description there confusing, I correct by the aid of Bro. Wm. J. Hughan, who has sent me a drawing of the piece, from which the size appears to be about 18; the Catalogue further says, it "probably was struck in 1847 at the Lodge Centenary, but without the consent of the Grand Master;" the Lodge does not wear this Medal, which I presume is rare, but uses the regular English "Centenary."

DCCCLXXII. Obverse, Figure of Mercy, personified as an angel; a small cross hangs from her neck, and she holds in front a shield, bearing a crown and a passion flower; the head of the figure, and the halo which surrounds it, intercepts a circle having the legend, SOFOCHE VILLA, LOWESTOFT: an outer circle is ornamented with a tressure of five arches. Reverse, Outer circle same as obverse, within which is the legend, LODGE OF UNITY above, and below, the date 1747; in the centre of the field are the figures 71 between the square and compasses. Attached to the Medal is a swivel, with ring at top, by which it is worn suspended from a bar and blue ribbon.

DCCCLXXIII. Obverse, The figure of an angel with expanded wings, draped, and standing on a pedestal; in each hand he holds a laurel crown; on the pedestal, SICK FUND and a key-hole. Over the figure, the All-seeing eye; on each side is a pillar; that on the right is surmounted with the square and compasses, and has TRUTH on its base; the one on the left is surmounted by a level, and has JUSTICE on its base. Legend, OLD LODGE ST. JOHN'S, LANARK, NO. 19. Below, in small letters, FAULKNER F. (the die-cutter.) Reverse, An oak tree, the head falling, severed through the trunk by a double-handed saw, which rests on the part left standing. Motto beneath, on a ribbon, THROUGH. Legend, above, RIGHT IS MIGHT and below, 12TH JUNE, 1822. Bronze. Size not given. Doubtless rare.¹

DCCCLXXIV. Obverse, King Herod (?) seated at the right. Three figures approach him on the left, one of whom brings a square, and another a scroll or plan, while the third has perhaps a rule. A palace in the background with several armed soldiers. Legend,² AD HERODEM HERODIONIS MUNIMINIS HILARIS VERA EFFIGIES 3900 Reverse, Three arches, supported by pillars; the centre shows an approach by a flight of steps, with a pillar on each side, a square lies on the fifth step, a blazing star is in the centre; the open compasses above it; a radiant delta with dove descending over the arch; a flag with spears is shown on either side the two pillars. Legend, FRATRUM MURATORUM ORDINIS UNICA SEDES ANNO MUNDI 3905 [Only seat of the Order of Brother Masons, year of the world 3905.]

DCCCLXXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive on the left, and oak on the right, crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow, is a triangle; the centre has horizontal lines as if to denote azure; on its field, an anchor surmounted by the cross of Savoy,³ argent; on the left side of the triangle, L'ESPERANCE; on the right, SAVOISENNIE; and on the bottom, OR.: DE CHAMBERY. [The Savoyard Lodge of Hope, Orient of Chambery.] Reverse, A wreath as on obverse, but the oak and olive are transposed; on the field of the triangle, SUP.: | CONS.: | DE FRANCE [Supreme Council of France.] On the left side of the triangle, LIBERTE; on the right, EGALITE; and on the

¹ For my knowledge and description of this piece, I am indebted to the Catalogue of the Worcestershire Masonic Library and Museum, page 85, No. 27. I have never seen the Medal. Lanark is an ancient royal borough of Scotland, which gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. The device on the reverse alludes to the crest of that Duke, which is blazoned: Out of a crest-coronet or, an oak-tree fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw proper, the frame or; above the crest the motto, "THROUGH!" Boutell, in his "English Heraldry," p. 151, gives the following account of its reputed origin, which is of interest in this connection: "This device is said to commemorate the escape into Scotland, in 1323, of Sir Gilbert Hamilton, a reputed ancestor of the present ducal house. At the court of Edward II, Sir Gilbert had unadvisedly expressed admiration for Robert Bruce, on which John le Despencer struck him. Despencer fell in single combat the next day, and Hamilton fled, hotly pursued, northward. Near the border the fugitive and a faithful esquire joined some wood-cutters, assumed their dress, and commenced working with them on an oak, when the pursuers passed by. Hamilton, saw in hand, observed his esquire anxiously watching their enemies as they passed, and at once recalled his attention to his woodman's duties by the word, 'Through!'—thus, at the same time, appearing to consider the cutting down the oak to be far more important

than the presence of the strangers. So they passed by and Hamilton followed in safety. This crest does not appear in the Hamilton seals till long after the days of Bruce and his admirer, Sir Gilbert."

² The translation of the legend is somewhat uncertain. The reference is of course to King Herod the Great, who rebuilt the Temple at Jerusalem about 20 B. C., and we may perhaps read the legend, "Rejoicing under Herodian protection the correct plan is shown to Herod." Possibly muniminis has the more frequent meaning of a means of protection, the building, rather than the patronage of the king, and then we might render it, even more liberally, "Joyful in the Herodian construction [of the Temple], the correct plan [is shown by the architect] to Herod." I have no knowledge of this piece, which seems to have been a puzzle to German Masonic students, except from an engraving given in *Latomia*, Vol. xviii, part i, and a long article on the medal, and its dates, with the editor's views, printed at page 144 of the same volume. This is the only Medal I recall which has any allusion to the Herodian Temple in connection with Freemasonry.

³ The cross of Savoy is a Greek cross. This piece was apparently struck from dies, on a suitable planchet, and then the spaces between the wreath and the triangle sawed out, and also the spaces between the leaves. This may be a cast, but if so, is very carefully executed. In the Lawrence Collection.

bottom, FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Silver or plated. Size 21 nearly. A ring attached to the planchet at the top.

DCCCLXXVI. Obverse, A view of the second building erected by the United Lodges at Breslau: (A two-story edifice, with door in the centre, two statues in niches on the second story, and wings at the left,) trees on either side, (one at the left and four at the right; those at the right partly conceal the wing,) and a grass plot in the foreground. Legend, above, BAUHUTTE · DER · VEREINIGTEN · LOGE [Building of the United Lodges.] In exergue, in three lines, ZU BRESLAU | ERRICHTET | 1872 [Erected at Breslau in 1872.] Reverse, On the field the inscription in eight lines, ZUR 150 | JAHR JUBELFEIER | DER | VEREINIGTEN | LOGE | IN BRESLAU | AM 18 MAI | 1891 [On the 150th Anniversary of the United Lodges at Breslau, May 18, 1891.] The inscription is enclosed by a cable-tow, knotted in four loops, having a tablet between each loop, surrounded by a close wreath of laurel; on the top, III T. | 1741 [for Drei Todtengrippe, The Three Skeletons]; on the left tablet, s. | 1774 [for Die Saule, The Pillar]; on the right, g. | 1776. [for Die Glocke, The Bell]; and on the bottom, VER- | EINIGT | 1844 [United in 1844]; the dates are those of the foundation of the several Lodges. On the inside of the milling on the obverse, the name of the die-cutter, LAUER in very minute letters.¹ Silver and bronze. Size 32.

DCCCLXXVII. Obverse, Bust to left in uniform, of the Duc De Berry. Legend, CH. FERDINAND DUC DE BERRY: below, in small letters, CAQUE F. (the die-cutter.) Reverse, Within a wreath formed by two branches of acacia, crossed, are three "tears," one over two. Legend, ADMIRATEURS DE L'UNIVERS and below, 8 MARS, 1820. [The name of the Lodge, and date of issue, March 8, 1820.] Copper. The size I have not learned.²

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

¹ Described from an impression in the Lawrence Collection. See CCCLXXV for one having the first building. The date was reckoned from that of the eldest Lodge. I believe these were struck at the Mint in Breslau.

There is another medal of this Lodge, which is described under No. 140, in the Catalogue of the Worcestershire Masonic Museum (printed by Kenning, London, August, 1891), which is said to be "unknown" to me. It is of no great consequence, but the *Journal* for October, 1890, contained a full, and I believe correct, description, which No. 140 does not give. (See DCCCXXVII.) As this Supplementary List has been progressing in these pages since January, 1888, a fact well known to collectors of Masonics abroad, it might be well for those interested in this department of numismatics to consult it, before making a statement of that kind. The numerous typographical errors in the Worcestershire Catalogue seriously impair its value for reference; under this very number, for instance, the date given in the editorial note preceding the description, as that of the foundation of the "Lodge of the Bell," is correct; but a different date is given in the description as borne on the Medal; the "Lodge of the Pillar" is incorrectly said, both in the introduction and the description, to have been founded in 1744; it should be 1774 (see XX, DCCCXXVII, and DCCCLXX); that of "the Bell" is given in the description as 1766; it should be 1776 (see CCCLXXVII, DCCCXXIV, and DCCCLXX); my own description gives the true dates, which I cannot doubt are correctly cut in the dies of this medal. The Catalogue has so much of interest to Masonic collectors that it is very much to be regretted

that Bro. Taylor, whose accuracy is well known, Bro. Shackles or Bro. Hughan, both of whom have given so much and so careful attention to Masonic numismatics,—the last two named being especially familiar with this Supplementary List,—could not have had an opportunity personally to revise the proofs of the Catalogue.

² I take the description of this Medal, which I have not seen, from the Worcestershire Catalogue, in which it is No. 219, under France. The Duke, whose bust it bears, was the second son of Charles X, King of France. He was one of the "emigrants" during the Revolution (in 1790, when he was twelve years of age); and while absent from France served for a time under the Prince of Condé. He returned to Paris in 1815, and the following year married the Princess Caroline of Naples. He was stabbed at the opera in Paris, by an assassin named Louvel, and died on the night of the 13th of February, 1820; this event produced great political excitement, and led to the resignation of the Prime Minister De Cazes. Louvel was executed the following June. The Medal may have reference to some formal action of the Lodge (which has its East in Paris, and I believe is still working,) in consequence of the murder of the Prince, but this I have not been able to ascertain. The fact that De Cazes had then but recently been elected to the headship of each of the rival Grand Councils, (see CCXXXI), may have had something to do with its issue. The "tears" are a conventional device, resembling the charge known in heraldry as "gouttes," and are frequently used in France on funeral drapery. They somewhat resemble a flame, with a round base and wavy point. The Medal is doubtless rare, as it has so long escaped notice.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A JEWISH MEDAL.

SOME time ago a query was printed in the *Journal*, asking those who knew of Jewish Medals to advise you. I do not precisely recall the particulars of that request, and the following may not be within the scope of the query; of that the inquirer can judge better than I; but I send you the following, in the hope that it may be in the line of his wishes. It is one of the series of Church and Cathedral medals, issued by J. Wiener, who cut the dies; on the obverse is a view of the exterior of the Jewish synagogue at Cologne; on the reverse is another view of the interior. It is struck in bronze, and its size is 59 millimetres. Possibly it exists in the other metals, but as to that I am unable to say.

R.

PARASITES ON PAPER MONEY.

DR. L. B. CLIFTON, the Macon scientist, told his friends something recently that astonished them. By means of a microscope of high magnifying power he has detected a peculiar parasite which infects paper money. It is found nowhere else, and, though it is invisible to the unassisted eye, the small creature multiplies at a surprising rate and is very numerous. Dr. Clifton counted three thousand of them on an old five-dollar bill. He said the money parasite is an acarus, and closely related to the spider family. Its appearance is by no means handsome. In shape it is oblong and flat, and has four clumsy legs and a sharp bill. It is never known to leave the paper on which it lives, and never becomes a parasite on the human body.

THE Service Medal for members of the Massachusetts Militia is to be of bronze, with a bright field, bearing on the obverse the word "Service" in Roman letters, and on the reverse the arms of Massachusetts.

A MEDAL OF TIN.

ONE would hardly suppose the McKinley Bill, among its other results, would have contributed anything to Numismatics, but it has indirectly done so. We have received a Medal recently struck from American tin, from the Temescal Mine, California, which may be described as follows:—

Obverse. Inscription in seven lines, the first and last curving to conform to the edges of the planchet; SAMPLE PURE TIN | FROM | TEMESCAL MINE. | COMPLIMENTS | HOTEL GLENWOOD | RIVERSIDE, CAL. | * | FRANK A. MILLER, PROP.

Reverse. Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving as on obverse; TIN MINE 12 MILES | FROM | RIVERSIDE | THE | GREATEST ORANGE | GROWING DISTRICT | IN THE | WORLD.

Struck like a coin, and only in tin, if we are correctly informed. Size 20, nearly.

L.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, November 19, 1891, at 8 15 P. M., at the Society's Rooms, 101 East 20th Street. A paper was read by Mr. Charles Pryer, entitled "Jottings from My Note Book," being a sketch of the history, both authentic and probable, of a number of old medals and other relics—including a watch which was brought to this country in the seventeenth century by one of the Huguenot Settlers,—which were exhibited.

A meeting was also held on Wednesday, December 2, 1891, at the same place, when a paper was read by Mr. Frank W. Doughty, entitled "The Elephant; Numismatically and Archaeologically." Members having any coins or medals with elephants on them, were requested to exhibit them at this meeting. Members were also invited to bring their friends—ladies as well as gentlemen—to these meetings, and they were quite well attended. The Society's Rooms are open every Thursday evening.

COIN SALES.

THE BOEING SALE.

On the 27th and 28th November, the Messrs. Chapman sold at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, a fine collection of Ancient Greek, Roman and Oriental Coins, from the estate of the late Wilhelm Boeing, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., to which was added a very choice selection of United States Silver Dollars. Included in the Boeing Cabinet were also a number of the large German Crowns, or Thalers, several of which have rarely found their way to the auction room. The Brunswick coins, in particular, were extensively represented in various values; and there were also quite a number of the early American Private issues of Gold coins. An illustrated edition of the Catalogue, with four plates by the artotype process, will give those collectors who were unable to secure their orders, a realising sense of their loss. The Catalogue, prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, numbered 1073 lots, and covered 64 pages. We quote a few prices, but to give any fair idea of the sale would require us to reprint most of the Catalogue, and we must refer those who desire further information to the Priced Catalogues, which can now be obtained of Messrs. Chapman.

The sale opened with three valuable pieces; the first, a gold Stater of Philip II, v. f., the second, a good impression of the same piece, and the third, an Octodrachm of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; these brought respectively \$23, 12, and 145; many others of the gold pieces brought correspondingly excellent prices: a Medalllic Double Crown of Berg-op-Zoom (Van Loon, II, p. 149, fig. 2), 7.50; a silver Medallion of the Peace after the Franco-Prussian war, size 54, in proof condition and very rare, 16; among the Brunswick pieces the "Rebel Thaler" of Henry Julius, 1595, 5.25; the "Lie Thaler" of the same, 1596, 6.75; the "Truth Thaler," 1597, only 2.50, an evidence perhaps that a Lie travels faster than the Truth; the "Wasp Thaler," 1599, 5.50; a Ten-Thaler coin of the same, 1609, 67.50, and a Five Thaler of Frederic Ulrich, 1614, 27; many of these Thalers were very fully described, with references to the detailed accounts of their history in the *Journal*. From these notes it will be seen how hopeless a task it is to give even a fair outline in the space at our command, of these most interesting pieces, now so rare. Of the early gold, a Fifty Dollar piece, 1852, octagon, brought 75; most of the other issues of this kind, and the Bechtler pieces, sold for from ten to twenty per cent. above their face value, and a few at a much larger advance: a very rare gold 25 Pesos of Peru, with bust of Bolivar, 60. Among the Dollars, one of 1794, in excellent condition for this very rare piece, sold for 110; a brilliant proof of 1838, Liberty seated, 13 stars, 74; and one of 1839, same type, edge plain (the only one known), 84; the raised die of the seal of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, which has an interesting history given in the Catalogue, brought 42, and the original Confederate Cent, so called, 9.25. From this meagre outline the interest of this sale may perhaps be judged.

THE BENNELL COLLECTION.

ON Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 22, the collection of United States Cents, Half Cents, Medals, Foreign Coins, Confederate and Southern Bank Bills, etc., was sold at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Co. The Catalogue, which contained 588 lots, and covered 22 pages, was prepared by Mr. Ed. Frossard, and this was his 109th Sale. We note a few prices: A '93 Wreath Cent, large legend, date and sprig under bust, vine and bars on edge, \$6.75; another, small legend, cracked die, 9; do.; Liberty cap, 9, and another, but with break in die, v. g. and ex. r., 12.50; 1794, "scarred head" so called, 11.50; same date, "amiable face," sharp, 5.50; '95, thin planchet, 6.25; '96, fillet head, crooked 6, v. f., 7.10; '97, 12 berries in wreath, 10.75; '99, legend and date very good (except 1), 13; another, legend missing, but date and bust bold, 10; 1801, light olive, ex. r., 17; 1804, broken die, 13.50; and another, 9; 1805, 11.75; 1808, olive color, f. and sc., 10.50, and 12.50; 1821, 8; several of the early Half Cents also brought very good prices; we fear the sale was too near Christmas to secure the best prices, but on the whole we understand the proceeds were quite satisfactory.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

A GALLIC FIND IN DENMARK.

AN antiquarian find, which will excite general interest, more especially abroad, has lately been made in Rœvemose peat bog, near Hobro in Jutland, Aalborg Amt. The objects are all of silver, the principal piece being a very large basin, on which have been fastened plates of silver, hammered out with figures of men, women and animals. The basin is twenty-six Danish inches in diameter, but scarcely eight inches high. One or two pieces are apparently wanting: but it is hoped they will turn up when the moss is minutely examined. The eye-holes of the figures are now empty, but had evidently been filled with colored glass. One of the plates, which is nearly seventeen inches long, shows warriors with helmets and other ornaments. One figure is a god with a wheel at his side, and on another are two elephants. A third shows a horned god in a sitting posture, with his legs crossed Oriental-wise.

All these have apparently nothing to do with Northern mythology, as was at first supposed. The find has reached the Danish National Museum, and it is believed that these pieces belong to the god-lore of the Gallic peoples. The god with the wheel, for instance, is the Gallic sun-god. The whole is probably the work of a Gallic artist at that early period when the Roman and Gallic peoples first came in contact. Allowing time for these things to wander so far north, the date would seem to be, as regards Denmark, the first century before Christ. Other things belonging to this Gallic group have been previously found in this country. The total weight of precious metals thus far exhumed is about twenty Danish pounds.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ELLIOT WOODWARD.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOT WOODWARD, the well known antiquarian and coin dealer, died at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., on Tuesday, January 5, 1892, of pneumonia; he had been in failing health for many months, but his death was the result of an acute attack of the prevailing epidemic. He was born in Oxford, Maine, November 25, 1825, and was therefore something more than sixty-six years of age.

When a young man he gave much attention to mnemonics, and was at one time often heard on the lecture platform, elucidating his favorite system. He came to Boston in 1848, and established himself as an apothecary on the corner of Dudley and Dearborn Streets, Roxbury, which soon became a favorite resort, not merely of those of kindred tastes and study in Numismatics and Antiquities, but of those who sought his advice or opinion as to the value of coins and archaeological relics; his reputation as an expert soon became widely known, and his correspondence was very extensive. This in time led him to issue his first periodical catalogues, and to begin that extensive business in the sale of coins at auction, which made his name familiar to collectors and buyers throughout the United States. More than one hundred of these catalogues were issued, covering some of the largest sales ever held, and files are preserved in many of the leading public and private libraries.

Although suffering in his later years from a trouble which attacked his eyes, yet his judgment as to the genuineness and value of coins, especially where extremely minute differences largely affect their value, was remarkably good; and it was rarely that an altered or counterfeit piece passed his inspection without discovery.

In addition to his devotion to Numismatics, he was very familiar with the early history of New England, and published a number of reprints of the early Tracts bearing on that subject, as well as some larger books of the same character. Salem Witchcraft especially was a topic which he had carefully studied, and in connection with the late Samuel G. Drake he issued a number of volumes on its history,—not only reprints but transcripts of original records. We make no attempt to give a list of these and other kindred publications, as they have no special reference to Numismatics.

At one time he was a large owner of real estate in Roxbury, but the panic obliged him to relinquish a very considerable portion of his holding. It was doubtless due to his antiquarian tastes that he once acquired the ownership of the famous Governor Shirley house in Roxbury, and another old landmark, the Swan house, Dorchester, was also for a time in his possession.

He was a man of great conversational power, of a keen sense of humor, and of extensive information, and ever ready to communicate in an entertaining manner, his knowledge on the subjects to which he had given so much study. If at times he seemed somewhat brusque or aggressive in manner, those who knew him best felt the kindly heart, and the genial spirit, though it might be concealed behind the words that a momentary impulse might evoke. Whatever the provocation, he never nursed a revengeful spirit, and we believe that no one regretted a satirical remark applied perhaps to some co-worker in his favorite pursuits, more than he did himself, when the ebullition had passed. He was for two years a member of the Common Council

of the City of Boston, and served on several important Committees. He was a member of Washington Lodge of Freemasons, of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of various other learned or scientific societies. His kindly deeds of benevolence were probably known to few beside the recipients, but they were frequent and unfailing, and the grateful appreciation of his charity by those whom he had aided, was most feelingly alluded to in the remarks made at his funeral by the officiating clergyman.

He was buried on Friday, the 8th of January, from his late residence in Dunreath Street.

M.

CARL LUDVIG MULLER, Ph. D., Director of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, and of the Museum of Antiquities at Copenhagen, Denmark, died on the 6th of September last, at the age of eighty-two. He was appointed Inspector of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, by Christian VIII, himself an ardent Numismatist, in 1841. His work on the Money of Philip of Macedonia won him his degree of Doctor in Philosophy, and in 1865 he was appointed Director in chief of the Danish Cabinet. He published several works on Numismatics, among them one on the Coins of Alexander the Great, which received the Prize from the French Academy; and two years later one on the Money of Lysimachus, King of Thrace; he issued his principal work, *The Numismatics of Ancient Africa*, (published in quarto form in three volumes), about 1862, to which he added a supplementary volume in 1874. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique in 1863, and an Honorary Member in July, 1867.

THE late DOM PEDRO D'ALCANTARA, who succeeded his father Dom Pedro I, as Emperor of Brazil, and was obliged to leave his capital by the Revolution of November, 1889, which deprived him of his crown, was an earnest Numismatist. One of his last acts before the Revolution was to order the striking of several medals, for presentation to friends. His reign was of unusual length,—upwards of fifty-eight years,—and his empire made great advances in material prosperity during that period. He was an Honorary Member of the Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique.

BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE (with numerous illustrations) of a collection of milled English coins, dating from the reign of George I. to that of her present Majesty, and including patterns and proofs of coins of that period, in gold, silver, bronze, etc., formed by H. Montagu, Esq., F. S. A. (Vice-President of the Numismatic Society of London). Spink & Son, 1890. 175 pp., small 4to, cloth.

This very handsome volume is from the Graphic Press of London. The paper, printing, binding and engraving, are all that can be desired in point of neatness and general good taste, and it must be recognized as among the finest Numismatic publications, as well as one of the most useful, in the series it illustrates and describes. We think much credit is to be accorded to all concerned in its issue—author, publisher and printer.

THE first number of the "Revue Belge de Numismatique" for 1892, contains a very interesting study on the methods used by the Ancient Greeks in striking their coins, some portions of which we shall hope to translate and give to the readers of the *Journal* in a future number. It was written by Mons. V. Lemaire, of Gand, and he takes the ground that the ancients used dies of hardened steel, not of bronze, as has been so generally believed, and that these dies were engraved by a lathe, with diamond-dust on the tool, and not by the slower process of unassisted manual labor. He advocates his theory in a bright and entertaining manner, and certainly makes a strong case. It covers twenty-four pages of the *Revue*. The other articles are, as is invariably the case in this excellent magazine, of high character, and great interest.

EDITORIAL.

So many requests have reached the publishers of the *Journal* for "sample copies," that should we have complied with them, the entire edition would have been exhausted. Most of them are sent on postals, often without even the writer's address; perhaps one in twenty encloses a two-cent stamp for postage. While it is hardly possible that many of these inquirers will see this note, we think it proper to say that we decline to send "sample copies," except on receipt of the price of a single number, and this has been the invariable custom of the magazine for over twenty years. The *Journal* is printed solely in the interest of the science to which it is devoted; — it never has been, nor is it designed to be, a "money-making" enterprise, and all the receipts above the actual cost of manufacture are devoted to providing illustrations for its pages. While we should be glad to increase our list of subscribers, we believe the *Journal* to be fully worth the amount at which it is offered, and justice to its supporters forbids a gratuitous circulation of "sample numbers."

WE wish to acknowledge our appreciation of the kindness of Mr. John Ward Dean, the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, who has favored the *Journal*, at our request, with the Memorial of Mr. Jeremiah Colburn which begins the present number. Mr. Colburn was always interested in the prosperity of the *Journal*, and he deeply regretted the necessity of retiring from its business management, which was forced upon him by his failing health. Almost the last, perhaps the very last letter he wrote, was one of encouragement to its publishers. Mr. Dean's intimate acquaintance with Mr. Colburn is of long standing, and we know of no one better fitted than he, to prepare the tribute to the memory of our friend and associate, to whom the *Journal* owes so much.

WITH reference to several of the pieces described by our esteemed contributor, Dr. Storer, in his list of "Medicals," it is necessary for us to remind our readers that the *Journal* has always taken the position that pieces moulded, or cast, whether in vulcanite, gutta percha, glass, or similar materials, are not properly classed among coins or medals. We deviate from our rule in the list mentioned, to comply with Dr. Storer's desire to make this list, to the preparation of which he has given so much labor, as complete as possible, even at the risk of an apparent lack of consistency on our part. In this we imply no criticism on Dr. Storer's views, for we have no doubt he is substantially in accord with us. There are also many very interesting engraved pieces, not only Medicals, but Masonics and others, pertaining to series which have been described in our pages, which have passed under our eye, and which, were it not for this rule, we should gladly have included in our Lists. Engraved pieces exhibit none of the skill of the die cutter, and are so easily produced or copied, that while they often possess a certain value from historic or other reasons, they can not be regarded as medals: in fact we consider that they are less closely related to medals than are buttons, or many of the badges, which are so frequently struck from dies.

CURRENCY.

Hilow. "I have discovered another proof of the adage that time is money!"

Gofer. "Well?"

Hilow. "We frequently spend the day."

Beggar—"Please, sir, will ye lend me a dime ter git somethin' ter eat?"

Gentleman—You've got a quarter in your hand now: what's that for?"

Beggar—"That's ter tip th' waiter."

Jones is complaining of his Church organist, because he passed off a false note.

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No. 4.

HOW DID THE ANCIENTS STRIKE THEIR COINS?

THE first number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* for 1892 has an interesting study on the methods used by the ancients in engraving the dies for their coins, and in striking them, by Mons. V. Lemaire, of Gand, which we should be glad to present to readers in full, had we space in the *Journal*; we must however content ourselves by giving a very free translation of some of the salient points of this valuable paper, in which the author attempts to establish the position that these dies were engraved on steel by a lathe, much as they have been cut in modern times, and then describes the methods by which, as he conceives, they were struck.

He begins by stating the accepted theory that as all admit, the Greeks did not possess the powerful machinery of modern times for striking their coins, and that it is generally believed that the dies were cut by hand, not on steel, but bronze, and struck by a heavy blow from a hammer or similar tool, as appears from a Denarius of T. Carisius, and a copper coin of Paestum, and then develops his own theory.

On what grounds, he asks, is the assertion made that the dies for Greek money were of bronze, when none have come down to us, and there is no evidence in existing texts to show that such was the case. It seems to rest on the fact that there exist, in certain cabinets, four Gallic dies of bronze, or of *iron*, [he italicises the word iron, and calls special attention to the fact that he does so] and because it is known that the Gauls were the disciples and imitators of the Greeks. This is not conclusive; let us see if a better argument to the contrary can be made. The idea has found support, for want of some better explanation, that the ancients struck their coins by means of dies of bronze, a soft material; and this has proved so difficult of belief, that certain authors have not hesitated to express the opinion that the ancients knew how to harden bronze; these writers are rather deserving of pity for being powerless to establish the truth upon a firm foundation: artists and artisans used tools which were of sufficient temper to work the hardest materials; sculptors employed chisels to carve porphyry, which is harder than marble; they possessed gravers with which they were able to inscribe the hieroglyphic characters; was it with chisels and similar tools of bronze, that that admirable

image of Cheik-el Bebel, one of the chiefs of the band of workmen who constructed the Great Pyramid, was carved? Of what metal were made the delicate files and chisels of the goldsmiths? And the drills, the saws, the hammers, and all the various tools used for piercing or dividing wood, metal and stone — can we believe that these were made of bronze?

The ancients used steel, and their ornaments [*bijoux*] show the existence of the burin (or graver).

If one should attempt to show that the first dies of the larger Greek coins were engraved by a burin, it would be well for him to remember that there is good authority to show that these dies were cut by a lathe, by the engraver of gems. The proof of this is furnished by the money itself. The lathe was an instrument for engraving which was indispensable at that time; it was in universal use; it reigned supreme. The burin was powerless to engrave precious stones; the diamond alone had sufficient hardness to cut them.

The writer then proceeds to show how extensively precious stones and gems, beautifully cut or engraved, were worn and used as ornaments of the highest value, in adorning the statues of their divinities, as well as in a similar manner to the gems set in the brooches, rings and seals of modern times. The names of those artists and engravers whose master-pieces have come down to us, have not been forgotten, through all the centuries which have rolled away. Let us consider for a moment the tool which they employed. Mariette has given us its form and description in his "Treatise on Engraved Stones," vol. I, p. 207. It is a small lathe, similar to that which all the world knows to-day; it rests upon a stand or table of four feet, between which revolves a small wheel which is set in motion by a pedal or treadle; above the table is a little pulley, fitted with a hollow arbor, which is driven at a speed of about two thousand revolutions a minute, and operated by a cord or belt from the wheel below. Into the conical hollow of the arbor the workman inserts the tools with which he works; these are made of *soft iron*; at its outer end the tool tapers slightly, and has a small enlargement at the extremity, on which the engraver puts a little diamond powder and a drop of oil; the powder attaches itself firmly to the soft iron, the moment that is applied to the stone, and thus the tool becomes virtually a little grindstone of diamond, which is used to cut the device upon the gem.

Many writers have supposed that the tools which we have said above were of soft iron, were made of hardened steel; but this is a grave error; if they were of hardened steel, the diamond powder would not be retained upon them, nor would they cut the gem. This is a very important point to be remembered in the discussion of our subject.

When the engraver begins his work, he brings the face of the gem into contact with the tool; as the latter is constantly revolving in the same plane, the gem must be held in the hand, and moved as the case requires; and some of the tools are of such delicacy that great care is necessary, lest they be broken; if the danger is great with so small an object as a gem, what will it be when a die of heavy metal is used?

Mons. Lemaire then describes his personal experience, in an attempt to cut a die in imitation of the ancient ones, in bronze, by such a tool; and he shows that the diamond powder ceases to operate on the bronze

almost immediately, and cuts the *tool* instead ; since, of necessity, it must be the *softer* material which will absorb the diamond powder, so to speak, and the *harder* which will be cut away. The bronze, being softer than the iron, appropriates the diamond dust, and the tool is destroyed ; but when he used the same tool, with the diamond powder, upon a steel surface, the steel was cut, and the tool retained the powder, for the reason given.

From these facts he reasons that the Greeks, knowing the use of the lathe, were able to, and did, cut the dies of their coins upon steel. It has been proved that the existence of steel dies was known certainly as early as the first or second century of our era ; it is not too much to claim that others of the same nature existed long before.

Passing from this, Mons. Lemaire goes on to show how he thinks the *bronze* dies which exist were prepared ; since they could not possibly have been cut by a lathe, how were they made ? His answer is, *by casting* ; and he next gives his theory as to the manner in which this was accomplished. Let us enter the workshop of the goldsmith of Athens, who has received an order to strike money ; probably he is not himself an engraver of gems ; he must therefore, in the first place, have the type, which for convenience we will call a model, made by a lapidary ; this having been obtained, he next prepares from this a mould, in sand, clay, or other suitable substance, and casts the die in bronze, in the usual manner ; if this is done with proper care, the mould will be sufficiently perfect for the purposes for which it was designed ; if not, it will be a matter of little or no difficulty to retouch such portions as may require it, with the graver. Should this not be sufficient, the entire die may be finished on the lathe, using a tool of softer metal than that of the die, so that the former may retain the diamond powder ; if the weight of the die forbids this, then a diamond point fixed upon a small handle of wood, as the flint tipped the lances of primitive men, will accomplish the result. And thus the dies are ready for striking. It is an easy matter to repeat the process from the original model, whenever they become too much worn or defaced for further use.

M. Lenormand, in "*Monnaies et Medailles*," assures us that he possesses original dies of Roman coins of the first and second century of the Christian era ; these are composed of a matrix cut on hardened steel, and mounted on a sort of conical base of bronze or iron : he further says, that from the earliest times until the fifth century all dies for coins were engraved by the lathe, as precious stones were cut ; later, under the reign of the Princes of the family of Constantine, the process changed ; and pieces were struck in cold metal, with dies cut by a burin. Mons. Lemaire does not accept this statement as absolutely correct ; twelve centuries, he says, elapsed between the first use of coined money and the time of Constantine ; that man must understand human nature but poorly who can believe that the art of engraving by the burin remained stationary for so long a period, while all other branches of art, of science and of literature, made such great advances. 'Nothing comes from nothing.' If indeed engraving by the burin ever replaced that by the lathe, as Lenormand suggests, it was because the burin, powerless when money was first used, had in time strengthened itself, and finally acquired sufficient force to displace its predecessor.

It must be admitted that for a long time the lathe did most of the work of die-cutting, if indeed it did not do it all: we may believe that not unfrequently the burin and the chisel performed a part of the labor; but dies of steel continued for long periods to depend for their perfection upon the lathe. It is difficult to imagine Kimon or Evainetos cutting the dies for their beautiful master-pieces upon anything but steel. Let no one imagine that it was the labor of a Cyclops to engrave a pair of dies upon a lathe; it needed no longer time than would have been required to cut them on some precious stone.

A pair of steel dies can furnish a far greater number of pieces than if made of bronze; the perfection of modern minting machinery allows the use of dies of the same size as the planchet; the ancient dies were of slightly larger diameter than the coins; they were encased in a block of bronze or iron, which served to sustain them under the demands upon them, and which could be readily replaced if needed. We fail to see anything to show that a good antique die was much if any inferior to those of our own day, nor any reason why artists of merit should have been unwilling to engrave their works upon steel. In case of necessity, or haste, when engravers were lacking, bronze dies would be sufficient, for these could easily be multiplied by casting, and hastily retouched if need be, and such dies would be capable of supplying a very large output.

The existence of steel dies for striking coins is well established at a period relatively near our own time. We may include among these the dies of the Gauls, the imitators of the processes of the Greeks, whose dies of "iron" we have mentioned above; but were not these dies really steel? For if these dies, which are known to be Gallic, are really iron, we are forced to the conclusion that the use of burins to engrave money, goes back to a much more distant period than has generally been supposed, since iron cannot be engraved by means of the lathe.

Is it possible, then, with our present knowledge, to fix exactly the time of the introduction of the use of steel, by means of Greek coins? Let us go back, in our investigation of this point, to the origin of money, and let us examine the first stater of the Lydian Kings. It bears the mark of three punches. We see three punch marks indented upon the planchet, by blows of a hammer, one after another, just as is done to-day in punching weights and measures. On what metal were these punches cut? Was it bronze? No one will dare to affirm that; no bronze, however hard it might be, could have endured so severe a trial, and surely no one would have undertaken the task of making new punches every fifteen minutes. Is it not more reasonable to believe that the punches were steel? The marks they made upon the planchet are so distinct as to justify us in declaring further that the punches¹ were cut by a lathe; made in steel, the operation of punching would be easy and rapid, and it is no exaggeration to say that such punches were able to stamp a hundred thousand impressions, when well made. They lasted in good condition as long as they were needed, if we may judge from the condition of the pieces that have come down to us. Have we not thus succeeded in tracing the use of steel in

¹ Mons. Lemaire is here referring to the so-called incused coins, and if we understand him correctly he includes in the term *poinçons*, which we translate punches,

the matrix as well as the tool used in forcing the metal into the design.

connection with mintage, to the earliest times, and to the striking of the first piece?

We must not lose sight of the fact that at the first appearance of money the art of ornamenting metal in relief was already an accomplished fact; in raising a figure or ornamental design on a thin plate of metal, and manipulating the surface, both on the face and the back of the metal under treatment, the workman used hardened tools, made of small rods of steel, one end of which was formed in such a manner as to produce, by gentle blows from a hammer, the intended design on the metal; the step from work of this kind to that of punching the staters of the Kings of Lydia, was not a long one.

This use of steel in the ancient coinage, which we have mentioned, is not the only case which we have found. In "*Monnaies et Medailles*," we have seen a phototype reproduction of a silver piece of Methymne, on which we observe traces of an early application of steel. The reverse of this piece has been struck on a square hub, [*un carre en saillie*] bearing a bust of Athene, engraved in intaglio. The square is bordered by a series of dots, placed so near the edge that there is in one place a right angle where a small piece has been broken off; we believe that this square was of steel. Had it been of bronze, the evidence of the fracture would have had a different appearance. We should have seen a tearing away of the metal; instead of which we have a clean, sharp fracture. It must therefore be the case that the steel was tempered too hard; for if it had been only moderately hardened, the fractured piece would have shown signs of weakness before breaking.

We may mention still another proof that steel was employed in striking ancient coins; we have seen, in a private collection, a coin of silver, whose name escapes us, but which is of the third century before the Christian era; this was struck with a die which had broken into three pieces; a line running from one side of the coin to the other, shows where one-third of the die had split off from the rest; another straight line, perpendicular to the first, shows where the remaining portion of the die was broken in two; yet these three parts of the die remained in close connection; from which I conclude that the die had been imprisoned, as it were, in a mass of metal, in such a manner that the face of the die was not touched by the casting which held it; or else that the block which contained the die, had itself yielded under the pressure.

If then, we consider these early evidences, which could very likely be supplemented by further examples, showing that the ancient coins were struck from dies of hardened steel, and if weight be given to the experiments of the writer in engraving dies by means of a lathe on bronze, on soft iron, and on hardened steel, it is clear that the Greeks had gained sufficient knowledge of the art to be able to produce such dies when money was first used, and we shall be willing to admit that dies of steel have filled a far more important place in the mintage of the money and the medals of antiquity, than has been hitherto supposed.

We regret the necessity of condensing Mons. Lemaire's very bright and interesting paper, by the free translation which we are obliged to give, and which is all that the space at our disposal will permit; for it does not do that justice to his arguments that a more extended and literal rendering would do. His views on the methods by which the *striking* was accomplished — the concluding half of his paper — we hope to give to our readers in our next number.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 59.]

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| <p>Brown (John I. and Sons). Boston.</p> <p>331. <i>Obv. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.</i>
Metallic shell, enclosing postage stamps.
15.
In the Collection of Harvard University.</p> <p>Browning Brothers. Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>332. Silver, brass. 18.
Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1881, p. 51, No. 224; Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 5027; Cogan, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 57.
In my collection.</p> <p>Buffum. Pittsburgh, Pa.</p> <p>333. Copper. 12.
Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1881, p. 52, No. 239; Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 5273; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 165; Storer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 192.
In the Wright Collection and my own.</p> <p>Bunyan, W. & J. R. Kendalville, Ind.</p> <p>334. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 1780; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VII, 1882, p. 66.</p> <p>Burnett (Joseph & Co.) Boston.</p> <p>335. <i>Obv. BURNETT'S COCAINE KALLISTON TOILET SETS</i>
Metallic shells, enclosing post. stamps.
15.
In my collection.</p> <p>336. BURNETTS STANDARD EXTRACTS.
Metallic shell, enclosing stamp. 15.
Woodward, thirty-sixth Cat., 4-7 April, 1881, No. 885.</p> <p>Burritt, H. Maumee City, Ohio.</p> <p>337. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, Nos. 4705-06; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 127.
In my collection.</p> <p>Cary, H. G. O. Zanesville, Ohio.</p> <p>338. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4893; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 152, No. 2.
In my collection.</p> <p>339. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4894; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 152, No. 2a.</p> | <p>340. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, Nos. 4895, 4896; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VIII, p. 151, No. 1.
In my collection.</p> <p>341. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4897.
Cassin. California.</p> <p>342. "C's Bitters."
Shell (silver dollar).
Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1884, p. 48.
Castle, W. B. Sandwich, Ill.</p> <p>343. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 1629; <i>Coin Collectors' Jour.</i>, VII, 1882, p. 22, No. 1.
Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York, and Newport, R. I.</p> <p>344. Vulcanite. 20.
Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1884, p. 41.
Chamberlain Brothers. Nashville, Tenn.</p> <p>345. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 5663; Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1881, p. 53, No. 288; Storer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, July, 1891, No. 1725.</p> <p>346. Copper. 13.
<i>Ibid.</i>, No. 1726.
Chapman, John L. Baltimore, Md.</p> <p>347. Edges milled. Silver, nickel. 11.
Cogan, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 68; Storer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, Oct., 1887, No. 193.
In my collection.</p> <p>348. Edges milled. Silver, copper. 11.
Extremely rare.
<i>Ibid.</i>, No. 194.
In my collection.</p> <p>Chapman, W. B. Cincinnati, Ohio.</p> <p>349. Edges milled. German silver. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, No. 195.
In my collection.</p> <p>Clark. Flint, Mich.</p> <p>350. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 2470.
In my collection.</p> <p>351. Copper. 13.
Instead of an eagle upon the reverse, there is a Liberty head, to left, with thirteen stars, and 1863.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.</p> |
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- Colcord, S. M. & Co. Boston, Mass.
352. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42.
- Collins Brothers. Paris, Ill.
353. Eighteen stars. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1595; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 20, No. 3.
354. Thirteen stars. 1863. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1596-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 20, No. 1.
There is a var. of this (*Ibid.*, No. 1a).
355. Thirteen stars. 1864. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 2.
- Comstock & Brother. Albion, Mich.
356. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2105; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 106, No. 4.
In my collection.
357. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2106; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 106, No. 2.
In my collection.
358. Copper. 13
Ibid., p. 106, No. 3.
In the Wright Collection.
- Cook, Henry. Boston, Mass.
359. Rev. An eagle alighting upon a druggist's mortar. In his beak a scroll, upon which: ESTABLISHED - A. D. 1825. Copper. 17. But two known, and these are said to have been struck without Mr. Cook's knowledge. As they are among the rarest of the Boston tokens, they are valued accordingly.
Woodward, thirty-first Cat., 1-3 Sept., 1880, No. 530; sixty-ninth do., 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 570; eighty-ninth do., 25-27 Oct., 1886, No. 1342.
Though Mr. C. was not a druggist, this token should be mentioned here. The reverse is that of Haviland Stevenson & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and it has also been used by B. F. Fetterall of Vicksburg, Miss.
- Davies, Jesse. Huntington, Ind.
360. Copper.
Ibid., p. 63, No. 5.
- Davis, A. M. New Paris, Ind.
361. Copper. 12.
Coin Collector's Jour., VII, 1882, p. 83, No. 1.
362. Copper. 12.
Obv. as preceding, but *rev.* Washington to left, etc.
In my collection.
- Dayton, M. N. Martinsburg, Ohio.
363. Copper.
Ibid., VIII, 1883, p. 126, No. 2.
364. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Mercury. Copper.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Dickinson, Comstock & Co. Utica, N.Y.
365. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3714; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 58, No. 1.
- Dingen. Buffalo, N. Y.
366. Shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 49.
- Ditman. New York.
367. *Obverse*, DITMAN, DRUGGIST, ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y. *Reverse*, SODA.
Wood. 20.
Woodward, twenty-first Cat., 1879, No. 1108.
368. *Obv.* DITMAN'S SODA, 5. *Rev.* plain.
Wood. 20.
Ibid., No. 1102; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 199.
- Drake.
369. "Plantation Bitters," etc.
Metallic shell, enclosing stamp. 15.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 46.
In the Government (Lee) Collection.
The following should be mentioned in this connection.
370. *Obv.* DRAKE'S | "PLANTATION" | BITTERS | —— | S. T. — 1860 — x *Rev.*
Bust of Gov. Tilden to right. Inscription: TILDEN'S "CONVENTION" BITTERS | s : j : t : 1860 — x — it¹
Silver, brass, white metal. 18.
In my collection.
371. Copper, brass, white metal. 20.
"Only twenty-five struck."
Haseltine Cat., 7-9 June, 1878, No. 259; Crosby Cat., No. 747.
- Eckstein, F., Jr. Cincinnati, Ohio?
372. Copper, german silver, nickel. 12.
Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 106; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 200.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.

¹ With the above, the following has its medical relevancy. *Obv.* Bust of Gov. Tilden, facing, with inscription. *Rev.* I DONT CARE ABOUT YOUR PIECE OF CAKE,

- Epting & Eaton. Saginaw City, Mich.
373. Copper. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2582; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 175, No. 2.
In my collection.
- Farnam. Hillsdale, Mich.
374. Copper, brass. 15. *Ibid.*, p. 156, No. 9.
- Fickardt, C. H. & Co. Circleville, O.
375. Copper. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4525.
In my collection.
376. Copper. 13. *Ibid.*, No. 4526.
377. *Obv.* as preceding. *Rev.* an eagle upon a shield. Copper. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Findlay, R. K. & Co. Madison, Wis.
378. Copper. 13. *Ibid.*, No. 5379.
379. Copper. 13. *Ibid.*, No. 5380; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 196, No. 3.
- Fisher & Hendryx. Tecumseh, Mich.
380. Copper, brass. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2591-2.
In the Wright Collection.
- Fleming, Joseph. Pittsburg, Pa.
381. Copper. 13. *Ibid.*, No. 5077; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 165, No. 6.
382. Copper, brass. 13. Rim milled. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 5078-80.
383. As the last, but date 1864. Copper. 13. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 165, No. 7.
- Fleming Brothers. Pittsburg, Pa.
See "Dr." McLane, No. 261.
- Fosdick, Mitchell & Hild. Baltimore, Md.
384. "Importers of Druggists Sundries," etc. Vulcanite. 20.
In my collection.
- Fotterall, Benj. F. Vicksburg, Miss.
385. Brass. 17. The reverse is that of Haviland Stevenson & Co., of Charleston, S. C., already described under Henry Cook (No. 359). Like the Cook token, Woodward states (eighty-third Catalogue), that "but two were struck," and again (eighty-ninth do., No. 651), "but two or three."
In my collection.
- Fountain, W. C. Watertown, Wis.
386. Copper. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5596.
387. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* an open book, etc. Copper. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Frederick. New York.
388. Copper, white metal. 14. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, I, 1876, p. 162, cxxviii; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 729.
389. Copper, white metal. 14. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, I, 1876, cxxix; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1730.
390. Copper, white metal. 14. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, I, 1876, cxxx; *Ibid.*, XII, 1887, p. 106; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1727.
391. Copper, white metal. 14. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, I, 1876, cxxxii; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1728.
- French. See Parker.
- French & Parsons. Hillsdale, Mich.
392. *Obv.* FRENCH & PARSONS | (ornament) | DRUGGISTS | & | GROCERS | (ornament) | HILLSDALE, MICH. *Rev.* Liberty head to left, CHILDS MANFR. CHICAGO. | 1861 Copper, brass. 14.
In my collection.
- Frost, H. M. Eaton Rapids, Mich.
393. Copper, brass. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2457-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 153.
394. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Liberty head to left, with thirteen stars. 1863. Copper, brass. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
395. Copper, brass, tin. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2459-61.
In my collection.
396. As the last, save date 1864. Copper, nickel. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Furlong, E. P. New York.
397. *Obv.* A saint, erect, driving snakes, etc., into the sea. Inscription: SAINT-PATRICK *Rev.* Within a beaded circle, PRICE | 25 CENTS | E. P. FURLONG | 92 | FULTON ST N. Y. Inscription: SAINT PATRICK'S | (rosette) SALVE (rosette) Brass. 15. Rare.
In the D. L. Walter Collection (N. Y.), and my own.

- Fursman & Kinnear. Peoria, Ill.
398. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42.
- Gallagher & Hess. Salina, Mich.
399. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2583; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 175.
400. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2584.
- Garrigan, P. J. Newark, N. J.
401. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 201.
- Geer, S. L. Norwich, Ct.
402. *Obv.* as above. *Rev.* plain. Wood.¹
20. See also No. 223.
Woodward, twenty-fifth Cat., 16-19
Dec., 1879, No. 2599.
- Gilesbi. Flint, Mich.
403. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 154.
- Gillett & Niles. Hudson, Mich.
404. Copper. 13.
Ibid., p. 156.
405. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* hammer and arm, as in No. 302. Copper. 13.
In my collection.
- Glazier. Parma, Mich.
406. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2574; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 174.
- Goodell, G. W. Corunna, Mich.
407. Copper.
Ibid., p. 109.
- Gordon, W. J. M. Cincinnati, Ohio.
408. German silver. 12.
Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 136; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 197.
In my collection.

[To be continued.]

A NEW MEDAL OF COLUMBUS.

VERY few medals have apparently been struck, which have any allusion to Columbus; the present year, no doubt, will see many more of them, and we trust that correspondents will not fail to send us descriptions, that they may be preserved in our pages. The first that we have noted bears on the obverse a profile bust of the great navigator, facing to observer's left, wearing a hat of the period, and a cloak or coat, open at the neck, and showing the vest. Legend, On a border slightly raised above the field, and of a dead finish, CHRISTOPHER above, and COLUMBUS below: between the first letters of each word, on the left 1892, and on the right, in a similar position, 1492. The die cutter has, singularly, made the figures on the right with their tops towards the field, while those on the left have the tops towards the edge; this mars the symmetry of the medal.

Reverse, On a circle enclosing the field, the legend THIS MEDAL IS MADE OF THE NEW METAL; below, partly filling out the circle, are three five-pointed stars, the central one larger than the others. On a tablet across the field, ALUMINUM. Above is the inscription in four lines, all but the last curving, TASTELESS - ODORLESS | -SONOROUS- | DUCTILE | -MALLEABLE- and below, in three lines, the last curving, $\frac{1}{2}$ WT. OF SILVER | SP. GR. 2.60 | -- | DOES NOT TARNISH The material is of course aluminum, as is stated in the inscription. While the metal is not new to Numismatists, the recent success of the attempts to produce it at a price which will bring it into common use, gives it more than usual interest. Its size is 22, American scale.

We have recently seen several advertising cards struck in this metal, by business houses, which indicate the popular interest and curiosity as to the character of the metal.

¹ It seems necessary to remind our readers that as we have already stated, the responsibility for placing pieces of wood, vulcanite, etc., among medals, in this list, must rest with our contributor. The Editors of the *Journal* do not regard such pieces as in any sense Medals, and we understand that Dr. Storer agrees sub-

stantially with us in this general view, and that his object is rather to indicate the existence of the dies, describing them without reference to the material on which they were used, — than to insist on classing such issues as medals.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

[FOURTH PAPER.]

[Continued from Vol. xxvi, page 62.]

THE arguments for a coinage entirely free, are, that it preserves the intrinsic value of the metals; that it makes the expense of fabrication a general instead of partial tax; and that it tends to promote the abundance of gold and silver, which, it is alleged, will flow to that place where they find the best price, and from that place where they are in any degree undervalued.

The first consideration has not much weight, as an objection to a plan which, without diminishing the quantity of metals in the coins, merely allows a less price for them in bullion at the national factory or mint. No rule of intrinsic value is violated, by considering the raw material as worth less than the fabric in proportion to the expense of fabrication. And by divesting foreign coins of the privilege of circulating as money, they become the raw material.

The second consideration has perhaps greater weight. But it may not amount to an objection, if it be the best method of preventing disorders in the coins, which it is, in a particular manner, the interest of those on whom the tax would fall, to prevent. The practice of taking gold by weight, which has of late years obtained in Great Britain, has been found, in some degree, a remedy; but this is inconvenient, and may, on that account, fall into disuse. Another circumstance has had a remedial operation. This is the delays of the mint. It appears to be the practice there, not to make payment for the bullion which is brought to be exchanged for coin, till it either has in fact, or is pretended to have undergone the process of recoinage. . . . In what sense a free coinage can be said to promote the abundance of gold and silver, may be inferred from the instances which have been given of the tendency of a contrary system to promote their exportation. It is, however, not probable, that a very small difference of value between coin and bullion can have any effect which ought to enter into calculation. There can be no inducement of positive profit to export the bullion, as long as the difference of price is exceeded by the expense of transportation. And the prospect of smaller loss upon the metals than upon commodities, when the difference is very minute, will be frequently overbalanced by the possibility of doing better with the latter, from a rise of markets. It is, at any rate, certain, that it can be of no consequence in this view, whether the superiority of coin to bullion in the market, be produced, as in England, by the delay of the mint, or by a formal discrimination in the regulated values.

Under an impression that a *small* difference between the value of the coin and the mint price of bullion, is the least exceptionable expedient for restraining the melting down, or exportation of the former, and not perceiving that, if it be a very moderate one, it can be hurtful in other respects, the Secretary is inclined to an experiment of one half per cent. on each of the metals. The fact which has been mentioned, with regard to the price of gold bullion in the English market, seems to demonstrate that such a difference may safely be made. In this case, there must be immediate payment for the gold and silver offered to the mint. How far one half per cent. will go towards defraying the expense of the coinage cannot be determined beforehand with accuracy. It is presumed that, on an economical plan, it will suffice in relation to gold. But it is not expected that the same rate on silver will be sufficient to defray the expense attending that metal. Some additional provision may, therefore, be found necessary, if this limit be adopted.

It does not seem advisable to make any greater difference in regard to silver than to gold; because it is desirable that the proportion between the two metals in the market, should correspond with that in the coins, which would not be the case if the mint price of one was comparatively lower than that of the other; and because, also, silver being proposed to be rated in respect to gold, somewhat below its general commercial value, if there should be a disparity to its disadvantage in the mint prices

of the two metals, it would obstruct too much the bringing of it to be coined, and would add an inducement to export it. Nor does it appear to the Secretary safe to make a greater difference between the value of coin and bullion than has been mentioned. It will be better to have to increase it, hereafter, if this be found expedient, than to have to recede from too considerable a difference, in consequence of evils which have been experienced.

[The Secretary next discusses the expediency of the use of alloys to prevent the export of coined money, or its being turned into bullion.] It is sometimes mentioned, as an expedient, which, consistently with a free coinage, may serve to prevent the evils desired to be avoided, to incorporate in the coins a greater proportion of alloy than is usual; regulating their value, nevertheless, according to the quantity of pure metal they contain. This, it is supposed, by adding to the difficulty of refining them, would cause bullion to be preferred, both for manufacture and exportation.

But strong objections lie against this scheme—an augmentation of expense; an actual depreciation of the coin; a danger of still greater depreciation in the public opinion; the facilitating of counterfeits; while it is questionable whether it would have the effect expected from it. . . .

The inefficacy of the arrangement to the purpose intended to be answered by it, is rendered probable by different considerations. If the standard of plate in the United States should be regulated according to that of the national coins, it is to be expected that the goldsmith would prefer these to the foreign coins, because he would find them prepared to his hand, in the state which he desires; whereas he would have to *expend* an additional quantity of alloy to bring the foreign coins to that state. If the standard of plate, by law or usage, should be superior to that of the national coins, there would be a possibility of the foreign coins bearing a higher price in the market; and this would not only obstruct their being brought to the mint, but might occasion the exportation of the national coin in preference. It is not understood, that the practice of making an abatement of price for the inferiority of standard, is applicable to the English mint; and if it be not, this would also contribute to frustrating the expected effect from the increase of alloy. For, in this case, a given quantity of pure metal, in our standard, would be worth as much there, as in bullion of the English, or any other standard.

Considering, therefore, the uncertainty of the success of the expedient, and the inconveniences which seem incident to it, it would appear preferable to submit to those of a free coinage. It is observable, that additional expense, which is one of the principal of these, is also applicable to the proposed remedy. . . .

THE KING GEORGE I. INDIAN MEDAL.

Obverse: Laureated bust of George I in armor facing right. *Legend*: GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Exergue*: 1714 [the date does not appear in the illustration]. *Reverse*: In the foreground, at the angle of a green sward, an Indian walking to the left with bow full drawn and arrow having a barbed head, held in his left hand extended, his right arm bent pulling bow-string, aiming at a deer, facing left, standing under a small tree, near which out of the ground a small bush bearing four flowers, trees in back-ground; over all the sun in splendor, to right of which three stars, to its left one star. A metallic loop in the edge of the medal at the top.

An illustration of this medal appears opposite p. 27 in the *History of Wyoming, Pa.*, by Charles Miner, in the account of the fortification on Jacob's Plains or upper flats in Wilkes Barre, and the Indian burial place: "In 1814 I visited this fortification in company with the present Chief Justice Gibson and Jacob Cist, Esq. Fortune was unexpectedly propitious to our search, for we found a medal bearing on one side the impress of King George the First, dated 1714 (the year he commenced his reign); on the other, an Indian chief. It was awarded to Mr. Cist, and by him was deposited with the Philadelphia Historical Society."

E. J. CLEVELAND.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :—

BEING interested in the nomenclature of the stars, I have lately looked over one of our best authorities (Capt. W. H. Smyth) on this branch of the subject, and find in his great work, the "Bedford Catalogue," allusions to coins bearing astronomical emblems. I find similar allusions elsewhere, notably by Professor E. S. Holden of the Lick Observatory, and turn to you to ask what may be known as to this, among the modern students of Numismatology.

A word from your pages may draw out something not merely interesting to myself, but to others of your readers, and, to give the matter a beginning, I would state, on the authority above quoted, that a coin bearing the five stars forming the prominent V-shaped group of the Hyades, and headed by Aldebaran,—*a Tauri*,—was struck 43 B. C. by P. Clodius Turrinus, evidently alluding to his name, otherwise written Taurinus. The zodiacal sign Taurus, or the Bull, is shown on the gold mohur, or, as Smyth has it, in the original Persian, *muhr*, struck by Jehángir Sháh, in 1618; and his silver rupee has the same sign, although figured differently, and exactly as described by Manitius, sixteen centuries previously. There is another instance, a coin of 74 B. C., by L. Lucretius Trio, bearing the seven stars of the Constellation of Ursa Major, the "Septem Triones," also in evident allusion to the maker's name.

Of course you are familiar with the coins and postage stamps of the new Republic of Brazil, bearing the Southern Cross, and possibly with many others. I trust that you may be able to enlighten me.

Of stars on coins we have numberless examples, as witness those of our own country; but they are not what I write of. It is of stars as we have them in the sky, or of the twelve zodiacal signs, or celestial constellations, when used for devices on coins, that I inquire.

RICHARD H. ALLEN.

WE shall be happy to receive any communications from collectors, relating to this interesting topic, concerning which Mr. Allen inquires above. All or nearly all the signs of the zodiac, if we remember rightly, appear in the series alluded to—the "zodiacal rupees." The pieces described in the article immediately following, would seem to belong to this class; and perhaps also those with the stars of the Dioscuri, the "twins" of the Zodical sign Gemini; and some of the Astrological Amulets; on the other hand, the Roman coins bearing "Providentia," some of which have a star above the gate of the Pretorian Camp would be excluded.—EDS.

"REDEEMER COINS."

THE sale of a famous coin collection in Berlin a few weeks ago, recalls an interesting historical fact. Among the pieces of money which came under the auctioneer's hammer was a so-called "Julius Loeser," coined at the command of Duke Julius of Brunswick, in the second half of the sixteenth century. At that time the output of the silver mines in the Harz Mountains began to increase, and His Highness determined to create a permanent fund for the exigencies of war. His manner of doing this, however, was certainly original. He had blocks of silver coined, which, according to their weight, were worth $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5, 8 and 10 thalers. They bore the picture of the Duke, the Brunswick coat-of-arms, the names of seven planets, the signs of the Zodiac and several proverbs. The Duke issued an order that each house-owner should purchase one of these large coins and preserve it for exigencies of the State. For this reason the coins were named "Julius Loeser" (redeemers). It was the duty of certain officials to visit the purchasers from time to time, to see that they kept the silver ready to be produced upon demand. The Duke thus had a considerable sum of money at his disposal in case of war. The Prussian Government has followed the example of His Highness in placing 120,000,000 marks in the famous tower of Spandau, known in honor of the old Duke and his system as the "Julius Tower."

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics: —

IT is possible that the following extract from the journal of C. E. Montgomery, a California Pioneer, may throw some further light on the subject of "The Private Issues of Gold," treated of in the October number of the *Journal*.

"Sacramento, Cal., April 5th, 1851.

"The bankers of this city and San Francisco have refused to take any private gold coin excepting Moffat & Co.'s, upon the allegation that all of this coin falls below the standard value, and that Moffat & Co. are the only firm redeeming their issue. If any exception of value is made in favor of Moffat & Co. founded upon their published assay of private coins, it is indubitably erroneous; that assay, being an act of their own, designed to injure the character of Baldwin, Dubosq and other competitors, in this traffic, and advance their own, is entitled to no credit whatever. The fact is, I am satisfied that all the stamped palets of Moffat & Co., Baldwin, and Dubosq, are below the mint value, and I have very little faith in the octagon ingots issued by Moffat under the authority of A. Humbert, U. S. Assayer. When the United States District Court goes into operation, if Mr. Calhoun Benham does his duty, he will have them all, and especially Moffat, the first and chief offender, indicted for issuing spurious coin in similitude of the legal coin of the United States, and fraudulently putting the same into circulation contrary to law, and to the manifest injury of a community on whom they are passed as of standard weight. The whole lot of private coin should be taken by the people at what they are really worth, which would immediately so diminish the profits of the unlicensed coiners, that they would gradually give up the business. Moffat's legalized ingots, too, should be carefully assayed and their true standard ascertained."

The journal, from which the above extract is taken, was published in the *Overland Monthly* in 1886. From this extract I would infer first, that the Moffat coins were the earliest of the private issues of California gold, and second, that the August Humbert coins, as well as those purporting to be from the United States Assay Office, were in reality issued by and for the firm of Moffat & Co.

A. J. BENNETT.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

THE motto, "In God we trust," which is now stamped upon all gold and silver coins of the United States, was suggested by an old farmer living in Maryland, says the St. Louis Republic. This conscientious Christian gentleman thought that our currency should indicate in some way the Christian character of our nation, which, he argued, could be best done by putting a motto upon our coins expressing a national reliance on Divine support in governmental affairs. It was in 1861, when S. P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, that this man first wrote to Washington respecting his pet idea. His letter was referred to Mint Director Pollock, who discussed the question in his report of 1862. Pollock and Chase were in favor of introducing the motto at once, but Congress gave the suggestion no attention whatever.

In his next annual report Director Pollock again referred to the matter, this time in firm theological argument, saying: "The motto suggested, 'God our trust,' is taken from our national hymn, 'The Star-Spangled Banner'; the sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country; the time is propitious — 'tis an hour of national peril. Let us reverently acknowledge His sovereignty, and let our coinage declare our trust in God."

A 2-cent bronze piece was authorized by Congress to be coined the following year, and on April 22, 1864, the first United States coin was stamped with the legend: "In God we trust." — *Ex.*

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 67.]

DCCCLXXVIII. Obverse, Archimedes seated on a mosaic pavement, facing to the right, and holding in his left hand a large tracing-board on which he is demonstrating a proposition, the figure being a circle, etc.; at his feet on the right, a second tracing-board, and at the left a third, with a square, scroll, etc.; the tracing-boards at his feet also bear arcs or circles; on the edge of the platform, very small, HAGEROTH; legend, above, NOLI TURBARE CIRCULOS [Do not disturb the circles.] The figure of the Philosopher is in high relief. Reverse, On the field, three square trestle-boards, one upon another, so arranged as to give the effect of a twelve-pointed star. The field is burnished, and the trestle-boards and edge are in "dead finish." Inscription on the upper trestle-board in seven lines, ZUR | ERRINERUNG | AN DAS | HUNDERTFUNFZIG JAHRIGE | JUBELFESTE | 31. JANUAR | 1892 [In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.] Legend, ARCHIMEDES ZU DEN 3 REISSBRETERN IN ALtenBURG * [Archimedes of the Three Trestle Boards.] Silver and probably other metals. Size 25 nearly.¹

DCCCLXXIX. Obverse, A circle, formed by a chain of fourteen links, encloses two right hands joined; the circle is enclosed in a wreath of oak with acorns, which is slightly open at the top and tied by a ribbon and bow, at the bottom. No legend. Reverse, A triangle on which the inscription in three lines, OR.: | v.: | KAISERSLAUTERN [Orient of Kaiserlautern.] No legend. Silver, gilt. Size 20 nearly.²

DCCCLXXX. Obverse, Two right hands joined, issuing from clouds, which unite beneath them; above, at the right, rays proceed from the sun, half concealed by the circle which bears the legend, EGYESSEG A HAZABAN KELETEN PESTEN * [Harmony in the Fatherland, Orient of Pest.] Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, having numerous berries, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, the date 1868. Legend, on a band surrounding the field, LOGE ZUR EINIGKEIT IM VATERLAND IN ORIENT ZU PEST [Lodge of Harmony in Fatherland, in the Orient of Pest.] a six-pointed star at the bottom. The date is said to be that of foundation.³ Yellow metal. Size 26.

¹ This is an Anniversary Medal of the Lodge named, which has its "Orient" at Altenburg; in a note on CCCLI, I stated that the Lodge was founded in 1802, (which is an error), having been misled by the legend of the reverse, which reads, "Founded August 12, 1802." This date, I have since been informed, alludes to the Lodge building, erected at that time. The Lodge was founded in 1742, and celebrated its centenary in 1842; it is an independent body, and has contributed much of value to Masonic literature. Bro. Carl Hageroth, who cut the dies, which are very finely executed, is the chief engraver of the Saxon mint at Altenburg. The Medal is in the Lawrence collection.

² This Medal, which I have but recently seen for the first time, through the kindness of Mr. Frossard, was struck by a Lodge having its Orient at the town named, which is in Rhenish Bavaria, on the River Lauter. The name of the Lodge I have not certainly ascertained. The planchet has a ring inserted in the edge, by which the Medal is worn suspended; the obverse die is placed at an angle with the reverse, I suspect by accident, so

that the stems of the wreath are thrown to the right, which give the hands the appearance of coming one from the upper right and the other from the lower left side of the field.

³ This and the following Hungarian Medals I describe from engravings illustrating an article on the Lodge Medals of that country, by Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe, Prov. Gr. Master Devon, England, and published in the Christmas Number of the *London Free-mason*, for 1891. The Lodge which struck this is there said to be the "Mother of the St. John's Lodges in Hungary," and to have "sent out so many colonies that it exhausted its vitality, and is now defunct." The Medal, called "exceedingly rare," was worn by a corded ribbon of red, white and green, the Hungarian National colors. The Lodge was located at Pest, as appears from the legend. The word for "Orient," as engraved on the cut, is KELETBEN, which I feel confident is an error, and omit the B in my description; probably there should also be a space between HAZA (Fatherland) and BAN (in), but I follow the engraving.

DCCCLXXXI. Obverse, The square and compasses with the angle and points resting upon a semi-circle of clouds. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, A REGI HÜ TESTVÉRÉK KELETEN PESTEN [The Lodge of Ancient Trusty Brethren, in the Orient of Pest] ; a seven-pointed star at the bottom. Reverse, A wreath of olive crossed at the bottom and open at the top, within which 1870 Legend, surrounding the field, but not separated by an inner circle, LOGE DIE ALTEN GETREUEN IM ORIENT ZU PEST and a small six-pointed star at the bottom. The German legend has the same signification as that in Hungarian on the obverse. White metal, and I presume other metals also. Size 20.¹

DCCCLXXXII. Obverse, On the field a female figure, draped, standing erect, and facing observer's left; in her right hand she holds a branch of palm; her left rests on the top of a bundle of rods, tied with cords, which stands leaning against her left side. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, SCT. JOHANNES □ CONCORDIA ORIENT LIPPA.: [St. John's Lodge of Harmony in the Orient of Lippa.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive, open at the top and tied by a ribbon and bow at the bottom, 31. | AUG. 00871 with the square and compasses below. [August 31, 1871, the date of foundation.] Yellow metal. Size 18.²

DCCCLXXXIII. Obverse, A circle on the centre of a star-shaped planchet of twelve points; on the circle, two right hands joined issuing from clouds which unite below; above, at the right, the radiant sun; no legend. Reverse, A star, as the obverse; on the central circle the word ÖSSZETARTAS □ across the centre of the field, over which the All-seeing eye in a triangle, and in a semicircle, PEST KEL.: D.:; below are the square and compasses, and at the bottom, in a line curving to conform to the edge, the date 000872 [Kel.: for Keleten, Orient of Pest, the Lodge of Union, 1872.] The points of the star on obverse and reverse have lines extending outward from the central circle; the metal between the points is removed, and the upper point is pierced for a ring. Silver.³ Size of star, from point to opposite point, 29; of the central circle, 14.

DCCCLXXXIV. Obverse, The square and compasses, within which are two right hands joined; their arms, clothed, extend along the upper edge of the square to the inner circle surrounding the legend; on the left arm of the square 20 XI and on the right, 000874 [Nov. (?) 20, 1874.] Legend, on the circle surrounding the field, HUNGARIA above and ÖSSZETARTAS below, between the points of the compasses. [Hungary; Union.] The head of the compasses and the angle of the square touch the inner circle, and the extremities of the

¹ This is a Medal of another Lodge at Pest, which Bro. Crowe says is of German origin, still working, with a large membership and considerable property. It is worn attached to a blue ribbon. Bro. Crowe calls the wreath "laurel," as on the preceding piece; as engraved, it is apparently olive, having but few berries and those very small, and with very different leaves. I believe there should be no space between Hü and the following word of obverse legend. The sizes I name are those given in the article quoted, varying, however, from the engravings,—the cuts of this one being 22, and those of the previous Medal 25.

² This is the Medal of a Lodge in Lippa, which was founded by the St. John's Lodge Harmony, of Pest, and is also now extinct. The Medal is said to be rare.

Bro. Crowe calls the wreath on this piece laurel, also, but, although it differs from that on the preceding Medal, I consider it to be of olive, which has a well known Masonic allusion which laurel does not possess. Lippa is a market town in South-eastern Hungary, of perhaps ten thousand inhabitants, chiefly occupied in agriculture and cattle raising.

³ This is the "Lodge jewel" of the body named. The Hungarian word which I translate "Union," signifies literally "Holding together" (össze = together; tartas = holding). The obverse is quite similar to that of DCCCLXXX, but on this the whole face of the sun appears. The jewel is worn suspended by a crimson ribbon; it is said to be quite rare, as the Lodge has ceased to exist. I understand the piece to be struck.

working tools resting upon the circle bearing the legend extend to the edge; the field is removed. Reverse, "blank" [? similar to obverse but without a legend].¹ Silver. Size 22.

DCCCLXXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosed in a wreath of two branches of laurel, crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow and ribbon; two right hands joined emerge from the wreath at the top; no legend. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, ARPAD | A TESTVERISEGHEZ | SZABAD KOMUVESI | SZENT JANOS | PAHOLY | SZEGED | KELETEN [I venture to translate this inscription 'The St. John's Lodge Arpad, of the Brotherhood of Free-masons, having its Orient at Szeged.']. White metal. Size 24.²

DCCCLXXXVI. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a perfect ashlar; a double quatrefoil surrounds the device, and bears the legend on the upper curve, HALADAS; on the lower, PEST; on that at the left, 1871 and at the right, MAJUS 24 [Progress, Pest, May 24, 1871] Reverse, Not engraved by Crowe, but which he states bears the inscription FORTSCHRITT OR.: PEST 24 MAI 1871 and says the die of the reverse cracked. [Progress, Orient of Pest, May 24, 1871.] White metal. Size 23.³

DCCCLXXXVII. Obverse, A star of six points, superimposed on another of the same form, so as to make twelve points in all; the points of the one beneath have lines radiating from the centre; the upper star has on its centre the square and compasses enclosing an open book, on the leaves of which are K K the initials of the name of the Lodge; below, the working tools KÖNYVES KALMAN [the erudite Kolman]; below this, in two lines, PEST | KEL.: [Orient of Pest]; on the left side of the emblems, stretching across, so as to give the effect of a triangle, AZ ELÖITELETEK and on the right, in a similar position, LEGYÖZESEHEZ [For the overcoming of prejudice.] A five-pointed star at the top between the words; 000872 on the left and I. 24. on the right, near the edge of the triangle which completes the upper star

¹ I understand this to be a *struck* Medal, and not a badge, or I should not number it; Bro. Crowe says the Lodge is called "Hungaria," and is now active, and noted for its excellent work. He further remarks that the jewel is worn with a short crimson ribbon, by which it is attached to a small silver bar, bearing the name of the Lodge. Whether this Lodge, which has its Orient at Buda-Pest, is a revival of the Lodge which struck the Medal last described, I have not ascertained; it will be observed that the color of the ribbon worn by both is the same; the fact that it is the general Continental custom for Lodges to have their own distinctive colors of ribbon, and that the word signifying Union appears on both pieces, may possibly indicate such to be the case. But my knowledge of the language is so extremely limited, that I only dare to suggest the further probability that the word Osszetartas, which I translate "Union" [see previous note], is the name, or a part of the name, of the Lodge; I should be inclined to read the legend (The Lodge) Union, of Hungary, were it not that Bro. Crowe gives it a different name. I have not been able to find a Hungarian Brother sufficiently familiar with the Lodges of Buda-Pest to confirm my theory. XI may possibly mean January instead of November, depending on whether this Lodge was chartered by the Grand Orient, which called March the first month, or the mother Lodge of St. John Masonry, mentioned above, which reckoned from January. I regret my inability to obtain a sufficient number of accented letters to make the descriptions of these medals correspond with the originals, where the accents appear.

² The Member's jewel of a large and flourishing Lodge, founded at Szeged, about twenty years ago, as I learn from Bro. Crowe's paper; he gives its name as "Arpad of Brotherhood;" and says "it takes its name from 'Arpád, a descendant of Attila, the Goth, who conquered Hungary, and became its first Duke or Prince.' The dynasty became extinct in 1301. "Arpad" (a Scriptural word) literally signifies "The Light of Redemption;" whether there is a double allusion in the use of this name, I do not know; S'zabad means Free, and Komüvesi means Masons; Páholy, literally a box, is the word used for Lodge. Bro. Crowe does not give the translation of the legend. I must differ with him as to the name of the Lodge, and have given in the text what I suppose it to be. He says the ribbon of the Lodge is red, white and green (the Hungarian colors), and that "the Lodge now uses another Medal" (of which I have not yet seen a description); this is probably rare. Szeged, or Zegedin, is a considerable city in South-eastern Hungary, which not long ago suffered greatly by the overflow of the rivers Theiss and Maros, which unite here, forming extensive marshes. Its population is not far from 70,000, largely engaged in manufacturing.

³ I presume the reverse inscription is in at least three lines, of which the first word may be the first line, and the date the last, but have not yet seen the Medal. Bro. Crowe says it is "Worn on the left breast, which is very unusual with Lodges descended from the former St. John's Grand Lodge."

[March 24, 1872]. Reverse, A star similar to that on obverse; rays appear on all the points; the upper star has J on the left point, B on the right, and M on the lower; on the centre is a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, and enclosing the radiant tetragrammaton in an ellipse. No legend. Yellow metal. Size 34.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

FOUND IN BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOME little time ago, while excavating near 14th Street, New York City, to place the cable road, the following described medal was found:—

Obv. GEORGIUS II D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. Bust r. laureate, in armor. *Ex. MORIKOFER* Rev. DECORA MERENTI. Minerva seated l. leans upon shield and holds out a wreath in her r. hand. *Ex. PRAEMIUM SOCIET.* | REG. SCIENT. | GOTTING. AE size 44 mm. Struck by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Göttingen in 1751 for one of the annual prizes. The medal is in fair condition only, but is very rare. L.

ANOTHER AMERICAN TIN MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

The following medal is a good companion for the one described on page 68 of the current volume of the *Journal*: PITTSBURG & MEXICAN TIN MINING CO. in a circle enclosing the arms of Pittsburg, 1891 underneath.

Rev. COMMEMORATING FIRST CAR LOAD OF METALLIC TIN PRODUCED IN NORTH AMERICA in 7 lines. Tin, size 24.

GEO. W. RODE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERY.

WHAT is the origin of the coin (copper) which has the following emblems: On the face a hand or arm — apparently the left hand — holding a sword erect and branches of two kinds of plants, in a kind of diamond-shaped border; and on the reverse a shield with parallel bars, surmounted by a crown, with balls instead of points. There is no legend on either side. P.

The description is hardly definite enough to enable us to give a positive answer, but it may be one of the minor pieces struck by Caraffa, one of the Grand Masters of Malta, about the close of the 17th Century, which corresponds somewhat closely to the piece described.

EDS.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

SINCE the previous page containing a communication from Mr. R. H. Allen was printed, we have received some further notes from that gentleman, on the same topic, which we give below:—

A coin bearing the four prominent stars in the Constellation *Aquila*, was struck in 94 B. C. by Manlius Aquilius, in reference probably to his own name. I also find positive statements, made by Miss Clarke in her astronomical papers, as to various instances of the use of

1 This Medal was struck by the Lodge Konyves Kalman, of Pest, "the largest and wealthiest of the Hungarian Lodges," says Bro. Crowe, "descended from the former Grand Orient, having some two hundred members, and in every way flourishing and admirably worked." The Medal is worn attached to a scarlet ribbon. I give the date March (not January,) as it derived its life from the Grand Orient. "Konyves" literally signifies the "book-possessing." Concerning the Prince in whose honor the Lodge was named, Bro.

Crowe says: "He was an old King of Hungary, who reigned at the beginning of the Twelfth Century; he was a man of great culture, and far in advance of that period in his liberality of views and enlightenment of mind; and on finding that he abolished trials against witches, 'which,' said he, 'do not exist,' one need only glance at English history as late as the Seventeenth Century to see what metal this grand old Prince was made of, to dare to utter such an opinion some five hundred years before."

astronomical symbols on coins. For instance, the Ram (the Zodiacal sign) is stamped on the coins of Antiochus of Syria, with head turned backward towards the moon and a star (the planet Mars), signifying that Aries was the Lunar House of Mars. Other Syrian coins bear the effigy of the Ram, as, according to the astrologers, he was evidently in charge of the destinies of that country. [See Daniel, viii: 20.] Similarly Palmyra had coins with Libra, Zeugma adopted Capricorn; Miletus, Leo; and Singara, Sagittarius.

SPECIAL COINAGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint have approved the proposition of the managers of the World's Fair for the special issue of \$20,000,000 50-cent pieces for use at the Exposition and bearing designs appropriate to the occasion. The authority for such action rests upon Congress.

WHY HE TOOK A PLUGGED COIN.

"Birds of a feather flock together." Probably that explains why three men employed in handling coins in Chicago banks occupied adjoining seats coming in on the suburban the other morning. The conversation turned upon the ability of an expert to instantly detect a counterfeit, plugged, or mutilated coin, when one of the trio remarked:

"Well, when any one gets me to take a defective coin without a protest on my part I'll set up the cigars to my friends."

At the next stop a pretty young lady entered the car and sat down in a vacant seat adjoining the young man who had made the statement quoted. On that particular line of railroad the passengers frequently accommodate each other with commutation tickets, which sell for a small fraction of what a cash fare would be. Turning to her seat-mate she very sweetly asked if he would sell her a ticket, which he very gladly proceeded to do. The price of the ticket is five cents. She proffered him a plugged dime. Returning her a nickel he hastily dropped the dime into his pocket, but the very significant glances exchanged between his companions told him that they also had discovered that the coin he had taken was very defective. "And that's why I'm smoking such good cigars to-day," said the member of the trio who related the incident.—*Chicago Mail.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

JANUARY 8. The Annual Meeting was held this day. Dr. S. A. Green was chosen President *pro tempore*. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The Secretary mentioned briefly the death of the President, Jeremiah Colburn, and of W. E. Woodward, and read a letter from John Robinson, resigning membership; the resignation was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby was appointed to nominate officers, and reported as follows: For President, Samuel A. Green; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport; Treasurer, Sylvester S. Crosby; Secretary, Wm. S. Appleton. The report was accepted, and the persons named were declared officers for 1892. Mr. Crosby showed two specimens of the New England Good Samaritan piece, both evidently the work of Thomas Wyatt. The Secretary showed a dime of the new issue, which was not thought an improvement on the old, except in so far as a head of Liberty replaces the seated figure. The Society adjourned at about 4 P. M.

FEBRUARY 12. A monthly meeting was held this day. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Dr. Hall showed his collection of Massachusetts cents and half-cents, containing twenty-five dies of the former and ten of the latter, most of them in fine and very good condition. Mr. Crosby showed a collection of Pine-tree money belonging to Mr. C. H. Stearns of Boston, in which there are many different dies and varieties; it was examined with much interest. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

MARCH 11. A monthly meeting was held this day. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The Secretary announced the death of a Corresponding Member, Edmund B. Wynn of Watertown, N. Y., February 15. A donation of a

box of medals from Wm. H. Warner & Brother of Philadelphia was announced, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed his collection of Pine-tree money and of Massachusetts Half-cents, the latter being generally in particularly fine condition. Dr. Hall showed his collection of Pine-tree money, in which are some excellent specimens, and two special rarities, a CONFEDERATIO AMERICANA in fine condition and the CONFEDERATIO AMERICA in ordinary condition, but of which no duplicate is known. The Society adjourned at 4.10 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was held on March 21, 1892, President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee announced that arrangements had been made by which the Society would soon remove to more attractive and pleasant rooms, in a desirable and accessible location, in the fire-proof building of the New York Academy of Medicine, at 17 West 43d Street; here it is hoped to have a resting place in some degree permanent. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements to have the Society represented at the "Columbian Exposition" at Chicago; they have the matter already well in hand, and will announce their plans to the Society at some future meeting.

Acceptance of election has been received from Dr. Anton Blomberg, of Stockholm, Sweden. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., and Dr. J. B. Breeding, of San Antonio, Texas, were elected Corresponding Members. The Committee on Publications, Messrs. Belden, Poillon and Wright, reported that they had collected and arranged papers and proceedings from 1887 up to date, and as soon as the Secretary could prepare those of the present meeting, they would be ready for printing; and it was proposed to raise the necessary funds for that purpose by subscription.

The Room Committee reported that seven Numismatic and Archaeological meetings had been held during the year, at which interesting papers had been read, and exhibitions held; a meeting and reception had also been held at the house of Mr. Zabriskie, when the Society had the pleasure of listening to an able paper on the Medallic Memorials of Abraham Lincoln, illustrated with stereopticon views. The Librarian reported 229 additions during the year, of which 75 were bound volumes. The Curator of Numismatics reported a total of 229 additions to the Society's cabinets, of which 44 were in silver; the most numerous donations were from Messrs. Daniel Parish, Jr., and Bauman L. Belden. The Curator of Archaeology made a verbal report on his department, and expressed the hope that in the new rooms more attention would be given to this collection. The Treasurer reported that the Society's finances were in good condition, and the permanent funds were well invested.

The Historiographer read obituary notices of the following gentlemen, whose deaths have been reported during the year: Honorary Members Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Robert Morris, LL. D.; Resident Members Oliver P. Hatfield, Wilson Defendorf, F. W. Christern, Alex. M. Agnew; Corresponding Members Byron Reed, Wm. Eliot Woodward, John J. Knox, and others.

The Annual Election resulted as follows: Daniel Parish, Jr., *President*; Andrew C. Zabriskie, William Poillon, and John M. Dodd, *Vice Presidents*; H. Russell Drowne, *Secretary*; Charles Pryer, *Treasurer*; Bauman L. Belden, *Librarian*; Charles H. Wright, *Curator of Numismatics*; Robert Valentine, *Curator of Archaeology*; William R. Weeks, *Historiographer*; Messrs. Belden, Valentine and Wright were appointed as Members of the Room Committee.

After the election the Society adjourned.

(For the foregoing abstract from the Minutes we are indebted to Mr. H. Russell Drowne, the Secretary.)

THE paper at the "Numismatic meeting" March 28, was read by Mr. Francis W. Doughty, on "Evidences of Man in the Drift," and was illustrated by an exhibition and description of certain important archaeological objects, recently discovered on Long Island, exhibited for the first time at the meeting, which were discussed in their comparative relation to ancient coins.

At the next "Numismatic meeting," May 25, Mr. Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, N. J., is expected to read a paper on "The Colonial Jersey Coinage from an Historical Standpoint." An exhibition of these coins will be given, and members are cordially invited to bring their friends, ladies as well as gentlemen. This will be the first Numismatic meeting in the new rooms.

COIN SALES.

FROSSARD'S ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH SALE.

MR. ED. FROSSARD sold in New York, at the Rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 13 and 14, the entire collection of Ancient, Foreign and American coins, in gold, silver, and copper, made by Mr. A. H. Saltmarsh, among which was the rare Syracuse Decadrachm, a very complete set of "Bell Thalers," many of the large German Crowns, and other objects of interest to Numismatists and collectors; the piece which attracted most attention, perhaps, was a Dollar of the date 1804 over 1803; this was, of course, very carefully inspected; it was thought on the one hand, that it was very probably a legitimate issue of the Mint, as offered, since it is a well established fact that altered dies have been used by the Mint, in its earlier days, of no better execution than the one under notice; a small crack near the edge of the obverse die seemed to some to confirm the theory that this die had been softened, to admit of the alteration, and then hardened again, but lost its temper during the process, and broke, perhaps immediately, as no other similar specimen (with such an alteration) has been noted: it was so plainly an alteration that it was thought too clumsy to be an attempt at fraud, for if done with such design, it would have been better done. On the other hand, it was pronounced by many experts to be an alteration, after it left the Mint, of an 1803 Dollar. Mr. S. S. Crosby, in this *Journal*, has described the piece, and thought it an issue of the Mint in its present condition; it was shown at a recent meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, and opinions were divided; the clumsiness of the alteration seemed to be the strongest point in its favor. The buyers at the sale considered it an alteration of an 1803 Dollar, after it left the Mint, and the piece was therefore withdrawn from the sale; those interested in its further study will find a very good phototype of the piece in the illustrated edition of the Catalogue of the sale (published with three plates). We quote below some of the prices received:

A Cent of 1804, perfect die, v. g. for date, \$6.75; Willow-tree Shilling (Crosby 3-F), 36; two Oak-tree Shillings, 6 and 8; a Pine-tree do., large planchet, small tree, die broken, 6; Stater of Alexander III, helmeted head of Pallas, 8; one of Lysimachus, deified head of Alexander, 22; British Stater, rude horse, 5.10; Solidus of Constantius, 8.50; New Japanese Oban, weight 1735 grains, (gold,) 69.50; Five Guinea piece of James II, 1688, 32.50; Quadruple Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, 26; the various Thalers of Brunswick-Luneburg, 1586 and on, sold at an average of about 5 each; Ten-Crown piece of Henry Julius, 1609, 50; another of Frederic Ulric, 1620, of highest rarity, 80; Six-Crown of Christian, 1625, 38.50; and Three and Four Crowns, at equally good rates; the Bell Thalers, of which there were nine, sold at 36 for the lot. A collection of 560 Chinese coins, with descriptions in English and Chinese, all in very fine condition, from the earliest period to the present day, 47.50; a scimetar-shaped coin of the Chow dynasty, finely patinated, and upwards of 2000 years old, 8.25; the Syracuse Decadrachm, which had previously sold for 250 to Mr. Klein and for 105 to Mr. Saltmarsh, brought 97.50; a Jewish Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, 19.25. Many other pieces also brought good prices. The books and curiosities sold fairly well; the Egyptian terra-cotta figures from 3.25 to 15, and a bronze statuette from the Barlow collection, 25. Some early American Copper Axes, relics of the Stone age, Discoidals, etc., brought excellent returns. In the total result, we judge the sale was fully as successful as was expected, with the exception of the 1804 (?) Dollar. The Catalogue, 58 pages, and 974 lots, was prepared by Mr. Frossard.

THE COLIN E. KING SALE.

ON the 5th and 6th of April, the Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, the collection of Greek, Roman, Modern and American Coins and Medals, formed by Colin E. King, Esq., of New York City. The compilers of the Catalogue (78 pages and 1455 lots) very properly observe that while the collection is not remarkable for its size, it contains a considerable number of pieces valuable for their historical and artistic character. Among the historical coins were many of the Greek Cities and Kings, Roman issues from the earliest period of the Republic to the Empire, including coins of

every Emperor from Julius Caesar to Trajanus Decius; there were also many modern coins of interest, Crowns of Edward VI, Elizabeth and Cromwell (including Simon's), and many of the quaint mediaeval pieces, etc. A very complete collection of Fractional Currency, thought to be the most extensive yet offered, was an attractive feature of the sale. An illustrated edition with five phototype plates was issued; to this, and the priced Catalogues, we must refer for a complete account of the sale; we mention a few of the prices received:—

Didrachm of Locri-Epizephyrii, v. f., \$6.25; Tetradrachm of Gela (B. C. 466-415), v. f., 11.75; a very fine example of the Syracusean Decadrachm, Persephone crowned with wheat-leaves and surrounded by four dolphins, and rev. charioteer crowned by Nike, 150; an extremely fine Stater of Philip II, 21; and another of Alexander, with head of Pallas, and rev. Nike standing, brought the same price; tetradrachm of Alexander IV, with the eagle of Ptolemy, v. f., 12.50; tetradrachm of Athens, head of Athene, rev. owl on amphora, and the three Graces, 12.50; the early incused Didrachm of Aegina, tortoise showing markings of shell, and rev. square divided by bands into five parts, 6.10; an interesting tetradrachm with rev. Apollo seated on omphalos, and obv., which the Messrs. Chapman consider for reasons which they give, to bear a portrait bust of Seleucus II, (although neither Head nor Gardner attribute to this King any coin with rev. as above, nor does Mionnet, except a didrachm, which he thinks may be either Seleucus II or IV,) brought 9.50; Phenician didrachm, B. C. 350, Aramaic characters, v. f., 10.25; Shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, chalice and lily, 20; Daric of Darius I, B. C. 521-486, v. f., 26; tetradrachm of Ptolemy I, of Egypt, 13.50; a set of six pieces, Aes grave, (with heads of different deities,) As, Semis, Triens, etc., brought 17.00; a lot of 268 denarii of the Republic, first and second centuries B. C., all different, 23.78; very rare denarius of Agrippina Sr., and Caligula, ex. f., 12; one of Pescennius Niger, Health standing, v. g. and ex. r., 17; Crown of Edward VI, 13; another of Elizabeth, v. f., well struck, 25; the "Simon Crown" of Cromwell, v. f., 27; the "Gloriam Regni," extremely fine impression, 13.75; Hudson Bay Co., bust of Geo. III, and arms of the Company, bronze proof, ex. r., 20; another of same Company, but different die for obv., also bronze proof and excessively rare, 22 (both these medals by C. H. Kuchler, Soho Mint); the early Pine-tree and Oak-tree pieces brought high prices, running from 11.50 to 35, the latter for the variety known as C. 4-F; Nova Eborac, large bust, 15; Eagle of 1797, 12 stars behind bust and 4 before, rev. small eagle, 50; some of the "Private issues" of gold brought from eighty to one hundred and twenty per cent advance over their nominal value, and two or three even more; we note an "Eagle," view of Pike's Peak, struck at Denver, 26, and a Quarter Eagle of Georgia Gold, T. Reid, Assayer, dated 1830, thought to be the "first coin issued by private enterprise in America," 62.50; passing many of interest, we mention a Half Dollar, N. O. Mint, 1853, without arrows or rays, of the utmost rarity, and guaranteed genuine, sold in the Randall collection, 1885 (lot 421), for 180, now brought 121; an 1804 Cent, whose history is given in the Catalogue, 102. We might greatly lengthen our list, had we the space at command, with quotations of other excellent prices realized, but must forbear.

ENGLISH SALE OF COLONIALS, ETC.

At a sale held in London, May 3 and 4, of the present year, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, a set of Somer Island pieces,—Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence, and Twopence,—were sold to an American buyer for £135 (about \$675). In the same sale several other pieces, including a number of interest to American collectors, brought remarkably high prices, and we name a few, as follows:—

A set of seven pieces, tin or pewter coins of East India, including Double Pice, "Bomb," rev. "Auspicio regis," Pice, similar, another Double Pice, but dif. rev. and similar Pice, Half and Quarter Pice, E. I. Co.'s mark, brought \$23; Set of Two Stiver, One, and Half Stiver, three pieces, Ceylon, 1870, silver, all plain proofs, 5; four proofs of Cents and Half Cents, Pulu-Penang, Persian characters, 6; six copper proofs, E. I. Co. Straits Settlements, Cents, Half and Quarter Cents, differing dies, 25 (these were dated 1845); another set, 1872, by Heaton of Birmingham, six pieces, 10; eight proofs (set), Rajah Brooks, 1863 to 1886, North Borneo, 5; six pieces, including N. E. Shilling, Oak and Pine Tree Shillings, Sixpences and Three and Twopence, ran from 35 for the N. E. to 45 for two Pine Tree and Oak Tree Sixpence and Threepence; Five Rosa Americana Pennies "Utile Dulce," brought 25 for the lot, and another lot, two "Utile dulci" Halfpennies, and three Virginia Pennies, all dif., 36; "Copper Company of Upper Canada" Fertilitatem, etc., 35; Kentucky Token, "British Settlements," Hope, 46; Myddelton's Token, proof in silver, v. r., 25, and a proof of same in bronze, 16; Barbadoes Penny and Halfpenny, 1792, proofs, 5; and a lot, Penny and two Halfpennies, struck on thin planchet, 10; Three proofs of one-fiftieth Dollar, 1823, one-fiftieth do. Colonial 1823, in three lines in a wreath of oak, and two one one-hundredth of Dollar, similar type, one bronzed and one plain, all ex. rare, \$75; four pieces (set), silver proofs, Half, Quarter, Eighth and Sixteenth Dollar, George IV, "Coloniarium," etc., a scarce set, 15; these and the preceding lot were struck for Jamaica; Dollar, Half Dollar and Half Real, dated 1756, 1755, and 1740, heart-shaped perforations in centre (? Tobago), about 12; Disc with crenated edge, Essequibo and Demerara, cut from Spanish Dollar, with E & D 3 Br^s within a beaded circle, of excessive rarity, 18; "Holy Dollar" of New South Wales, Charles III, 1788, large perforation in centre, with legend round hole, 1813, "Five Shillings," 20; another, similarly pierced, but of Charles III of Spain, 1806, r., 27; and others at equally "fancy" prices. We give approximate prices, \$5 to the Pound. Our English friends must have been somewhat surprised at such bids, but we cannot doubt, accepted them not only promptly but gladly. A London dealer remarks that the "prices realized were quite erratic; . . . one of your countrymen [an American buyer] ran amuck at most of the American pieces, and carried them off at high record prices."

BOOK NOTICES.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF MEDALS AND HONORARY DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON THE BRITISH NAVY, ARMY AND AUXILIARY FORCES FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD. GEORGE TANCRED, late Captain Royal Scots Greys. Small 4to, morocco, gilt, 483 pp. Spink & Son. London, 1891.

THE annals of the United Service of Great Britain are replete with deeds of heroism and remarkable achievements. No nation, within the period treated, can exhibit a grander array of martial exploits both by sea and land. Many incidents connected with the operations of both arms of the service have gone down unrecorded into oblivion: the chief events are, however, matters of actual history—"wreaths won that can never wither, nor the star of their glory grow dim."

But, as the author points out, decorative rewards for bravery by flood or field, are of comparatively recent date. There are few if any authentic instances of the bestowal of honorary badges for meritorious services, prior to the period of Elizabeth. Charles I and Cromwell recognized those who distinguished themselves in their cause, and the custom was followed, more or less, by succeeding monarchs down to the present reign. The important operations under the last three Georges were marked by the distribution of medals, crosses and other emblems of distinction, but by far the largest number of rewards for merit have been conferred during the long and eventful reign of Victoria, who not only has given signal tokens of favor and marks of merit to her army and navy, but has authorized the recognition of the services of the veterans who had distinguished themselves long previous to her accession.

Covering the ground above indicated, the descriptive enumeration, by the author, of the different orders, decorations, etc., issued, is almost, if not quite, complete. We doubt if it has ever been equalled, as a whole. The events, in commemoration of which each distinction was conferred, are admirably detailed. It is a history of no mean proportions in itself, and pictures in a masterly manner the martial greatness of the little sea-girt isle, on "whose domain the sun never sets." The writer, by his professional interest in the subject, is eminently fitted for the work, and his compilation will rank as a text-book. A most interesting account of the celebrated decorative orders from that of the Garter, downwards, precedes the main body of the work, which concludes with the unique collection of Col. Murray of Polmaise Castle, N. B., one of the finest known.

The volume is beautifully illustrated, containing many fine engravings (some colored); the type is of the best. In a word, it is a literary gem of its kind.

HISTOIRE MONETAIRE DES COLONIES FRANÇAISES D'APRES LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIEL. E. ZAY. PARIS. 8vo, 330 pp., 278 cuts and engravings. J. Montrier. Paris, 1892.

One of the most valuable recent additions to the history of Medals is the work of M. Zay, of the French Numismatic Society. The design of the author is to present in connection with an account of the establishment of the various colonies of France throughout the world, a description of the coins, medals and tokens issued in these colonies or by the Home Government specially for them. The authority for the different issues is given at great length, together with the official correspondence relating thereto.

In addition to the interesting information furnished on the subject of the various issues, a very comprehensive glance is afforded of the extensive colonization effected under the auspices of France. The circumstances attending the foundation of the various settlements are fully described. The result of this is that the reader forms an adequate idea of the great extent of territory either settled or acquired by the French.

The subject of chief interest to the people on this side of the Atlantic is naturally the French régime in North America. New France comprised the territory between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes, and most of the present Northern States as well as

Canada. For these colonies many currencies, medals, jetons, etc., were struck in France—several to mark notable events. Examples of these issues are given with full descriptions and many illustrations. These coinages are probably the most interesting in the series, as relating to the earliest settlements in French history.

The scope of the author, of course, extends to the dependencies scattered over the globe, including the West Indies, Africa, Madagascar, China, Tonquin and many others.

The object of Mr. Zay in supplying a text-book on this branch of medallic history has been ably accomplished, and the completeness and accuracy of the work bear testimony to his zeal and research.

THE STORY OF THE TOKEN; By ROBERT SHIELLS. Small 8vo, pp. 170, 18 new and well selected engravings. John Ireland, New York, 1891.

WHILE the subject of Church Communion Tokens has been treated, in the past, with reference to particular localities (notably the descriptive catalogues of those of the United States by the late Thomas Warner, and of Canadians by Mr. McLachlan), the author of the sketch before us presents what is probably the most comprehensive glance at this branch of numismatics, published in recent years. The subject is handled with much care, while the author's modesty appears to be only excelled by his painstaking and enthusiasm. A very complete outline of the history of these "stray leaden footprints of Church history" is furnished, which cannot fail to interest the student of these tokens, while the description of the different classes of memorials of sacramental ordinances and ecclesiastical discipline will prove of valuable aid to those who desire to enter more fully into this field of inquiry. The origin of these pieces and their use and application in various parts of the world is given with much elaborateness of detail, and authorities and sources of information are copiously supplied. It is a pleasure to take up a work of this kind, where the author shows himself so full of love of his theme, and delights in pointing out the beauties which he sees in it. The treatise also touches upon tokens which were originally neither Church or Communion, but were subsequently made available as mediums of exchange, admission, recognition or otherwise. The work is admirably divided, showing the different classes (as to origin, etc.), covering the earliest period from which these tokens can be traced, and includes mention of medals and cards having religious significance or association. The style is excellent, the language both forcible and ornate. In short, the "Story of the Token" is well told and indisputably reflects the ability, research and religious zeal of the narrator. We prophesy for this little book a cordial and appreciative reception by all lovers of ecclesiastical numismatics. The index is ample and well arranged.

YOUNG COLLECTOR SERIES. THE COPPER COINS OF EUROPE. FRANK C. HIGGINS. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1892.

The title of another work issued by the firm of Sonnenschein & Co., in continuation of the *Young Collectors' Series*, making the third of this valuable library of numismatic literature. In keeping with the character of the works already published by this house, it is in every sense an admirable addition to the series, and well worthy of the attention of all interested in the subject with which it deals. It is printed in good, clear type, neatly bound in cloth, and contains an amount of information far beyond what its compact size would seem to indicate. Although compiled for the benefit of the young collector, treating as it does in a concise and yet attractive and perfectly intelligible manner the copper coinage of Europe, it will prove no less acceptable in the hands of the more advanced student. The illustrations, as in the preceding volumes, are notably excellent, many having been drawn by the author himself from examples in his own possession, and they will readily enable the collector to identify such coins as may excite his inquiry. The author has produced a book which may well serve as a model of its kind, and the publishers have offered it at a price which places it within the reach of all.

EDITORIAL.

IN bringing the present Volume to a close, the Editorial Committee must express their thanks to those who have so kindly aided them for the past year. It was no easy task to take up the work laid down by their predecessors, especially under the peculiar circumstances which forced them to go forward without previous preparation, or to allow the publication to cease. The uncertainty as to the future of the *Journal*, which attended the publication of its first number, and the consequent vexatious and unavoidable delays which have prevented its appearance during the year on the dates which the different numbers bear, have been very discouraging, but the patience and consideration shown by subscribers, and the words of encouragement given its conductors, deserve and receive their sincere thanks. It is hoped that its days of trial are over, and that in the future the numbers will appear with greater regularity.

The general plan of the past year will be continued, and in the future as heretofore it will be the aim of the Editors to keep the readers of the *Journal* well informed on all matters relating to the science which is its theme, and to carry the strictest impartiality into all its criticisms.

Contributions from collectors and others interested will be gladly received, and are cordially invited.

ONE cannot but be struck, in reading the papers on "The Early Days of the Mint," which have been printed in the current volume of the *Journal*, by the foresight and wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Hamilton,) from whose able argument these extracts have been taken. In the light they shed upon the "silver question," which has been pressing so heavily on public attention for the last two or three years, the Secretary seems to have been inspired with the true spirit of prophecy, and his weighty words, uttered so long ago, uninfluenced by private interests or anything but patriotic statesmanship, should have the greater consideration from thoughtful minds.

The ratio of value between gold and silver having changed so materially, since the product of our silver mines has so enormously increased, has of itself demonstrated the force of his argument *then*, by the incontestable proof of its converse, in the experience of *to-day*. It is worth noting, in this connection, that the holders of silver abroad, as well as the producers of silver at home—the mine owners—are all *sellers*, and their object seems clearly to be to force a market upon a generous yet half reluctant buyer,—to put it mildly,—who is the only responsible buyer that can be compelled to purchase. In view of the facts already demonstrated by past experience, and corroborated by the judgment of the wisest financiers of the present, both here and abroad, it needs no prophet's skill to foretell how long the buyer will be able to maintain his responsibility.

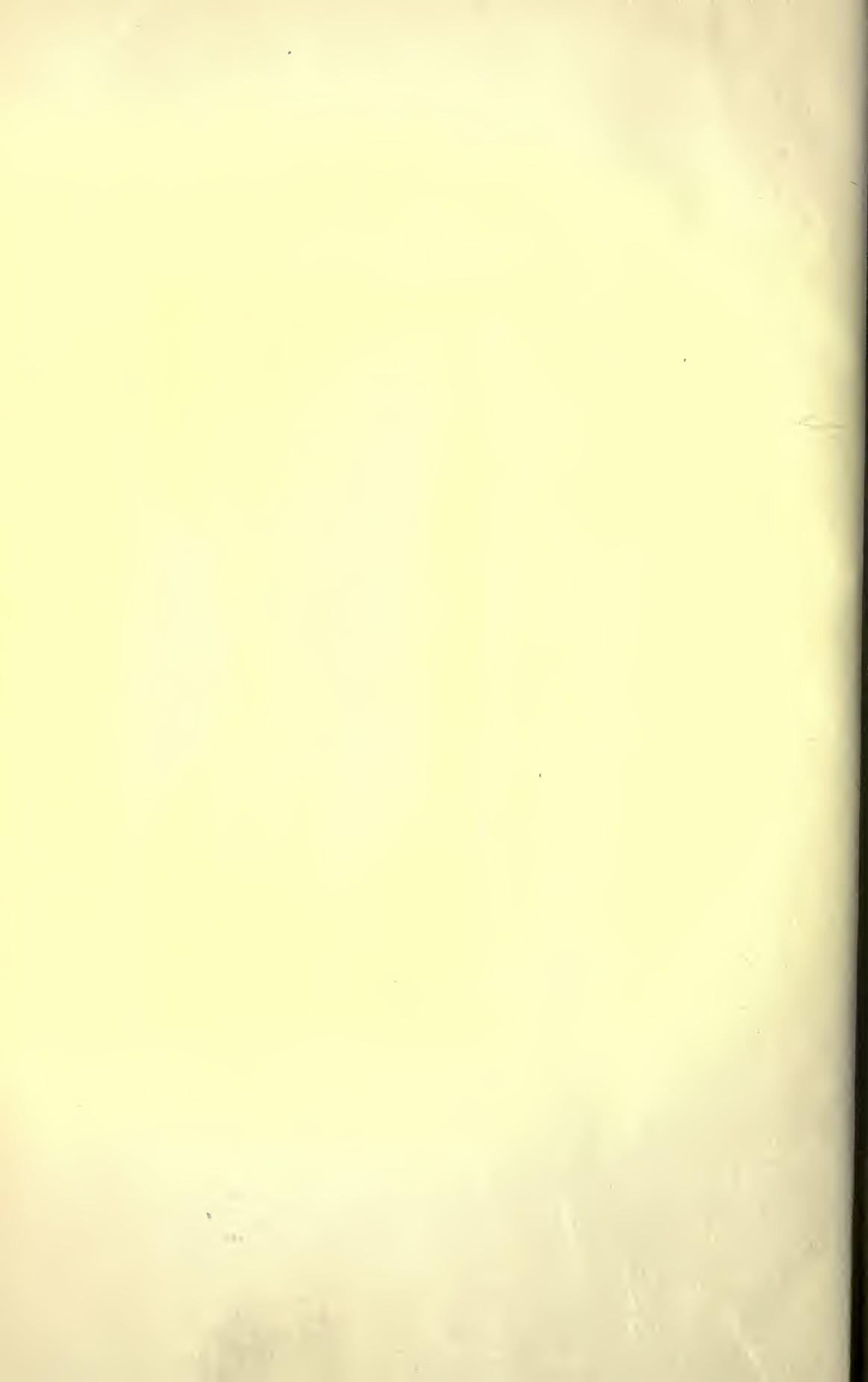
In the hands of these politicians, who for selfish ends are striving to exchange on even terms their sixty per cent. silver bullion for the hundred per cent. gold coinage of the National Mint, "Uncle Sam" seems to have lost for the moment his traditional shrewdness, and to have become bewildered under the adroit manipulation of the schemers who have forced him to "bolster the market" for their private benefit, by his weekly purchases. Like the Prodigal in the parable, we cannot doubt that he will "come to himself," in time, and we trust that time is not very distant.

CURRENCY.

A GEORGIA mother has sold her twins for one dollar. Mr. P. O. Kerr expresses the opinion that one dollar is not bad to get on "one small pair."

A RUSTON (La.) man, who owed a debt to a lawyer, gathered up all the copper cents he could find to pay it. He did not get quite enough, but tendered what he had, and gave a greenback bill for the balance. The lawyer took the money, paid back the copper cents in change, and kept the bill. Moral: Don't fool with a lawyer.





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